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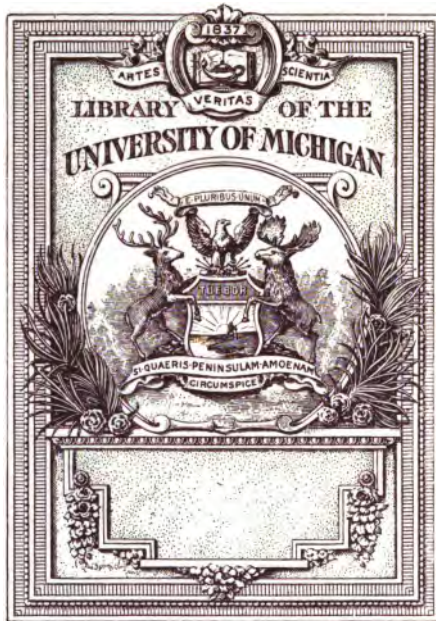
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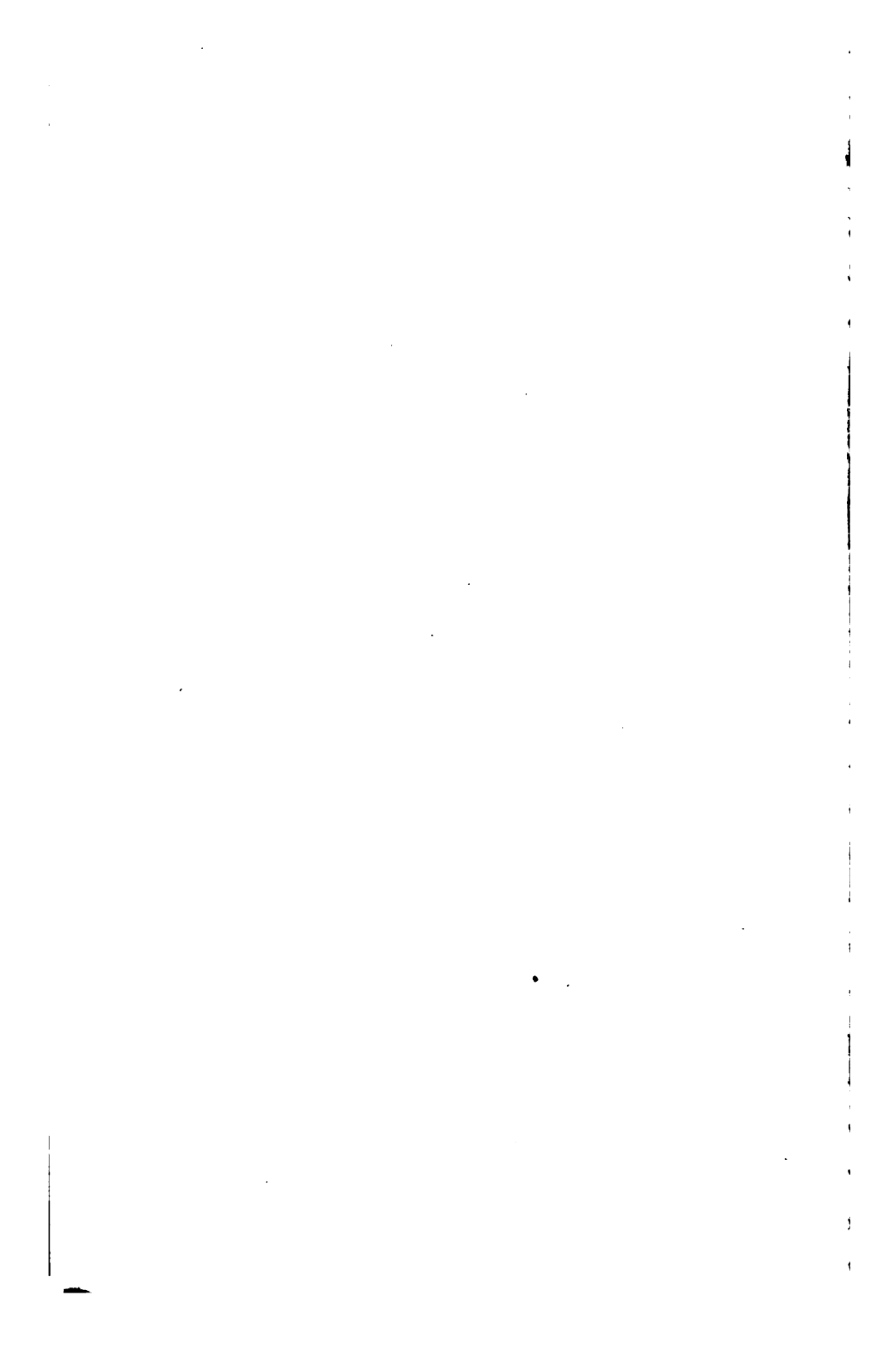
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THE RELIQUARY.



THE
RELIQUARY,

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY THE
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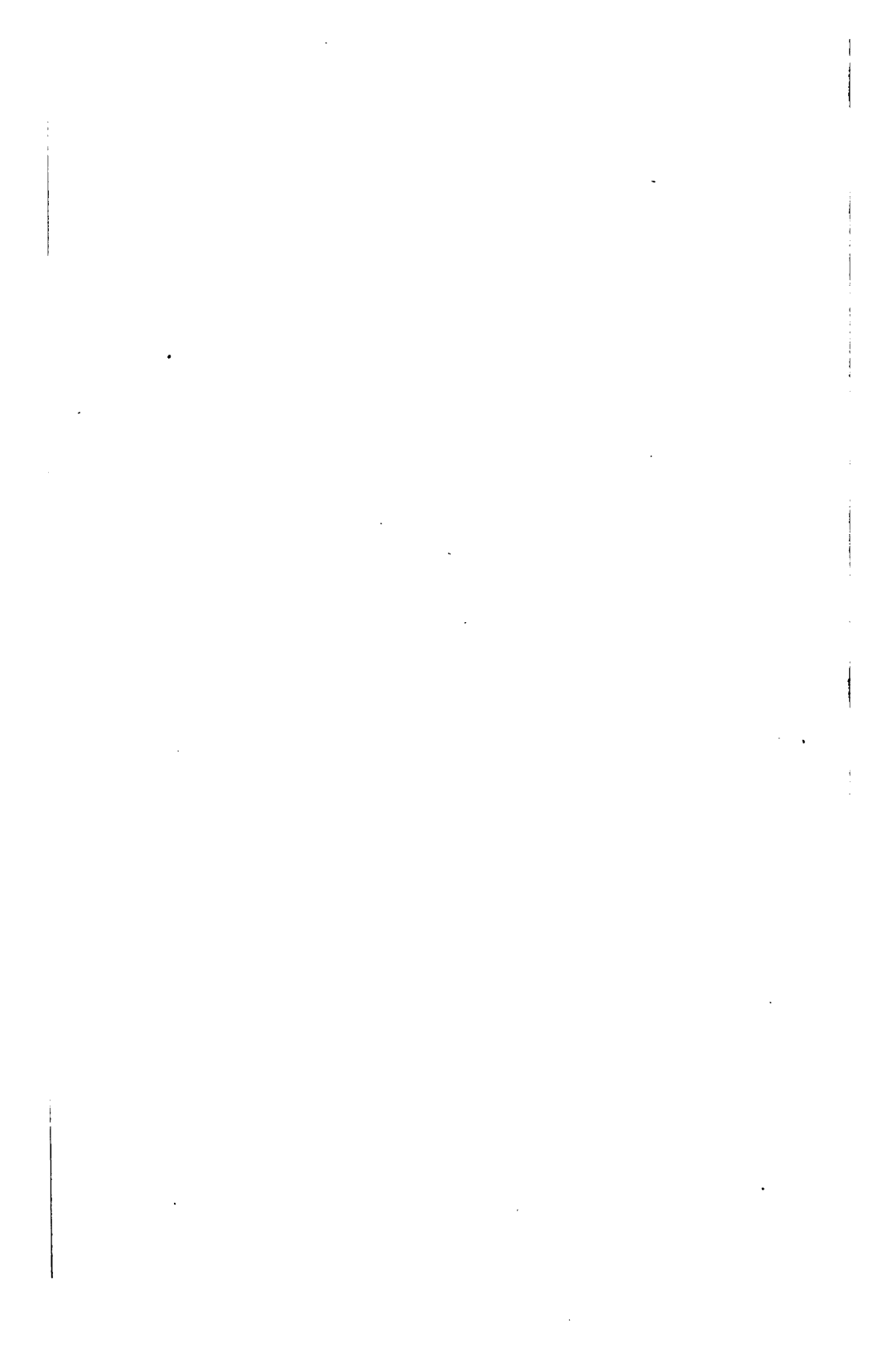
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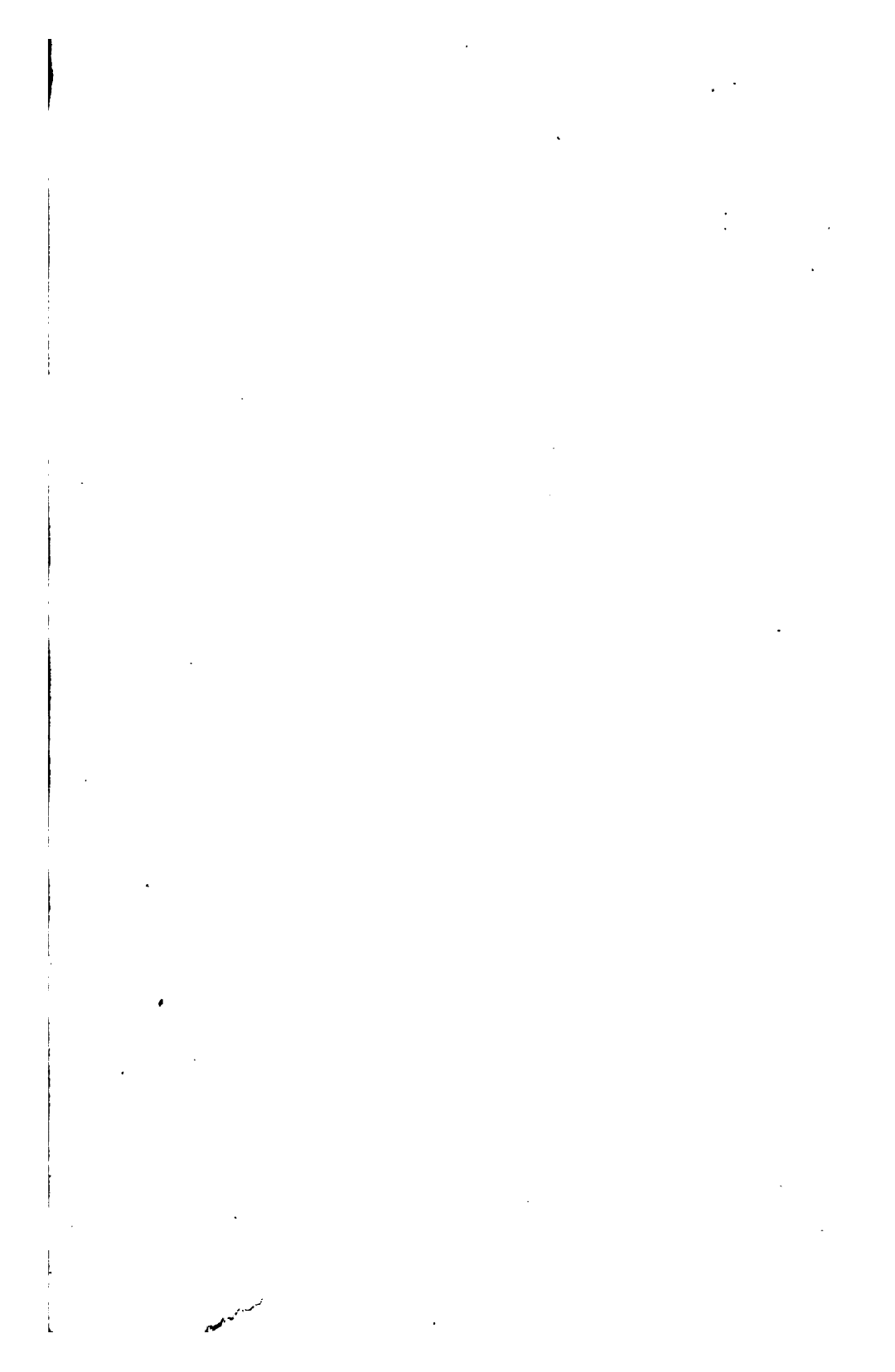
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MELKART, THE TYRIAN HERCULES.

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1889.

Two Assyro-Phœnician Shields from Crete.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

THANKS to the courage and zeal for learning of Dr. Chatzidakis, President of the Greek Syllogos of Candia, there have been preserved for our examination and study, some specimens of metal shields older in all probability than any others that now exist. Certainly too much praise cannot be given to this infant literary and scientific society of the Greek population of the Isle of Crete, which has already shown during the now 14 years of its existence, a vigour, a generosity, a disinterestedness, and a critical discernment which might well do honour to many an older institution. Not to rehearse the almost insurmountable difficulties thrown in their way by the rude native population (instead of difficulties on the part of the Turkish Government, their efforts had been rewarded by a substantial annual subsidy granted them by the Governor), suffice it to say, that in the year 1884 a large treasure-trove of antique objects was discovered buried beneath the accumulation of ages in a cave on Mount Ida, which has been since learnedly identified by Fabricius with the far-famed pre-historic cradle of all Zeus worship in the Pan-Hellenic world.* Amongst a great variety of objects found may be mentioned lamps, vases, tripods, cauldrons, etc., similar to the votive offerings we find recorded in the inventories of the Parthenon and of the sacred shrine of Delos. But the most remarkable in artistic value of all the objects found are some dozen or more shields of bronze which have been decorated in *repoussé* work by aid of the hammer and of the graving-tool.

Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Halbherr, Professor of Greek Epigraphy in the University of Rome, I was able to give an early account of the discovery of those objects in the Idæan cave, which appeared in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 12th of last year. But only on the publication of the learned and exhaustive monograph on the subject by

* V. Athen. Mittheilungen, Bd. x., "Die Idæische Zeusgrotte." The Zeus Cave was a natural temple without figure or sculpture of any kind. As Curtius says, "The Pelasgi, like their equals among the branches of the Aryan family, the Persians, and the Germans, worshipped the Supreme God without images or temples; spiritual edification, too, was provided for them by their natural high-altars, the lofty mountain tops." (History of Greece, vol. i., p. 51.)

himself, and by Dr. Orsi, now overseer of the Government excavations at Syracuse, which is illustrated by a magnificent atlas of beautiful drawings, could any idea be gathered of the immense value for the history of art of the metal-work so happily preserved for us on this historic site. To Professor Comparetti we owe our most grateful acknowledgments for his permission to reproduce in our pages two of the most interesting shields out of the collection described and illustrated in the monograph already mentioned, which appeared this spring at Florence, in the *Museo di Antichità Classica*, a work which he is conducting on a scale of grandeur, learning, and artistic excellence, worthy of the classic home of Medicean munificence.

The first shield* (Plate I), which is two-thirds the original size, has all the appearance of being the product of a Tyrian workshop, and is thoroughly Assyrian in character, without a trace of Grecian influence. The elegant Arabesque ornament round the outer rim, the clothed monster in the centre, and the symmetrically arranged winged gods on either side, also richly clothed, are all Assyrian in character, feeling, and composition.

The gigantic and powerful figure, whose strength is shown by the prominent muscles of the leg, and the full and firmly drawn contour of the flesh of the face, as well as by his action, is seen trampling with his left foot on the neck of a one-horned furious bull, while with his two arms he holds a lion stretched at full length by its paws and is in the act of tossing it in the air. The two richly clothed figures on either side are represented admiring and encouraging, as it were, the hero, and seem to be two demons or winged genii, striking drums or cymbals, of which there are two on either side. The leading motive of this shield finds its counterpart in the Greek myth of the feats of Herakles.

The predominating sentiment in the Chaldean and Assyrian religion was fear of the evil genii. Hence the immense number of monstrous figures and demons in their bronzes, terra-cottas, and sculptures. Here on this shield we have represented an incarnation of the chief Assyrian or Phœnician deity, which, when considered as the principle of destruction, was called Baal and Moloch, when considered as the beneficent and preserving principle was called Bel (the Grecian Saturn), which latter, fighting with the monsters for the government and regulation of the world, becomes in turn the god Sandan, the deity of war, the hero *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the great hunter. This is the Grecian Herakles, the Roman Hercules, the Phœnician Moloch or Melech, the Tyrian Melkart, or El-Melkart, names which are all so many synonyms to denote the great king, whose worship was spread throughout Phœnicia and its colonies, but which especially reigned at Tyre.

Attention must be paid to the simple, but beautiful border that runs round this shield in the shape of arches united at the base, and at their point of contact terminating in an almond or leaf-shaped

* The description of these two shields forms part of the Opening Address of the Antiquarian Section delivered by the author during the Archæological Congress at Leamington, August 7th, 1888.

ornament. This is a motive which was very much in vogue with Assyrian decorators, who varied it at times while still preserving the fundamental concept. Whether this arabesque, which seems not devoid of mystic meaning, took its origin in Assyro-Chaldean art from man's observation of the vegetable world in Mesopotamia, or whether it was introduced from Egypt, cannot be well determined. In Egypt we find the same ornament alternating with lotus flowers, and this leaf-like figure which in Assyrian monuments is so often transformed into the pine-cone, the separate targes or leaves becoming scales, may have been substituted as a mystic symbol by the Assyrians for the mystic lotus of the Egyptians. Certainly the scaly cone is ever found held reverently in the hand of the Assyrian figures of divinities and genii, and belongs to their mystic tree of life, which last has an undoubted religious character.

From the East this vegetable ornament was transported into Greece and into Etruria. We find it common in Hellenic vase-painting, and in Primitive Etruscan sculptures and bronzes, where it becomes the characteristic feature of a particular period. If it had been spontaneously evolved in Greece from the usual vegetable motives it would be found in the primitive so-called Pelasgic vases where it is entirely absent. This is the more remarkable as other vegetable motives there abound, as flowers and palm-leaves. But in this most ancient Grecian pottery, before contact with the East, geometrical and zoomorphic forms predominate over botanical. Only in the Corinthian and Attic vases does this particular arabesque first appear in company with some animal designs borrowed from the East.

Other essentially Assyrian characteristics are the wings, which are an attribute essentially Assyrian and are used to designate a creature of a superior order; the richly finished clothing; the imminent and ostentatious destruction of the lion which is here the Eastern way of expressing the superhuman and irresistible force of the principal figure, and moreover the small size of the lion which is a device of the artist to show the powerlessness and littleness, as it were, of the monarch of the desert in presence of the all-conquering hero. The embarrassment, however, of the gigantic Asiatic figures from the folds of the drapery with which they are encumbered leaves them very far from the living and active power which is distinctive of the Grecian Hercules; and although the Melkart of our shield is less draped than is usual in such Assyrian figures and more expressive than they of nervous and energetic movement, he betrays no sign as yet of any passage from Asiatic to Grecian forms. Indeed the figure might be taken for an exact copy of a king on horseback in Layard's "Monuments of Nineveh."* In such way and so delineated he was carried from the East to the West along the coasts of the Mediterranean into Greece, Etruria, and Sardinia, impressed on Phœnician gems as afterwards on their imitations, where the contest of a hero with a lion and other monsters is common. When the Greeks had made the subject their own, as in some statues of Cyprus, a lion was still

* See Plate xxvi.

left by the side of Herakles, as a remnant and reminder of his Eastern origin.

The second shield (Plate II.), also two-thirds of the original size, and put together out of eighteen fragments, represents Astarte or Astarteth, the Phœnician Venus and the Greek Aphrodite. What first arrests our attention is the ornamental border encircling the figured centre of the shield, which is at once perceived to be of a richer character than the border on the first shield. The margin, consisting of twisted ropes alternating with lens shaped bosses, is geometrical, and is essentially Oriental. Its origin is to be sought in the vegetable world, perhaps in festoons of crowns, and together with the lozenges, the rhomboids, and occasionally scales, it formed a kind of ornamentation which spread from Assyria to Phœnicia, and thence to Cyprus. This double border reminds us of the triple border worked by Vulcan round the shield of Achilles. This latter rim may have been the cable pattern thrice twisted, as ours is twice,* the ropes being twisted over each other with a loop between—as in the guilloche ornament.

The central boss, as on the first shield, appears to have been a lion's head. Below stand two sphinxes over against each other, and above two lions in a similar conventional and heraldic posture, but divided by the rude, stiff, bulging, and unduly developed figure of an undraped woman, who stands between them as a sovereign and with imperious gesture holds them subdued. The thick hair, surmounted by a kind of diadem, falls upon the forepart of the arms, evidently to avoid concealing the breasts. This Astarteth or Astarte, the Istar of Mesopotamia, the Belitta or Militta of Babel, often confused with Anat or Anaitis, gathered in herself the characters of several female divinities, or was rather one and the same divinity variously understood and interpreted :—the goddess of the stars and of the crescent moon, of life and of death, of creation and of destruction, and hence of love and of generation. She was the only goddess of the Assyrian pantheon, and was queen of war and battle, and the "archeress of the gods." The worship of Istar spread from Chaldea through Phœnicia into Greece, but not without a process of gradual transformation from what was lascivious, vulgar, and grotesque, becoming little by little more refined in conception as in form, more ideal, in a word, until at the hands of the Grecian artists it reached the perfect realization of womanly beauty in Aphrodite.

The great interest and value attaching to the representation on this shield springs from the fact that no statue or effigy of Astarte has been as yet discovered in Phœnicia, and, what is still more remarkable, this is the first time that an Oriental representation of Astarte or of Anaitis has been found in bronze, either cast or beaten. Such representations had already been made in a more or less rude

* This twisted rope border is found in archaic Etruscan shields of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., and in later Greek shields from Dodona and Olympia. An excellent example of a three-fold twisted cable or guilloche was seen by the members of the Institute at Leicester on the Roman pavement, which is now preserved *in situ* and admirably guarded and cared for by the town authorities.



ASTARTE, THE SIDONIAN VENUS.

fashion in clay, but this is the first time we have one in metal or on a shield.*

Here we see the importance of the study of early art; for we must begin with the first infantine efforts of man in art before we can trace its progress to perfection. The want of skill in the artist in dealing with such subjects is apparent, his success in dealing with the human form being far inferior to that he has already attained in portraying animals. The salient character of the whole form of the goddess, with a countenance smiling in a childishly grotesque way, with the enormous eyebrows, and the large nose overhanging the mouth, the contracted breast, the wide body, the long, stiff legs, still glued together, seemingly incapable of motion, can be compared only to the more inferior statuettes in clay belonging to the same age. It is evident the artist found it much easier to bring out forms of beauty from the softer material, than he did when endeavouring to overcome the obstacles that stood in his way when he had to work in bronze.

Another remarkable feature of this representation is, that we have here an Astarte to whom is given as attribute the lion. We know of various animals which generally accompanied her, but neither Astarte nor Aphrodite have ever yet been found accompanied by the lion. The lion, however, and in the actual posture which occurs on this shield, is the attribute of Anaitis, or of the Persian Artemis, two deities which were confused together in the Greek Aphrodite. In Asia the worship of the Persian Artemis extended from Persia to Cappadocia, and from Media to Lydia. It is the Asiatic goddess of nature which under different names was carried by the Phoenicians into the Archipelago, and from thence transmitted into Europe, and localised by the Greeks according as the case might be, as Hera, Artemis, Aphrodite, or Athena. This early, and indeed first known representation, points to a proto-type hitherto unknown, on which have been formed many subsequent stereotyped representations of Artemis or Diana clothed in the chiton and standing between two lions. Here the goddess commands the two lions at her feet, and stands herself upon the head of the great lion of the central boss, which in its turn rests with its fore feet on the shoulders of the two sphinxes placed beneath it. This figure of Astarte has a special value inasmuch as we here see the resemblance that exists between the Oriental types of Astarte and the most ancient Greek representations of Aphrodite, and what likeness it bears with those little stone figures of the goddess which are found in the archaic tombs of the Greek Isles, usually flat, with long neck and with legs stiff and joined together, as also with some of those *ἑόανα* carved in wood and mentioned by Pausanias as existing at Cithera, Sparta, Delos, and Thebes.

* Dr. Schliemann found representations of Astarte stamped on gold foils at Mycenæ which may be the work of Phœnician goldsmiths. The gradual evolution by which the first Greek types which pass from figures destitute of all style, through archaic but more correct forms, to such as display some knowledge of anatomy and taste for the nude, occupies seven or eight centuries.

As the former shield bearing the effigy of Melkart, the Tyrian Hercules, the badge of the city itself, appears to have come from a Tyrian workshop, so we must attribute to a workshop of Sidon the present shield bearing the effigy of Astarte, whose worship and images were spread by the Sidonians wherever they carried their commerce. According to a tradition preserved by Pausanias, the ship of Cadmus, which symbolized the spread of the Phœnicians over the sea bore on the prow an image of Astarte; Ἀφροδίτης δὲ Θηβαίοις ξόανά ἐστιν οὕτω δὴ ἀρχαία ὥστε καὶ ἀνὰθήματα Ἀρμονίας εἶναι φασιν, ἐργασθῆναι δὲ αὐτὰ ἀπο τῶν ἀκροστολίων, ἃ ταῖς Κάδμου ναυσὶν ἦν ξύλου πεποιημένα. (*Descriptio Græciæ*, l.ix.c.16n.3).

There is another shield, Plates III. and IV., of the *Atlante*, also representing Astarte which deserves attention. The figure of the goddess is unfortunately missing from the drawing which was made before the figure was found and could be put together, as the fragments of the small portions of the shield recovered number over a hundred. She stands erect exactly as in Plate II., between two sphinxes instead of as before between two lions, and she is holding in each hand an unstrung bow or slightly curved sceptre or lance. In the illustration the right hand holding the bow is alone visible, but I have seen a reproduction from a photograph made when more fragments had been put together showing Astarte perfectly in position between the two sphinxes. Underneath are two other sphinxes with the paws of the one almost laid upon the other. These two groups of sphinxes are separated on either side by a huge lotus flower, with two or three flowers on one stem. It is impossible not to admire the subtle beauty which characterizes these various designs of sphinxes, and the quiet scene above of gazelles or fawns browsing pictured on the inner rim is of great loveliness. Here again the groups of deer are separated by the lotus flower. This zone is set between two borders of double twisted rope-work, while above nearer the outer rim is a still richer arabesque, consisting of fan-shaped palm leaves. The outer zone is again set between two borders of double-twisted rope-work or guilloche pattern.

It is supposed these several shields cannot be assigned to a later date than the second half of the VIIIth century B.C.

Their gods Melkart and Astarte the Phœnicians carried with them wherever they went. To Melkart they built a temple at Corinth and at Thasos, to him they erected a memorial in the Pillars of Hercules. To Astarte they consecrated shrines at Thebes, on the top of the Corinthian rock-fortress, at Cythera, and in Sicily on the summit of mount Eryx, and at Palermo. Melkart was worshipped at Corinth as the protection of ships and seamen, and on the early coins of Corinth he is represented riding a dolphin. As the Greeks followed in the tracks of the Syrian navigators the legends say that King Minos went from Crete to Sicily and there wedded Astarte, changing her thereby from the goddess of war to the goddess of love.*

* Miss Harrison. Greek Art, ch. iii., Phœnicia.

A Visit to the Mozarabic Centres of Spain in 1884.

BY J. WICKHAM LEGG, M.D., F.S.A.

WE are told by liturgical writers that the Spaniards in early times made use of a rite, closely akin to, if not a sister rite of, the Old Gallican Liturgy that was finally extinguished in Gaul by Charles the Great. By Gregory VII. there was introduced into Spain the Roman Rite: not the Romano-Franciscan Liturgy which the Church of Rome employs to-day, but the older Roman rite with which many of us are familiar in the books of Sarum, Mediæval Paris, the Dominican Friars, and other national uses. The Romano-Franciscan books reformed by Pius V. after the Council of Trent were introduced into Spain under Gregory XIII. and were thus the means of turning out the local uses of Toledo, Gerona, Osma, and the other Spanish dioceses, just as the liturgy of the local uses had five hundred years before turned out the earlier Mozarabic books.

I am informed by my friend Dr. Christian Seybold, who has made a special study of the Arabic words that have passed into the Romance languages, that Mozarabes is the name given to the Christians who lived under the Mohammedan rule, mainly in the town of Toledo. They had almost forgotten their own Romance language, and the ecclesiastical Latin.*

The Liturgy used by these arabised Christians was called Mozarabic and thought to be possibly tinged with the misbeliefs of Arius or Islam. There is another Arabic word which is like *Mozarabic* in its signification: *Mudejarin*, that is, a Musselman living under Christian dominion.

Churches or Chapels in which the Mozarabic rite was continued after it had disappeared from the rest of Spain are to be found at Valladolid, Salamanca, and Toledo. There is a tradition that a Mozarabic chapel exists at Braga, the primatial church of Portugal. Dr. Neale speaks somewhat slightly of this idea and says that "the books of travels speak of a Mozarabic Chapel, here as at Toledo: but there is no such thing and as far as I could learn, there never was."†

But a belief that there is or has been such a Mozarabic Chapel at Braga has long lingered in Portugal, even among well informed

* See Christian Seybold, "Die Arabische Sprache in den romanischen Ländern" in Gustav Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, Strassburg, 1886. *Mostaraba* is also the name given to the descendants of Ishmael by a non-Arabic woman, to distinguish them from pure Arabs. (J. W. H. Stobart, *Islam and its founder*, Lond. 1776, p. 35.)

† Ecclesiological Tour in Portugal, in the *Ecclesiologist*, 1854. Vol. xv. p 39, signed by O. A. E. which are the first vowels in John Mason Neale; other papers are signed (notably those on Quignon's Breviary) H. S. L. which the late Mr. Beresford-Hope told me were by Dr. Neale. The letters represent the second consonants in John Mason Neale.

people; and I was fortunate enough this last spring to induce the Rev. Thomas Polehampton, the English Chaplain at Oporto, to take up the question. Oporto is very near to Braga, and enquiries could thus be made on the spot; and Mr. Polehampton was much helped in his researches by Mr. E. A. Allen, the courteous and learned Director of the Public Library at Oporto. I am glad of the opportunity of saying how greatly I am indebted to both of these friends for the readiness with which they pursued at my suggestion a task which can have had but small interest for them.

The report of Mr. Allen, who is a Portuguese by birth, must be taken as final; and though there seems to have been some division of opinion even at Braga itself as to the existence of a Mozarabic Chapel there, yet Mr. Allen has gained his knowledge direct from the Kalendarist of the Arch-diocese of Braga, Senor Padre Mestro Julio Celestino da Silva, who is the authority for both rites, the Roman and the Bracharensic, in the diocese. The answer is categorical: "The Mozarabic Rite is not in use in any Church of this Archbishopric." There is indeed a local rite, peculiar to Braga, happily still existing, which may have been confounded with the Mozarabic rite by persons without any special knowledge. Of this Bracharensic rite, Senor da Silva is about to publish a history, which will no doubt be of great value to all scholars that are interested in liturgical matters.

In Valladolid, Senor Venancio M. Fernandez de Castro, the most obliging Librarian of Santa Cruz in that town, gave me great assistance from the stores of his knowledge of the Mozarabic Rite; but I was unable to find in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen any remaining traces of the practice of the Mozarabic Liturgy. I was assured that it was extinct. According to Pinus, the chapel in this church was founded in 1567 by Peter Gasca, Bishop of Sigüenza; and one of the conditions of its foundation was that a Mozarabic Mass should be said on two Fridays in each month. It would almost seem that this mass had ceased in 1722 when Pinus wrote.*

The Missal of Pius V. was on all the altars; but later on I found this Missal in the chapel at Salamanca where the rite is still continued.

At the Cathedral Church of Valladolid I did not expect to find anything Mozarabic; I was present at High Mass on one Friday in Lent, and saw no striking peculiarities of ritual; only I noticed that the chasuble of the celebrant had the pillar down the back. Every Friday in Lent is now a feast-day and celebrated in red vestments; and the only sign of Lent was a strip of violet over the reading desk of one of the amboes. The instrument of the *pax* is still in use in Spain. At Valladolid two canons (all of whom wear thick black copes over their surplices) went up to the altar at the end of the canon, and presented two plates of beaten silver over which were thrown red veils, not unlike the *velum subdiaconale*. On return-

* Joannes Pinus, *Tractatus Historico-Chronologicus de liturgia antiqua hispanica*, Caput viii., § v. 357—359 in Josephi Blanchini, *Opera Omnia Josephi Marie Thomasii*, Romæ, 1741, t. i. p. lxxvii.

ing, they held these *instrumenta* before the breast, exposed, and communicated the *pax* first to the Senior Canon and so on to the others in order. At Salamanca I saw much the same thing, but two boys brought down the *pax*. At Toledo the sub-deacon came down into the choir with two boys carrying the *instrumenta*. At Valladolid the celebrant and his ministers, after taking off their vestments in the vestry, returned into the choir in surplices, but the celebrant also wore a very long train, borne by a little boy, which greatly reminded me of the train worn by modern Archbishops of Canterbury when they are performing some court function, only the train at Valladolid was much longer.*

At Salamanca there is a little more to be seen. The Mozarabic Chapel leads out of the north-east angle of the cloister of the old cathedral. Mr. Street calls this chapel the chapter house,† and I have no doubt he is quite right in his conclusions; but it is hard to find any distinguishing marks between the Mozarabic and other chapels which open out of the eastern side of the cloister. In the chapel next to the Mozarabic it is said that degrees were conferred by the University of Salamanca.‡

The Chapel itself is very small; about 20 feet square. There are stalls on the south side; and before the altar lay something not unlike a bier. A Pian Missal was on the altar; but over the south end of the altar was an inscription which I copied. It is as follows:—

Missæ quæ Mozarabes vocantur singulis in perpetuum annis diebus et festis infra referendis hoc in sacello Salvatoris D.N.I.C. quod illustrissimus et sapientissimus Dominus Doctor Dominus Rodericus Aarias Maldonado a Talebera felicissimæ recordationis Ferdinandi et Elizabethæ fidelissimus consiliarius erexit in hunc qui sequitur modum semper dicendæ atque recitandæ sunt. Defunctorum missæ in singulis cuius libet hebdomadis secundis feriis nullo alio duplici impedito festo dicendæ sint, vel alia simili festo non impedito. *Ianuarius*. Circumcisio Domini. Epiphania Domini. Fabiani et Sebastiani. Desc. B.M.V. *Februarius*. Purif. B.M.V. Mathiæ Ap. *Martius*. Ann. B.M.V. *Aprilis*. Resurrect. D.N.I.C. Ysid. Archiep. Marci Evang. *Maius*. Philip. et Jacob. Ascens. Pentecost. Trinit. *Iunius*. Corpus Christi. Barnabæ. Ant de Padu. Nat. S. Ioann. Bapt. SS. Petri et Pauli. *Iulius*. Visit. B.M.V. Jacob. *August.* S. Maria ad Nives. Trans. Dom. Laurent Mart. Assumptio B.V.M. Bartholom. *September*. Nativ. B.M.V. S. Matthiæ. Dedic. S. Michael. S. Ierom. Presb. *October*. Francis Conf. Luccæ Evang. Ursulæ et Sociæ. Simon et Iud. *Nov.* Omn. Sanct. Pres. B.M.V. Catherinæ V. et M. Andrea. Patrocinium B.M.V. celebrand. 4^{ta} Dominica huius mensis. *December*. Concept. B.M.V. Expect. B.M.V. Thomæ Ap. Nativ. Ioann. Apost.

* On these Ecclesiastical trains see Claude de Vert, *Explication etc. des Cérémonies de l'Eglise*, Paris, 1708, t. ii., p. 278 note.

† G. E. Street, *Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain*, Lond., 1869, Sec. Ed., p. 84. My experience was different from Mr. Street's: he found the proper books about, while I found only the post-Tridentine Missal; the boy told him there was no Mozarabic service, while the sexton gave me details of the service as it is now said.

‡ Did Dryden believe that Titus Oates took his doctor's degree at Salamanca? In his Epilogue on the opening of the King's House, 1681 (Bell's Ed., iii., 247) he says:—

“Shall we take orders? That would parts require,
And colleges give no degrees for hire;
Would Salamanca were a little nigher!”

I do not know what authority this inscription has or how old it is. I was told by the Sexton that the Mozarabic Mass was now said in the chapel at Salamanca on the following days only: Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Nativity of St. John Baptist, Transfiguration of Our Lord, and All Saints'. Pinius tells us that according to the will of the founder the Mozarabic Mass was to be celebrated every month (*singulis mensibus*) and on certain festivals, which it may be supposed that the list above represents.

The immovable festivals in this list may all be found in the *Calendarium Mozarabicum saepius auctum* prefixed to Leslie's edition of the Missal,* if we except the *Descensus B.M.V.* in January. This Spanish festival seems to be but little known; it is kept on January 24th, the day marked in the Mozarabic calendars as *S. M. de Pace*. It commemorates the descent of the Blessed Virgin into the Cathedral Church of Toledo to visit St. Ildephonsus; the lessons of the II. Nocturn† of the Feast in the Proper of Toledo speak of this descent: they are taken from the life of St. Ildephonsus by Cixilla, a life said indeed to be "extravagant and legendary."‡ On January 23 St. Ildephonsus is commemorated in the Roman Martyrology of Benedict XIV., and the descent is there, too, asserted.

It may also be noticed that the very old Spanish custom of keeping the Annunciation on December 18, the Mozarabic *Annunciatio S. Mariæ de la O*, has given place to the modern *Expectatio B.M.V.*

I was at Toledo on March 15, and was present at the Mozarabic service on that day. Being Saturday it was a Lady Mass. The chapel is under the south west tower of the Cathedral Church of Toledo; it is small, and has been carefully whitewashed; its chief decoration is a mosaic over the altar. Mr. Street gives a plan of the chapel in his book on Spain. The altar is an ordinary modern Roman altar, with two gradins, six lights, and a crucifix. On the epistle side is the credence, very like an old chest of drawers;§ on it were two candles and a crucifix, a large silver ewer and basin for the *lavabo*, and two cruets. The altar is against the north wall of the chapel; the stalls against the south, and in the middle of the stalls is an eagle, divided from them by some interval; and before the eagle a special reader sits or stands. Before the little hours were said, the clerk or sexton brought in the chalice and arranged it in the middle of the altar with purificator and white silk veil in the ordinary Roman way. The burse he put on the gospel side. Hernandez de Viera says that the Mozarabic priests have never

* *Missale mixtum secundum regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes*, Ed. Alex. Leslie, Romæ 1755, p. lxxxvii.

† In the *Officia Propria Sanctorum Toletanæ Ecclesiæ*, Matriti, 1790, p. 34. Cf. the Bollandist *Acta*, Jan. 23.

‡ Smith and Wace, *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, 1882, Vol. iii., p. 223.

§ At Cluny it was ordered that the credence should be a sort of chest of drawers. (*Ecclesiologist*, 1848. Vol. viii., p. 96.)

carried the vessels to the altar or brought them away.* A silver dish was also put against the middle of the lowest altar step. Then the chaplains assembled in the stalls and the little hours were said. This done, two boys brought lights to the door of the choir and preceded the clerk and the priest vested in ordinary vestments, chasuble, alb, etc., up to the altar, and then put their lights down on the steps. The mass then began; the *confiteor*, which has been mainly borrowed from the old Romano-Toletan rite, was said; and then the elements were prepared. A large round host just like the ordinary priest's host was taken, I think, from a little box which the clerk had set in front of the veil when he put the chalice on the altar; the priest then mixed the wine and water in the chalice, and placed the vessels again in the midst of the altar. He then withdrew to the epistle side; and began to read the prayers. I make no doubt that this anticipation of the offertory is one of the ceremonies which the Mozarabic Low Mass has taken from the Romano-Toletan rite. After the collects a chaplain behind the eagle began to read the prophecy; then another the epistle. The altar book was then moved from the epistle to the gospel side, and the celebrant read the Gospel there. A second book was at this point put on the epistle side, probably the *Missale Omnium Offerentium*.† The priest came back to the middle of the altar for the offertory, and remained there till after the Communion. He read alternately from the two books, the variable parts of the office from one; the ordinary of the Mass from the other. Liturgical students know that the variables in the Mozarabic Liturgy are almost as long as the fixed parts of the service. Dr. Neale says this necessitates two acolytes;‡ but the one clerk seemed to do everything needful without help on the day that I was there.

The *pax* was kissed and given to a boy who brought it down to the chaplains in the stalls. The *Sursum Corda* and Preface were then said with the *Sanctus*.

I was anxious to see the elaborate fraction of the Mozarabic rite; the host was first broken into two halves over the chalice, then each

* F. J. Hernandez de Viera, *Rubricae generales de la Missa Gothica Muzarabe* Salamanca 1772. P. lxlx.

† The Mozarabic ritualists explain this expression by saying that it is the Mass book of all who offer; that is of all the faithful: only the faithful being allowed to offer at mass, the catechumens properly being expelled before the offertory. But the title *Omnium offerentium* is given to all the service after the *officium* when the lections have not yet been read and when there is therefore no thought of beginning a *missa fidelium*. Arevalus (*Missale Gothicum*, Romæ 1804, Col. 1329) thinks with more likelihood, as it is the book which contains whatever is common to all Masses, the *Ordinarium Missæ* as the Roman Ritualists would call it, that the expression *omnium offerentium* means the book of all priests who offer. Mr. Henry Jenner points out to me a word derived from *offerens*, as he thinks, in the Celtic languages; *offeren* is the name in Welsh for mass; and he suggests that *offerens* in the Mozarabic books may signify the same as *missa*: and that *liber omnium offerentium* may be equivalent to *liber omnium missarum*. Of course the Welsh word might be derived from *offerendum*.

‡ J. M. Neale, *Essays on Liturgiology*, Lond., 1863, p. 148, note.

half broken again into four and five pieces. The fraction was made very rapidly. No one but the celebrant communicated.

As in the Roman rite, the priest did not turn to the people from the address after the Offertory to the Communion. Even at the Blessing which is given before Communion though all in the Chapel knelt yet the Priest did not turn round. Hernandez de Viera explains this by saying that in the early ages of the church, both the priest and the altar faced the people and there was thus no need to turn to address them,* but this does not explain why the priest turns to the people when he speaks to them early in the service. A better explanation is given by Mr. G. G. Scott when dealing with the Roman rite.† When mass was over he turned round and crossed himself and then knelt for a space with the clerk at the altar. They then came down and stood in front of the eagle and recited some prayers.

Four candles on the altar were lighted during mass; and a small candle like a bedroom candle was set near the book, alight, all the mass. From the *sanctus* to the communion of the priest there was burning a single large candle on the gospel side. Perhaps this is a borrowing from the Pian Missal which directs a single candle to be lit on the epistle side at the elevation;‡ a direction now but seldom obeyed; at least by Roman Catholics in France, England, and I think I may add Italy.

Only the words of consecration were said secretly; and after each consecration *Amen* was said by the chaplains.

It will be seen that the Mozarabic service, as presented at this moment, shows outwardly little difference from an ordinary Roman Low Mass. Much the same process has been applied to the Mozarabic Rite that we have seen applied in our day to the Liturgy in the Book of Common Prayer. Anyone who expects to find at Toledo an Oriental rite untouched in the midst of Roman surroundings must be doomed to disappointment. I have noticed what seemed different, trifling as it may be, because the ordinary Mozarabic rubrics are very scanty, hardly more full than the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer. More ceremonial information is given in a book printed at Salamanca in 1772 for the use of the "Chaplains of the illustrious Chapel of the Saviour (vulgo de Talavera) in the holy Cathedral Church of Salamanca," which I have already quoted once or twice. The author is Don Francisco Jacobo Hernandez de Viera and the title: *Rubricas Generales de la Missa Gothica Muzarabe*, and I think I have seen it in the catalogue of the British Museum under the heading of the Mozarabic Liturgy. On p. xlviii. it is said that the fraction of the host takes place at high Mass during the singing of the creed, but at low Mass the priest elevates the host while the creed is said, and afterwards breaks it into nine pieces. It has been disputed whether it be during or after the Nicene Creed that the

* Hernandez de Viera, *loc. cit.*

† G. G. Scott, Junior, *An Essay on the history of English Church Architecture*, London, 1881, p. 14, note C.

‡ See the *Rubricas generales Missalis*, § xx.

fraction takes place ; but the difference in direction between low and high mass may explain the differing statements.

Perhaps the same explanation may be applied to the difference in direction of the printed edition of Cardinal Ximenes and the modern practice. In one rubric, the chalice is directed to be prepared during the epistle ; in another, and with it modern practice agrees, it is prepared and set on the altar before the *Officium*. The first direction is perhaps a part of the ceremonial of High Mass, while the second direction and the modern practice are a following of the tradition of Low Mass. In many medieval churches we know that the elements were prepared at High Mass between the Epistle and Gospel, while at Low Mass the elements were prepared and set on the altar before the service began, just as we see done by the Dominicans even to this day. In the Romano-Toletan Rite, permission was given to the celebrant to prepare the host and chalice when he would : *Preparatio hostiæ et calicis potest fieri ante inceptum officium missæ vel ante evangelium ; vel ante offertorium quando voluit sacerdos.** It would seem more reasonable to suppose that this practice was borrowed from the Romano-Toletan rite, than to imagine that the setting of the host and chalice on the altar spread from the Mozarabic Churches over Spain and the rest of Europe. It might as well be thought that the word *officium*, which we find in the Mozarabic rite as a name for the introit, began first in the Mozarabic rite, and from Spain spread over France, Germany, and England where in the middle ages it was widely used as a synonym for the introit. Or again, is it the more reasonable to think that the Psalm *Judica me Deus* and the *Confiteor*† have been given to the Roman rite by the Mozarabes, or that these have been borrowed from the Romano-Toletan rite by the Mozarabic ? I suspect myself that all the private prayers of the priest in the Mozarabic Rite, *e.g.*, all those before the *officium*, those at the offertory, the Communion, and the like, have been borrowed from

* *Missale mixtum secundum ordinem alma Primatis Ecclesiæ Toletanæ*, Lugduni, 1550. When in this paper I speak of the Romano-Toletan rite, it is to this edition of that liturgy that I refer. *Mixtum* does not mean as some have thought a confused liturgy, but has the same value as *plenarium*, a missal with epistles, gospels, and all the other variables. printed in it.

† I think it may be useful to warn liturgical students against accepting the Mozarabic text printed by Daniel as a representative of the text printed by Ximenes. I have collated the text in Daniel's *Codex Liturgicus Ecc. Rom. Cath.* (Lips. 1847, p. 49) with the copy of Cardinal Ximenes' edition in the British Museum, and the divergencies are many and important. For instance, Daniel gives the Mozarabic *Confiteor* as identical with the modern Pian. In Ximenes, it differs altogether from the modern Pian, and is closely akin to the Romano-Toletan *Confiteor*. Whence Daniel drew his text I have not discovered ; for the editions of Leslie and Lorenzana and the Missals printed at Rome in 1804 and at Toledo in 1875 follow the text of Ximenes rather closely. I cannot understand how Daniel's text can be said to be *ex recensione Card. Xim.* Some warning is needed in England, because Mr. Hammond in his extremely valuable collection of Liturgies has clearly followed Daniel ; also the Ambrosian text given by Daniel in parallel columns with the Mozarabic is not the same as that printed in the Ambrosian Missal of 1548, nor with that now daily used in the diocese of Milan.

the Romano-Toletan rite. As an illustration it may be pointed out that some clergymen of the Church of England now-a-days recite the prayers from the Pian Missal before they begin the English service ; and they insert as the offertory, before Communion, and after the blessing, prayers from the same source. In both rites, the additional prayers are out of place. A comparison of the two helps us to understand what may be obscure : and to separate the true from the borrowed rite.

I heard the Mass of the feria at the High altar of the cathedral at Toledo. During Sext and None a white veil with narrow perpendicular bars of black was drawn across the Sanctuary before the altar just in front of the foot pace. It was drawn up for a moment as the priest and ministers went in to say mass. The sub-deacon came out to read the prophetic lesson in the epistle ambo ; but at the Gospel (that of the Prodigal Son) the deacon alone went up into the Gospel ambo : only two little boys had gone up into the ambo and set their candles on each side of the book and come down again. The ambo was small, like a modern architect's pulpit ; and I suppose this to be the reason that the deacon was alone. The book desk faced the south-west.

It was curious to be able to notice the movements and lights, and to hear the voices, within the Lenten veil, but to see distinctly only the bottoms of albes and cassocks. At the consecration the veil was lifted, but drawn again immediately.

In Spain, the crosses closely approach the Tau shape ; the upper limb of the cross being very little developed. The pulpits, often of iron, and double, one on the epistle and one on the Gospel side, are usually quite small and will only hold one person.

On the side altars the candlesticks nearly always stand on the two front horns of the altar : the altars are covered with linen, which hangs down all round half way to the ground. Very often they are cased in tiles, and then a false superfrontal and orphreys at the end are nearly always marked out in tile work. And the same in bronze.

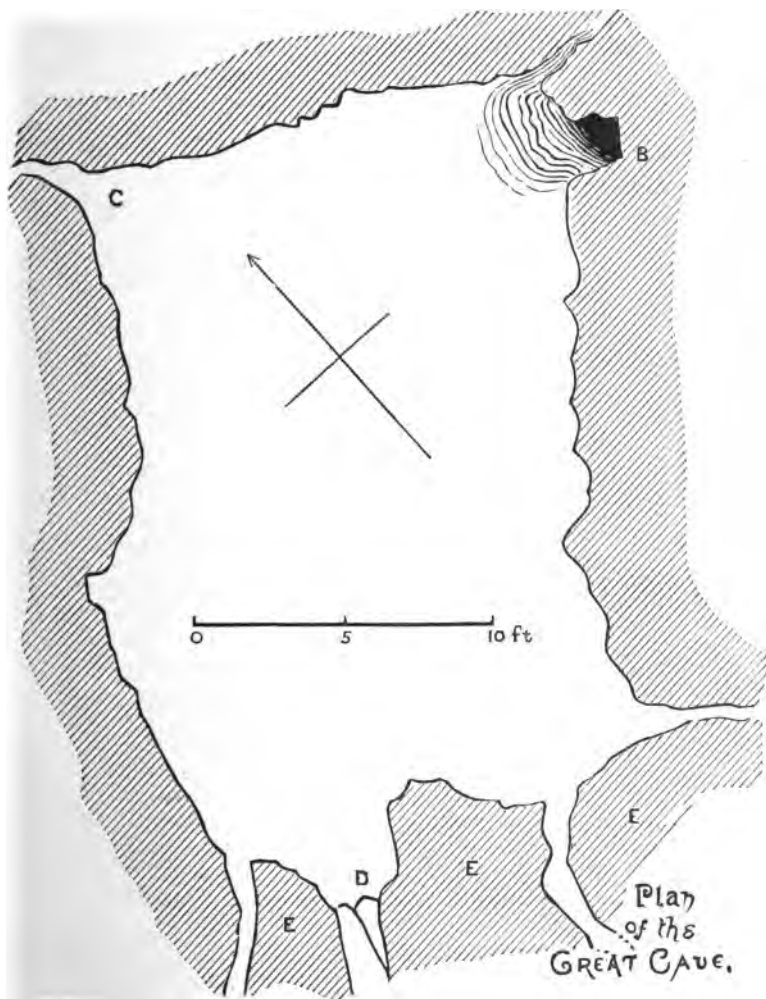
On Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

[In the last number of the *Reliquary* (October 1888), a brief account was given by the Editor of the discovery of a new Bone Cave in Derbyshire, and of the first cursory examination of the contents. The following article is a far more detailed and valuable description of the cave from the painstaking pen and pencil of Mr. Ward.—ED.]

THE cave, that is, so far as it has been penetrated, is small and irregular, consisting of two chambers which may be conveniently called the Great and the Little caves. The former is an irregular oblong, 16 ft. by 23 ft. in plan, at its present floor level. The roof is

so low that there are but few places where a person can stand upright. The floor is cumbered with large blocks of stone, some of which have fallen from the roof, others rolled in through the entrance. Between these blocks is a red marly soil, having all the characteristics of the usual cave-earths of limestone caves. It is impossible to say exactly how deep this accumulation is, but probably it exceeds five feet. The entrance, which is at the south-west end, is as wide and apparently as deep as the chamber itself; but the actual portal (marked D on the accompanying sketch-plan) is very small—only sufficiently large, in fact, to admit one person at a time, and even



then with some difficulty. This contraction is due to the presence of several large pieces of rock (E, E, E), which have been placed where they are by art, or have fallen from the rocks above. At the north corner is a narrow outlet (c), which may be the result of a slip; after several feet it becomes too narrow to be followed up. At the opposite corner is an irregular descending passage, water-worn like the Great cave, leading to the Little cave, the steep slope to which is shown at B. This cave is almost choked with *debris*, which, to some extent, is cemented into a solid mass or breccia by stalagmite, and all further progress is barred on this account.

The antiquity of the cave must be immense. As many readers of this article will not be familiar with geology, a brief digression into the formation of the caves of limestone districts is pardonable. Limestone caves are wholly, at first, and in a great measure in their later career as *living* caves, due to chemical action. Rain water, in its passage through the atmosphere, absorbs carbonic acid gas, and still more so in sinking through the decomposing vegetable matters of the upper soil. Water charged with this gas has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime of which limestone rocks are mainly built up. That this *does* take place is forcibly proved by the encrustations of petrifying wells, the banks of tufa and the stalagmites of limestone districts—all of which are due to the precipitation of dissolved rock in the water. The “fur” of kettles is another example. But such charged water cannot dissolve an unlimited quantity of rock—the work done in this line depending upon its richness in the gas. Hence the cracks and joints of the rock out of which the future cave is to develop, must have their sides eaten away by moving water; else, if the water ate and was satisfied, no more rock would be eaten. But water, like human beings, will not choose a devious and difficult way (as these underground crevices) in preference to an easy one (as by brook or river), unless there is something to be gained. The only reason water can have in choosing a difficult underground course is to reach a lower level by a “short cut.” But once grant this; if the supply be plentiful, the cracks will in due time become caves and the trickle a torrent.

There is an excellent example to the point near Castleton. Westward of the Winyates is a trough-like valley, about three miles long, by the side of which is the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. This valley is entirely drained by “water-swallows”—natural drains along the bottom, through which the surface-rills sink out of sight. Underground these waters collect, and at length emerge at a much lower level as the Russet Spring near Peak Cavern, and then become the sparkling brook which runs through Castleton. The ancient surface outlet of this valley, by which its waters were originally turned into the Wye (instead of the Noe as at present), is still visible, although high and dry, leading towards Peak Forest.

A “living cave”—that is, a cave which is still a watercourse—must, under ordinary conditions, lie low in a valley, so as to either intercept all the water or catch some of it in times of flood. But Rains’

Cave is near the top of a hill ; and all the drainage of the neighbouring valleys can find surface outlets at levels a hundred feet and more below it. It is now as "dead" as a cave can be. But under these circumstances, how could it ever have been a "living" cave? The answer is simple ; the cave has not changed ; the contour and level of the land-surface of the district has. Although the land is eaten away below the surface, it is to a far greater extent worn away at the surface. Frost and vegetation break up the rock ; rills, brooks, and freshets float it away as mud, and roll it away as sand and gravel, to say nothing of what is dissolved. Give these processes time and they will lower the land to the level of the sea. Rains Cave was once at or near the bottom of a valley, and the amount of rock that has been removed between that bottom and the present one, somewhat represents the lapse of time since this cave was "living" and growing. What this lapse of time may be, the reader must guess ; the 2,000 years which have elapsed since the earlier barrows of the Peak were built have made no appreciable change in the land contour.

The ancient water-swallow of Windy Knoll at the Castleton end of the above-mentioned trough-like valley, and from which the late Mr. Rooke Pennington, LL.B., obtained an immense number of bison, reindeer, bear, and other bones, has many parallels with our cave. It is high above the neighbouring valleys, although as a "swallow" it must have once been situated low or at the very bottom of a valley. The great point of difference between the two is that the animal remains of the latter belong to the time when it was "a going concern," the animals being swamped in the mud and water around the swallow, and washed down it in time of heavy rains ; in the former the remains belong to the present "dead" era of the cave's history.

"Dead" caves may be regarded as museums. No plough ever turns up their floors, and frequently thick seams of stalagmite—the re-deposited lime of the drip from the roof, having some analogy to the "fur" of a kettle—effectually seal up the contents of the looser cave-earths, and guard them against the intrusions of burrowing animals. Hence, and especially where seams of stalagmite are present, the order of the deposits represents their sequence in time, the lower being the older. But the thickness of stalagmite must be most cautiously accepted as a measure of time, for the rates of its growth vary very much. In Kent's Cavern, Torquay, it has taken 250 years to form $\frac{1}{16}$ inch of stalagmite ; while in a cave at Castleton the writer has proved that its growth there exceeded $\frac{1}{3}$ inch per century. So far, the accumulation which forms the floor of the Great Cave has no signs of stalagmite ; it is a chaotic mass of stone and red earth. But, of course, it is impossible to say what lies lower down. The floor of the Little Cave remains practically untouched. The young Messrs. Rains have merely turned over the surface earth between the large blocks of stone of the former, and considering the large quantity of bones they have found there can be little doubt that there is still a large "find" to be found.

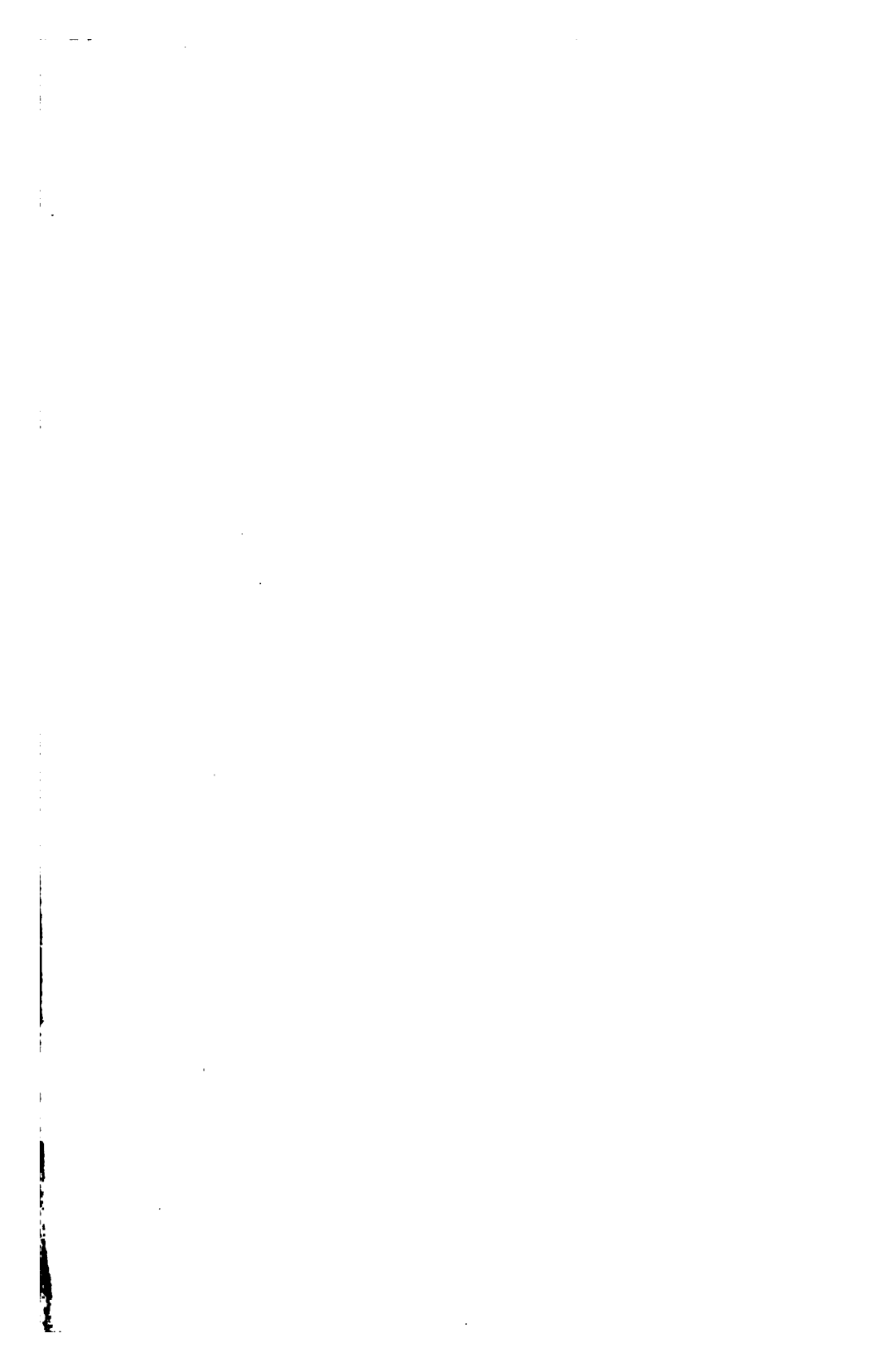
It is now time to describe the "finds." Professor Boyd Dawkins, during the limited time at his disposal, picked from the bone heap in

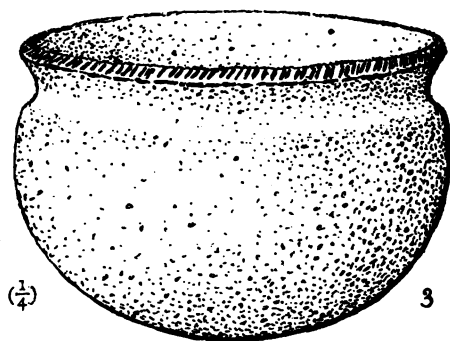
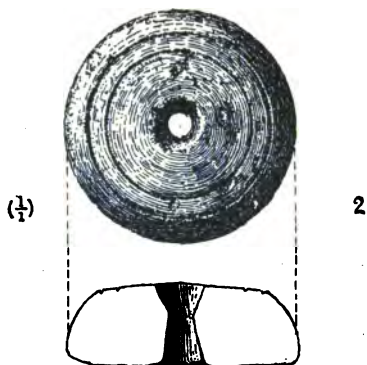
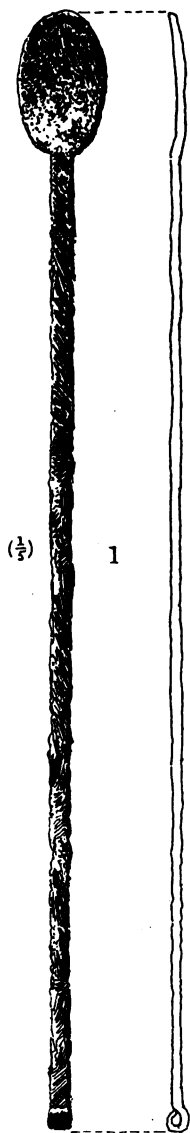
Mr. Rains' barn, with astonishing rapidity, bones belonging to man, the urus, Keltic short-horned ox (which still survives in some of the Welsh and Scotch breeds), sheep, goat, horse, red deer, roe deer, dog, badger, wild cat, and rabbit. Since then the writer has detected the fox and hedgehog in addition to the above. This assemblage of animals is characteristic of the Recent period of geology. Many of the leg bones have been split to extract the marrow, and occasionally have jags and cuts as from a knife; some few bones are charred. Clearly these are the relics of human food.

The writer subsequently took in hand the fragments of human skulls, but owing to the numerous missing pieces, they still remain, with one exception (Skull c), little more than heaps of broken bone. Hence, cranial measurements and indices are, at present, out of the question. Yet, despite their condition, some ideas can be formed of their original owners. Of Skull A there are the frontal, and much of the side and rear parts, besides a fragment of the lower jaw. All these are thick, heavy, and pot-like—due, perhaps, to the action of the limy drip, for upon the frontal was a film of stalagmite. The peculiarity of this frontal are the confluent and massive supraciliary ridges, and the ill-filled and retreating forehead, so noticeable that several inexperienced friends mistook it for part of a gorilla's skull. Yet there are no grounds for regarding it as of the "extremely low type" of some of the newspaper notices. It is the skull of a very old person, presumably man; this is indicated in many ways, notably by the obliterated sutures and the condition of the lower jaw, the walls of the alveoli being in some cases absorbed, and the cavities filled up with new bone. In such a case, those parts of the frontal which lie immediately upon the brain will have followed the old-age retreat of the latter, and hence leave the ridges of the lower forehead in greater relief than would obtain in earlier life. Apart from this, it is difficult to say what is the true tilt of the forehead when the rear parts of the skull are not *in situ*. Still, it must be allowed that the aspect of the forehead is by no means prepossessing.

Skull B of which there is a large part of the frontal, evidently belonged to a youngish individual, and has a remarkable likeness to the previous frontal, so much so as to suggest that the owners belonged to the same family. There are two complete parietals, but it is doubtful whether they belonged to this frontal: probably they belong to a fragment of another the writer has marked E, of apparently similar type. A lower jaw of a youth, devoid of wisdom teeth, seems to belong to this Skull E, which has all the marks of having belonged to an individual of the same period of life.

Skull c: This the writer has been able to rebuild to a great extent. The face and anterior parts are almost complete, and of the rear a lower sides there are many fragments, but which cannot be put in place on account of missing intervening portions. This skull E many points of difference from those above; it is of lighter build; forehead is broader; the supraciliary are separated, and although sharp defined are not massive; and generally it has an intelligent and more cultured appearance. Although it is impossible to ascertain the





Objects from
Rains' Cave, Longcliffe.

J.W.

cephalic index, there is no doubt of its being a typical long or dolichocephalic skull: when viewed laterally the contour is decidedly that of such a skull. Noticeable features are the shallowness of the calvarial arch, and its longitudinal carination, and the flatness of the temporal regions. The result is that while the forehead is broad it is somewhat low. When viewed from above, the broad forehead tends to give an oblong character to the skull, rather than the egg-shape of the Haddon Fields long skull described in the last volume of the *Reliquary*. The sutures are quite open on the outer table, and partially so on the inner; this, together with a certain glossiness of the bone, and the moderate wear of the teeth, points to its owner as of early middle life. The jaw, if the fragment alluded to does belong to this skull, is massive and decidedly masculine; other details point to the latter conclusion. The nasals have a remarkable forward spring—indicating a pronounced “Roman” nose. So far as the writer can recollect, this skull is similar to one from Longlow, in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. It has been suggested that a plate of this skull should be introduced, but when this cave is properly excavated, the missing fragments of this and the other skulls may be found, hence it is better to defer the illustrations. Several measurements are here given—

Greatest width	...	...	...	5 5 in.
Minimum frontal width	...	...	...	3·76 in.
Maximum ” ”	...	...	...	5 in.
Frontal arch ...	...	...	...	5·75 in.
Height of orbit ...	...	...	...	1·31 in.
Height of face (nasal suture to alveolar margin)	...	...	...	2·75 in.

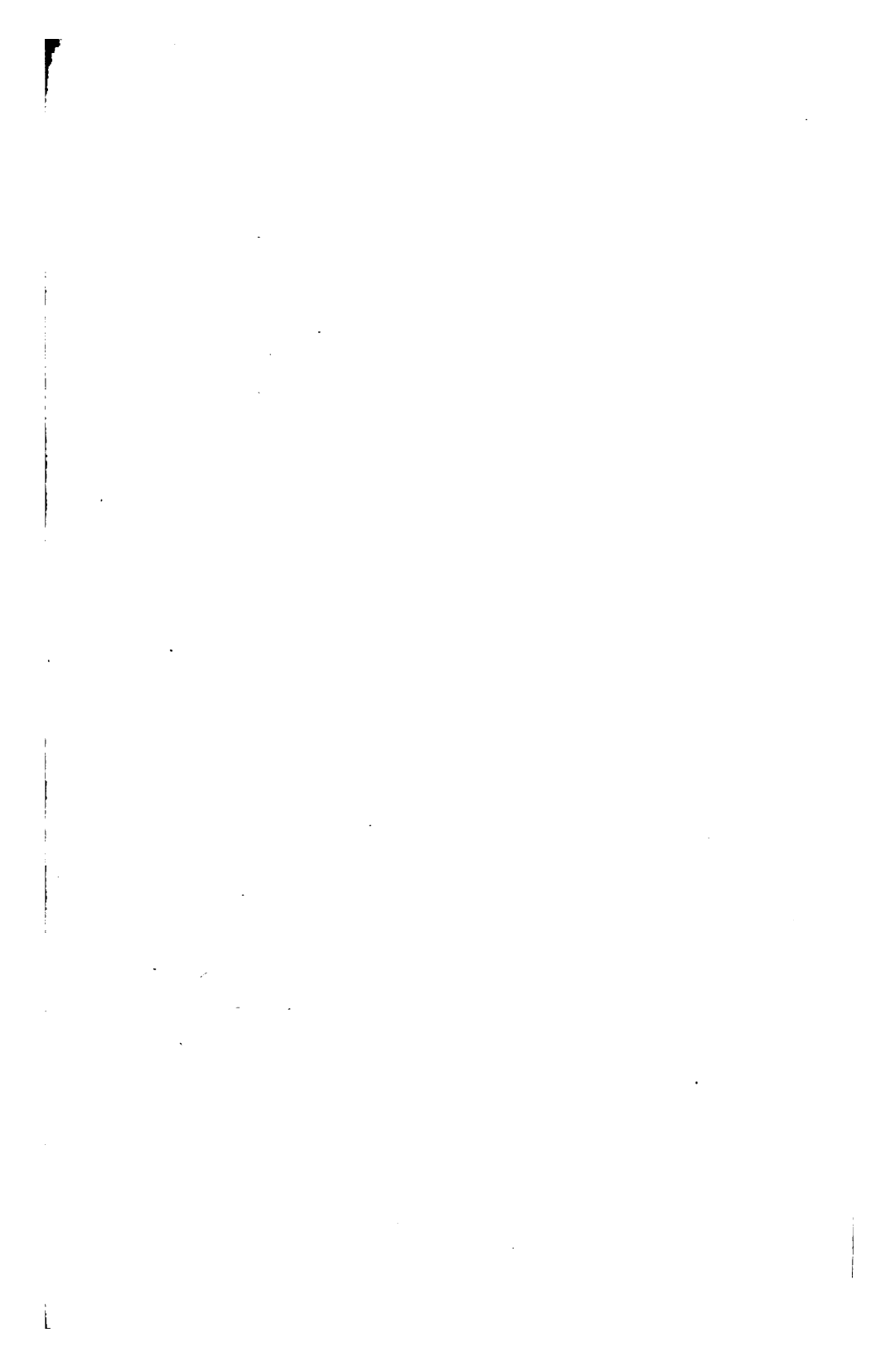
All the above, together with other fragments, are ancient; the organic matter has disappeared, and only the mineral constituents of the bone are left. But it is otherwise with several fragments of another skull, evidently that of a powerful youngish man. These fragments are so new-looking that it is difficult to think that more than a century can have passed since they were clothed with flesh and endued with life. How came they in the cave? Do they explain some mysterious disappearance that was once “all the talk” of the district? Are they the silent witnesses of some terrible tragedy?

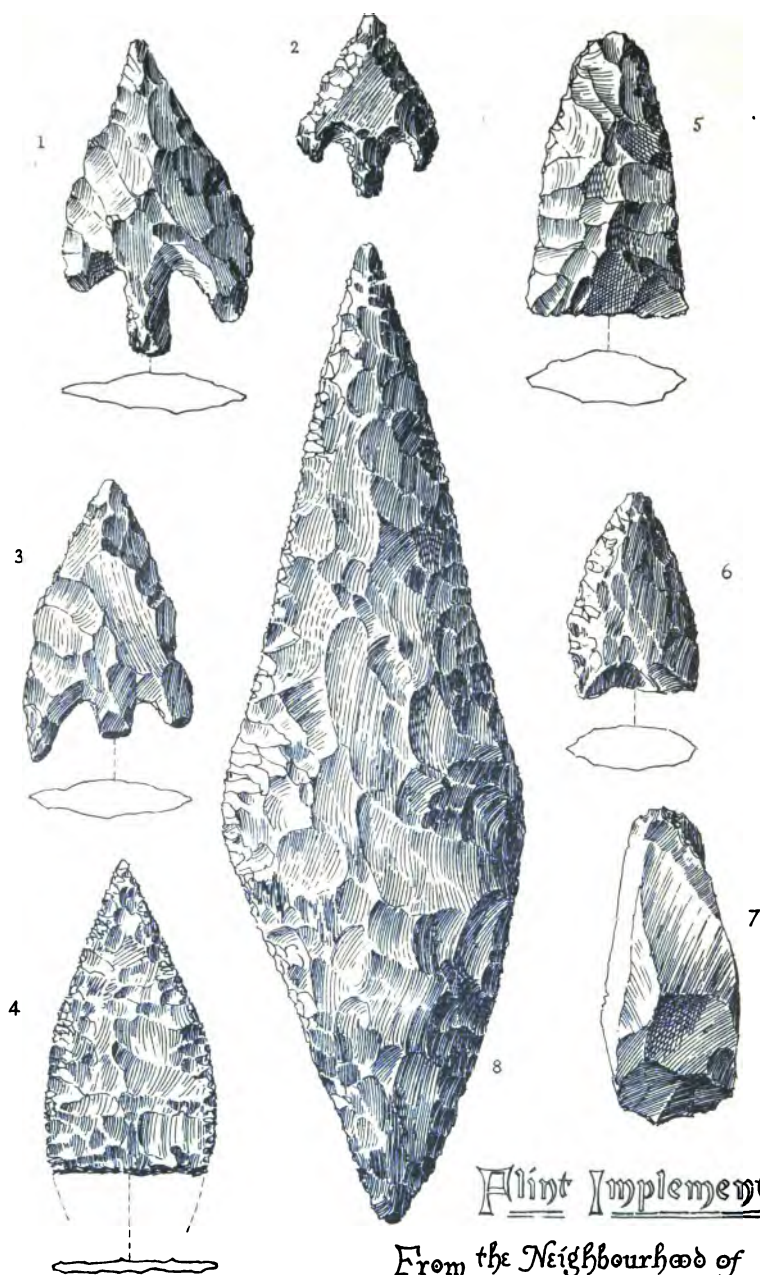
Unfortunately the positions and circumstances of these remains were not noted, hence many valuable inferences are lost. It is evident from the number of missing parts, that much of the skeletons still remain in the cave. Fragments of at least six have been found in the bone-heap—there being jaws, whole or in part, for that number of individuals. All these jaws, so far as can be seen, are, with the exception of one, of very square build when viewed laterally, the ascending rami being short and broad, the above exception being an ancient jaw with a long slender ascending ramus and the angle obtuse.

The pottery must next claim our attention. Fragments of four essels were found. Of these, a few fragments belonged to a thick, lustrous, and hand-made vessel of unknown shape, and ornamented with parallel impressions of a twisted rush or thong. (Plate III.,

Fig. 4). The paste is coarse and friable, and has all the characteristics of the hand-made, imperfectly-fired sepulchral pottery of the pre-Saxon barrows, of which there is so magnificent an array in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. There were also two small fragments of another blackish vessel, of fine paste and smaller size. It seems to have had a contracted neck, and the swell of the body had several slight projections. Neck plain; but the body had a lattice-work of burnished lines, recalling the ornamentation of some of the Roman black ware; but, unlike the latter, the fragments have all the friability of the so-called Keltic ware. The largest number of fragments belonged to a vessel which the writer has been able to restore to a sufficient extent to make the shape, size, and use fairly evident. A sketch of it (Plate III., Fig. 3) as restored will give a good idea of its shape. Diameter about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; paste, coarse, and reddish; hand-made; variable in thickness, but generally thicker at the bottom than elsewhere. From the obvious discolouration of the lower parts externally and traces of smoke, little room is left for doubt that it was used as a stew-pot. The shape is admirably adapted for this purpose. When placed in the embers of a fire, its rounded shape would prevent fracture, and in this respect it is an anticipation of the flasks and dishes of the chemists. The paste of these hand-made vessels was mixed with crushed calc-spar, from which, being so common in the district, and scarce elsewhere, we may infer that they were made in the locality. Two fragments of a rough wheel-made small vessel were also found, and contrasted much with the above in the smoothness and hardness of its red paste.

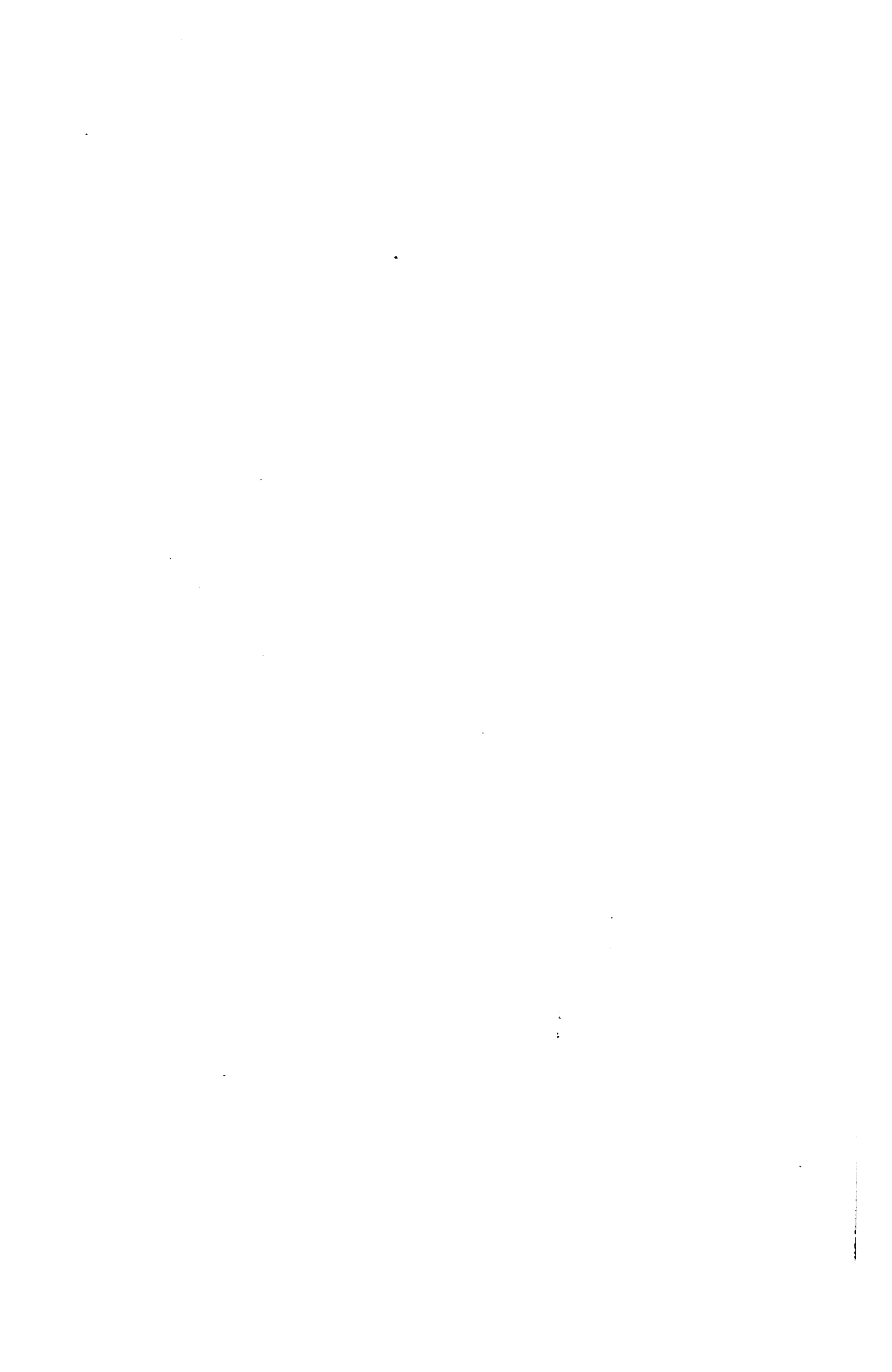
Domestic vessels of the same age and character as the hand-made sepulchral pottery are scarce—so scarce, that the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt stated that we were entirely indebted to the barrows for examples. In this, however, he was mistaken. A vessel remarkably like the one sketched was found some years ago in a cave in county Durham, and associated with articles of a domestic nature; it is figured in Greenwell's "Barrows," p. 107. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his *Early Man in Britain*, p. 275, states in reference to the Neolithic inhabitants of this land, that "their vessels are coarsely made by hand and very generally composed of clay, in which small pieces of stone, or fragments of shell, have been worked. They are brown or black in colour, and very generally have had *rounded bottoms*, from which it may be inferred that they were not intended to stand on tables, but were placed in hollows on the ground or floor. Sometimes they are ornamented with patterns in right lines or in dots." Elsewhere in the same work (page 267), in making mention of the hut circles of Fish-ton, near Salisbury, he states that "fragments of pottery, turned in the lathe, plain, or ornamented with incised curves, right lines, or lines of dots," were found associated with spindle-whorls, bone weaving-combs, bone needles, stone grain-rubbers, flint implements, and remains of dog, goat, short-horn, horse, pig. Fragments of hand-made pottery have frequently been found similarly associated in other caves.

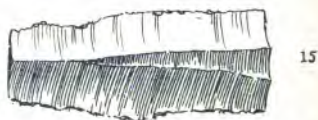
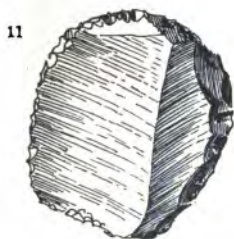
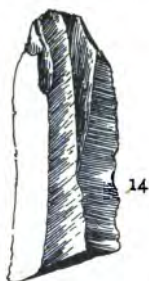
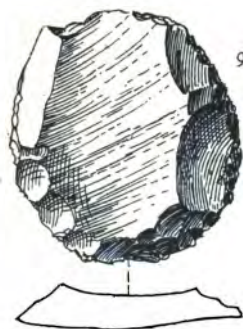




Flint Implements

From the Neighbourhood of
Longcliffe. - J.W.





Flint Implements

From the Neighbourhood of
Longcliffe. - J.W.

A spindle-whorl (Pl. III., Fig. 2) of hard black shale was found on the north side of the cave. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears lathe marks on one side, the other being rough. There is figured in Evans' *Stone Implements*, p. 392, a whorl found in Yorkshire which agrees with this in every detail. These whorls were used to maintain the rotary motion of the spindle in the act of spinning with the distaff and spindle, a mode which was displaced by the spinning-wheel, so often seen in our museums.

An iron spade-like instrument (Pl. III., Fig. 1), about 2 feet long, was picked up from between some stones. It differs from a spade in having its broadened end oval and only about 2 inches across. It has been suggested that it is an old plough-spade for scraping off the clay from the share. Although considerably rusted, its condition by no means implies a great age; and in this respect it contrasts with two iron objects, rings or buckles, which are now reduced to a mere ochreous mass.

Last to be noticed are a few flint chippings, of very nondescript shapes, which were noticed in turning over the soil. It is well to mention here some beautiful flint implements found in a field in the vicinity by Mr. Broadhead, a farmer close by, and a few by Mr. Rains upon his land, a typical assortment of which are figured on Plates IV. and V. all full size. Some of the arrow heads are really beautiful objects, especially a delicately chipped leaf-shaped one. There are also a spear head, a considerable number of horse-shoe-shaped and other scrapers, two broken celts, and many flakes. Most of these were turned up at different times in ploughing. Whether the locality is unusually rich in these implements, or these gentlemen are more intelligent and watchful than their neighbours generally, it is difficult to say. It should be stated that none of these are palæolithic; in the Midlands and North, implements of that period are found only in caves.

The antiquity of the "finds," the uses to which the cave has been put, and the possibilities of the projected exploration must now be considered. As already stated, the fauna are of the Recent period of geology, a period the commencement of which, geologically speaking, is but as yesterday, and yet which stretches back in all probability millenniums before human history, and laughs to scorn the boasted antiquity of Egypt and Assyria. The fauna, then, give a wide range of time for our "finds"—they may be 500 or 5,000 years old! The wild cat, the red deer, and the short-horn indicate no very recent date. The pottery is more decisive. There is a consensus of opinion, it is difficult to say exactly upon what grounds, that wheel-made pottery was unknown in this country before the Roman occupation. Again, the pre-Saxon or "Keltic" round barrows, the hand-made pottery of which, as just observed, has many parallels to that of our cave, do not precede that occupation by any great lapse of time, and certainly some of them were contemporary with it. The hand-made pottery, it may be observed, is quite unlike that of the Romans. The spindle-whorl has also something to say. Although the distaff and spindle lingered in some parts of Scotland and Ireland

until the last century, they have so long gone out of use in England that these whorls, which are frequently picked up, are popularly invested with a certain amount of magic, and known as "Pixy's Wheels," their original use having long been forgotten. But the fact that this whorl was turned in a lathe implies a considerable civilization such as obtained in Britain under the Romans, when we do, as a fact, first meet with turned objects. These, when taken together, point to the cave being used for some purpose at a time not far removed from the period of the Roman occupation: and this is strikingly borne out by the results of exploration of many of our English caves. These all give the same testimony; in the upper parts of their floors, or even upon the surface itself, have been found Romano-British objects, as fibulæ, brooches, and pins of bronze, silver, and gold, Roman coins and British imitations of them, Samian and other Roman pottery, hand-made pottery, implements of iron and bronze, &c. Notable examples of such caves are those of Settle, Buxton (Poole's Hole), Kirkhead, Cresswell, and Ilam, in Staffordshire. It has been suggested that such caves were used as places of retreat by the Romano-British during the Saxon invasion. It should also be remembered, as the recent excavations of General Pitt Rivers at Cranborne Chase and places in Wiltshire so forcibly prove, that while the Keltic Britons were copying the civilization and manners of their Roman masters, the ruder aboriginal "long-heads" were still living in much their old style upon the hills and moors. And while the former were priding themselves on their Samian ware, the latter were content with their rude, half-fired, hand-made pottery, with such cheap and coarse wheel-made ware as they could afford to buy. A similar state of things obtains at the present day wherever a higher civilization comes into contact with a lower one; and most conducive to it were the social and political conditions of Western Europe at the dawn of history. While in civilization at large there has been a constant forward march in culture, yet its rate has not been uniform throughout; and at every stage there has been a falling out of ranks to remain stationary or even to begin a retrograde movement. The time was when metal was unknown, then came in bronze, then came iron. But metal has not even yet displaced everywhere the use of stone for implements. It is this overlap of ages (Neolithic, Bronze, Iron), if *ages* they can be called—rather *stages* of culture—which makes the presence and absence of these materials no safe guide as to order in time.

It must not be overlooked that we have no proof of the contemporaneity of the two kinds of pottery in this cave. The hand-made may be centuries older than the wheel-made. The large hand-made bowl, at least, was found broken very near the surface, apparently where it was placed, and whether it had been there 1,300 or 2,000 years, it shows how little changed and disturbed has been the cave during this long period. It could well occur then that objects of pre-Roman, Roman, and even Mediæval date might lie commingled in the loose upper soil of a cave floor.

The age of the older human bones still remains untouched. The

great majority of British and Continental caves hitherto explored have been at one time or other burial places; and the modes of burial were similar to those of the barrows, that is, the skeletons, when not disturbed, have usually been found in a sitting or contracted attitude. In fact, the chambered (and perhaps oldest) barrows may be regarded as artificial caves. The half-exposed chambers, constructed of massive slabs of limestone, of Minninglow, not far from Rains Cave, instantly suggest this idea. To judge from the celebrated cave of Aurignac, in France, and that of Perthi-chwareu, Pembroke, both of which seem to have remained undisturbed up to the time of their modern discovery, burial caves had their entrances blocked up with large stones, and thus those at the mouth of Rains Cave may be explained. If the parallels between caves as a burying place and the chambered barrows be accepted as proofs of their contemporaneity, then we must, indeed, give a greater antiquity to these human remains of Rains Cave than the period of the Roman occupation.

This cave has also been used as a dwelling-place; the condition of many of the animal bones already alluded to, the fragments of charcoal, and the domestic pottery, all tend to prove this. One can scarcely think that so low, wretched, and damp a place was ever used as a *permanent* residence, more probable is it, that it was again and again temporarily occupied by passing hunters, fugitives, and wanderers of all sorts, both before and after it was used for sepulchral purposes.

It will be seen from what has been said above, that so far the "finds" of Rains Cave carry us back to the time when history loses itself in the mist of fable, and to the dense gloom of pre-historic time beyond, when geology and archæology become our only guides. But farther back, how far we cannot say, is that as yet but dimly descried condition of things, known geologically as the Pleistocene period. This period was a cycle of mighty confluent glaciers which swept over all north-western Europe, rounding its hills, deepening its valleys, and grinding out rock basins, with warm intervals, in the sub-tropical portions of which the hippopotamus and rhinoceros wallowed in the marshy valleys, and elephants (of both living and extinct species) roamed amid forest glade and jungle, while cave-lions and hyænas devoured their prey in the dark recesses of the caves. But in the more temperate conditions which immediately preceded and succeeded these warmer times, these were replaced with vast herds of bison and urus, migrating annually, north and south, across an unbroken alternation of hill and dale, forest and prairie, now represented by Spain, France, and England; and the cave-lion and hyæna gave place to the cave-bear. But as the northern glaciers approached, these in their turn were replaced by the unwieldy mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, the musk sheep, arctic fox, reindeer, and glutton. It was some time during this period, whether before or during these warm intervals of the epoch of glaciation it is difficult to say, that Palæolithic man found his way into the west. The peculiar flint and bone implements, and the rough but boldly

scratched drawings of the animals (now extinct) that he hunted, and occasionally the bones of his own body, with those of the heterogeneous crowd of animals above-mentioned, in many a cave and many a river gravel, are the almost sole mementos to us of the world in which he lived and moved.

A bone cave, now that its hieroglyphics are interpreted, is to the archæologist what an ancient record or inscription is to the historian—a key to unlock the past. And the past it unlocks is mysterious and marvellous. Small wonder, then, that the discovery of a bone cave should be hailed with delight by those who know the value of such caves. So far, Rains Cave has shown no traces of the Pleistocene period, but this is not strange, seeing that its upper soil only has been turned over. When it comes to be properly excavated there is little doubt that it will contribute its quota towards the history of that far-back past.

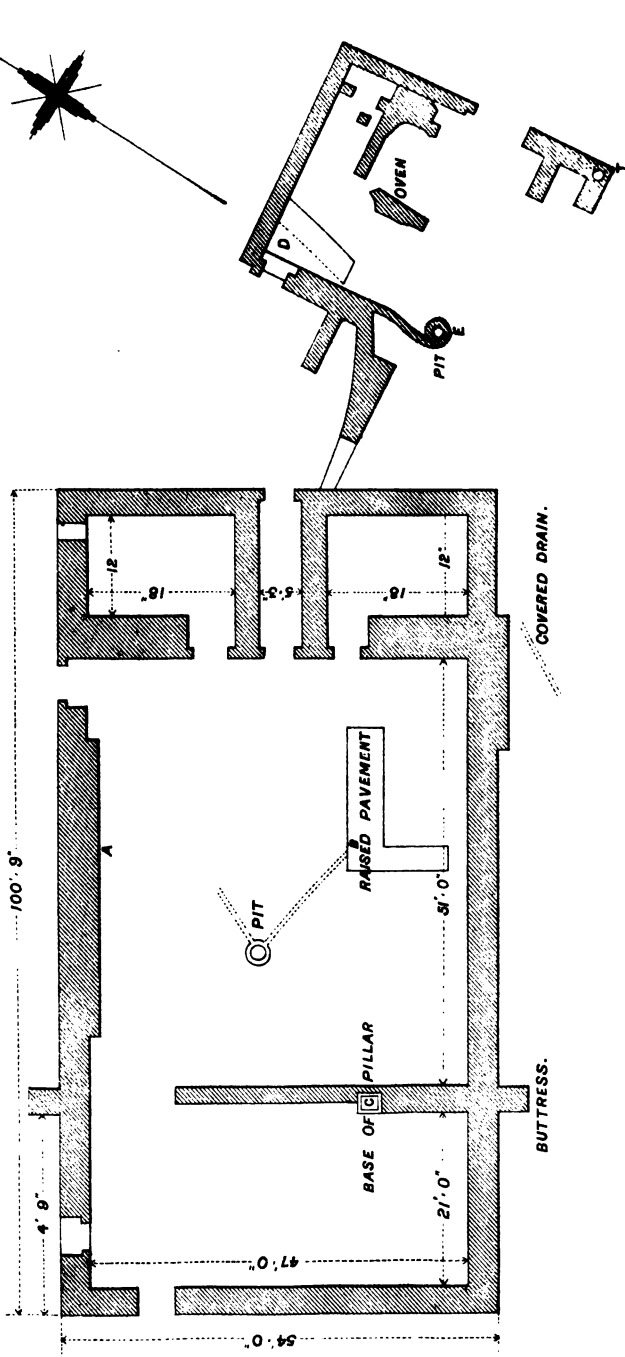
On some recent discoveries at Scarborough Castle.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

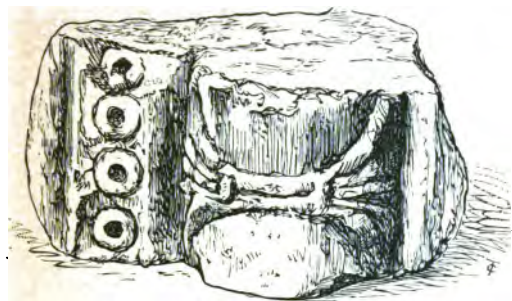
DURING the early part of the year 1888, whilst certain levelling operations were being carried out on the castle garth at Scarborough, by the War Office authorities, the foundations of some old buildings were brought to light, and were most carefully cleared of rubbish under the guidance of Col. Peck, R.E. The buildings lie lengthwise, nearly due north-east by south-west, the dimensions of the main building are 100 feet by 54 feet. The accompanying plan, kindly supplied by Col. Peck, R.E. (Plate VI.), makes the general arrangements of the buildings as discovered more clear. Unless Leland in his Itinerary (*temp.* Henry VIII.), when mentioning the castle and buildings on the garth in the following passage—"without the first area is a great grene conteyning (to reken down to the very shore) a xvj acres, and yn it is a chapelle, and beside olde waulles of houses of office that stood there"—refers to these buildings, there is not a tittle of known information of any kind relating to them. The survey printed at the end of these notes is silent with regard to them. It is recorded that the great hall and some other parts of the castle became so ruinous that they fell down, *c.* 1350; probably these were included in the fall. The mouldings, a few fragments of which were found, give the date as late Norman, *c.* 1130. The handsome pattern of the mouldings of the jambs of an arch or doorway is very curious, and probably unique. These stones, of which the best specimen is here engraved, were found at the north-eastern end of the building, where also were discovered the remains of two or more small arches, perfectly plain, probably belonging to the doorway of the small chambers and passage at the north-eastern end of the large

—SCARBOROUGH CASTLE—

—PLAN OF BUILDINGS UNCOVERED IN THE CASTLE CARTH 1888.



chamber.* The two small chambers, which are 18 ft. by 12 ft.,



may have been store rooms or larders, or perhaps guard rooms or temporary prisons. On the western side of the large chamber is a long low stone seat marked (A) on the plan.

Immediately opposite this is a very rugged sort of L

shaped daïs of rough rubble (B) with slabs of flat stone laid, not very orderly, on the top. From the heel of this daïs a drain runs to a small pit or well, about 2 ft. in diameter, very nearly in the centre of the chamber; into this pit or well a drain also leads from the north-west corner. At the western end there is a doorway opening inwards, possibly leading to some other building, or may be into a porch or penthouse. At the north-western side a doorway, 5 feet wide, opens outward, on each side are plain circular mouldings. There is a smaller chamber at the southern end which is entered from the large chamber by a doorway or opening at the south-western end. The partition wall of these two chambers is nearly double the thickness, for a third of its length from the east, of the remaining portion. At the extreme end of this thicker portion of the partition wall, to the west, is built *into* the wall on some rubble, a square stone (C) about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height; the plinth is quite plain with a plain concave moulding; the top of the stone is perfectly flat. There is no corresponding stone on the opposite side, nor is there anything to show or suggest there ever having been any arch from this stone to the opposite wall. The mouldings on the stone are certainly not like any Norman ones met with; nor is the use of this stone apparent. Can it have been a stone of some more ancient building worked into the wall with the other masonry? The rest of this wall is mainly rubble, this being the only piece of solid hewn stone. The width of this upper end of the building is 21 feet, and the lower portion is about 19 or 20 feet; the length is 47 feet. None of the arch stones found are of sufficient curve to have possibly formed an arch more than of about 3 feet diameter. I have carefully placed them to try.

On one of the stones of the outer southern wall are rudely incised lines necessary for playing the old English game of Merelles, or ne-Men's-Morris; no doubt this was done and the game played

* These stones are now outside the Scarborough Museum. We think it would have been far better if they had been kept at the Castle. But, at all events, they ought to be under cover.—ED.

after the stone had been shaped, but before it was put into its place by the masons or their labourers, who would thus wile away the dinner-hour.* On the outside of the building are two buttresses in a line with the partition wall of the large and small chambers to which they furnish support.

At the south-east end of the main building the wall, on the exterior, projects at least a foot for about 12 feet, being of the same thickness as, and forming a continuation at right angles with, the partition walls of the small and large chambers. Why should these portions of wall be so much thicker and stronger than any other portion? and what was the object of this increase of thickness of the outer wall of the large chamber on the south east?

It will be noted that the thickened wall is partially behind what remains of the raised platform or dais. There is a closed or built up doorway, a little over two feet in width, with a plain single moulded column on either side, in the north-western corner of the small chamber on that side of the building. There are remains of doorways, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, to each chamber, and one, 5 ft. in width, at each end of the passage leading to the kitchen, all opening outwards. The walls of these chambers, and a portion of that on the western side of the large chamber, are now standing, about 4 feet in height; on the south-western and south-eastern sides there are only from one to two feet remaining. The stones on the outer wall at the southern part of the building are as clean as the day they left the mason's hands; the masonry is far more solid at this part; as we advance to the northern part it is principally, if not entirely, of rubble.

Outside, and a little distance in a north-easterly direction from the main building, at an angle, are the remains of the kitchen and other offices. The circular fire-place with its red bricks, mostly well smoked, is well defined; it is marked "oven" on the plan. Behind the fire-place, in a sort of scullery, are two stones, placed one above the other, the one square, the other pyramidal, in very good preservation and *in situ*. Beyond these stones, to the north, is a very small chamber. Opposite this chamber, on the other side, to the south-west, marked D on the plan, is a raised platform, where I conjecture dishes were washed and water poured off, for a drain runs from this to the pit marked E. Above D is a doorway opening outwards, and remains of steps leading down to the south of this "sink;" there appear to have been steps on the outer side leading to this doorway as well as on the inside. At the extreme point of these kitchen buildings, to the north-east, is a small circular hollow in the angle of the wall.

Several pieces of the usual medieval green and yellow pottery were found, probably made at the old kiln which stood close to the old town wall, opposite to where the Amicable schools now stand—not far from the castle. There were also found a few specimens of darker ware, much resembling, though hardly probable, Roman pottery;

* For a diagram of this game, see Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 317. The Scarboro' evidence of this game is by far the earliest yet recorded.

also some fragments of glazed coping tiles of yellow and green, one of these, Mr. Stevenson, Scarboro', has pieced and presented to the Scarboro' Museum. It is said there are not any specimens of these mediæval coping tiles in the British Museum. There are two in the magnificent museum at York. They have different kinds of ornament on the edges. The Scarboro' specimens also differ in ornament from either of these, having two small ornaments somewhat like a saddle about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, 1 inch at each end, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in centre.

Further excavations are contemplated shortly within the Donjon, when no doubt some other discoveries will be made. What this building just described was, in the absence of any information whatever, it is difficult to say. It is stated somewhere, but I unfortunately cannot find the reference, that a chapel was built in the castle yard in Henry I. reign, and dedicated to S. Edward the Confessor. If this is true, may not this small or southern chamber have been the chapel? The other chapel in the castle garth or yard, near the well, is dedicated to the Holy Virgin. The date of the building of this chapel would correspond with the date of the mouldings found with the buildings. The large chamber was probably used as a dining hall or court of justice. There is no indication at any part of the buildings of there having been more than one story—not a trace or vestige of anything suggestive of a staircase can be found.

The dimensions of the old chapel near S. Mary's Well, in the Castle Park, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, appear from the portions now remaining to have been cruciform, were 30 feet by 18 feet from east to west, and 20 feet by 18 feet in width, approximately.

In connection with the above discoveries, it may be of some interest to give in detail a survey of Scarboro' Castle, taken in 1538, which I have transcribed from the original in the Public Record Office. It is there entitled:—

"View taken of the Castell off Scarburgh the xxv day of Marche, xxiv yere of the reigne of o' Sovrigne Lorde Kinge Henric th' eght, by Sir Marmaduc Constable and Sir Rauff Ellerker, Knight." This survey has only once before been printed, with inaccuracies and omissions, in that unfortunate book, "The History of Scarborough," by Joseph Brogden Baker.

VIEW TAKEN OF THE CASTELL OFF SCARBURGH the xxv day of Marche, the xxix yere of the reigne of o' Sovrigne Lorde Kinge Henric th' eght, by Sir Marmaduc Constable and Sir Rauff Ellerker, Knight, Scarburgh:—Fyrste of the utter warde, toward the west, there is a porters lodge of oon story heght coev'd wyth leade xij yardys of lenght and iiij in brede, whyche wolde be new caste and then by estimation it wyll taikc ij foders leade besyde the olde.

Under the same lodge is a pare of olde gatis of wode in heght iiij yardys, in brede thre yards and oon fote—and a place for a portcules whyche gat wolde be of iron, and wyll take wythe the sayd portcules v tone iron, of wode or timbre ij tone.

off westsyde the sayd gat is a turret of ij stories heght, in lenght iiij yards, and di in brede thre yards, cove'd w' the rofe of the sayd lodge ffro the sayd Turret to an old turret the wall is in lenght ix yards in heght vj yards besydes the embattlements and in the vj fote.

And the said ward wyll by estimation taik

of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tymber} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{v tone.} \\ \text{Iron} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{ij tone.} \end{array} \right.$

THE YNNER WARDE or iiijth warde.

Ffyrste at thentre of the sayd ynnar warde the gats be gone and the stone worke decayed whych wyll taik of stone—xxx tone, of tymbre to the gats iiij tons, and of iron for hoks nailles, and bands, di tone.

And fro thentre of the ynnar warde towarde the est the wall is in lenght lxxxxij yards in heght v yards, in thycknes ij yardys, in good repation and joinyth upon the wall of the sayd warde towards the southe.

And fro a turret of south syd the donjyon where y^e ynnar warde begynnnyth to an o^r turret of the same wall and syd the wall is in lenght xvij yards, in brede and thycknes as y^e other and the sayd turret is in lenght vj yards, in brede ij yards and in good state.

And fro that Turret to ano^r turret the wall is in lenght xxj yardys, and of lyke heght and thycknes as y^e other.

And that turret is in lenght iiij yards, in brede ij yardys lackyng the embattlement, whych by estimation wyll taik xij ton stone.

And fro that Turret to ano^r turret joynynge upon the sayd este wall of the sayd ward the wall is in lenght xxvj yardys of lyke heght and thycknes as y^e o^r in good repation.

And so the wall of the Inner warde is in circuyte vij^{xx} xvj yards.

And so the sayd Inner warde wyll taik by estimation—

of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stone} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{xlij tone.} \\ \text{Tymbre} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{iiij tone.} \\ \text{Iron} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad \text{j tone \& di.} \end{array} \right.$

THE DONJON.

In the sayd ynnar warde standyth the donjon or hye tow^r and is of iiij stories heght wheroff the nethermoste is a seller, the tow^r above is tabled wyth stone to the embatellent ix fote thycke and coved wyth leade, wyth a spoute in the myrdward decendynge to a cysterne of leade that wyll contayne xx tone and there is above the same v turrets wheroff iiij of them be covēd wyth leade and the v tabled wyth stone. And there is certayne leade remainynge after the deth off Waltus Gryffyth viewd by certayne commissioners and delyv'd to M^r. Peckham his deputie. And of ordinance a greate brazen gune—an old serpentyne—iiij basys and viij chambers.—and for shot or powder n.—and for decayment of balks bords, and o^r tymbre wythin the same, it wyll taik by estymation xtⁱⁱ tone tymbre.

The sayd donjon is w^{out} square } cvij yards

Wythin the sayds ynnar ward is a court in lenght lxxxxii yards

And in brede liij yardys.

And the sayd donjon wyll taik of tymbre xt^h tone.

A streght wall y^t stretchyth to the sesyd towarde south est.

And fro the said turret joynynge to the wall of the sayd Inner warde unto a tow^r called the Queen's Tow^r the wall is in lenght xxvj yardys of lyke heght and thycknes as the other in good repation.

The said QUEENS TOW^r is of iiij stories heght, lenght vi yardys—in brede v heght xij yards—the flo^r rose and leade decayed fallen down and gone, and wyll taik by estimation, of tymbre xxⁱⁱ tone and to be covēd wyth leade iiij foder.

And from the sayd quens tow^r to a tow^r called Bosdall Hall, the wall is in lenght xxv yardys, in heght thycknes and repation as the other before sayd.

The said BOSDALL HALL is of two stories heght, in lenght xx yards and di, tn brede viij yards, and therein hath bene certayne houses of office. The flo^r rose and lead part decayed, fallen down and gone, and wyll take by estimation of tymbre vj^{xx} tone; and in the south ende of the sayd hall is a lodgyng joyned to it of

three stories heght, in lenth ix yards and di, of lyke brede as the sayd hall. The ffloz., rofe, decayed, fallen down and gone, and wyll taik by estimation iiij^{xx} tone tymbre. And upon the sayd hall remayneth certayne leade to the value of three fodez. And so the sayd hall and lodgyng wyll taik by estimation besydes the olde leade xx fodez. And for the decayment of the embattlements, corbells, water tables, spouts, & other stone worke wyll taik vj^{xx} tone stone. And at the south end of the said lodgyng is a prison of two stories, height iiij yards & di square. The ffloz, rofe, and leade gone decayed and fallen down. And wyll take of tymbre viij tone and to be cov'd wyth leade ij foder.

And fro the sayd p'son unto ano^r tow^r the wall is in lenth xlvij yards of lyke heght thynknes and repation as the o^r, and the sayd tow^r is of three stories heght rounde, wyde v yardys. The ffloz rofe and leade decayed and gone, and wyll taik by estimation off tymbre xij tone and to be cov'd wyth leade iij foders and fro that tow^r to ano^r tow^r the wall is in lenth xxij yardys of lyke heght, thynknes and repation as the other.

The sayd tow^r is of ij storeys heght rounde, vj yards wyde, the ffloz, rofe and leade decayed and gone and wyll taik off tymbre xj tone and to be cov'd wyth leade iiij foders.

Fro that tow^r to a litle turret the wall is in lenth xxvij yardys, of lyke heght, thynknes and repation as the o^r.

Whyche turret is three yards wyde fro the sayd turret to ano^r tow^r the wall is in lenth xxx yardys of lyke heght, thynknes and repation as ye o^r whych tow^r is of three stories heght and v yards brode, the ffloz rofe, and leade decayed and gone and wyll taik by estimation xij tone tymbre, and off leade iij foders.

Fro the sayd tow^r to ano^r tow^r called COKYLL tow^r the wall is in lenth xxvij yards of like heght, thynknes and repation as the other.

Whych sayd Cokyll tow^r standynge upon the se banke towards south est is of oon story heght, in lenth v yards, in brede three yards & di. The ffloze, rofe, and leade decayed, and gone, and wyll take by estimation iiij tone tymbre and of leade two foder.

And so the sayd wall joynynge upon the Inner ward and stretchynge towards the see is a straight wall and is in lenth xvij^{xx} yards.

And fro the sayd Cokill tow^r to a wall on the north syd the castyll is a hundredth and xl rode all upon the se clýff without wall tow^r or turret And there is three placys in the same that men maye clyme up whych may be amended and made unsowtable, by estimation weyth xls.

And the sayd wall towards the north joynynge to the wall of the thyrd warde is in lenth lxxx yards, in heght vj yards, in brede j yard and di, in decay and shakynge, and wyll not be amendyd but taken down, and wyll take by estimation v^c stone besydes the olde.

And the sayd longe wall of the south est and the north wall wyth their turrets wyll by estimation take Stone vj^c xx tone, Tymbre xij^{xx} viij tone, Leade besyde the olde xxxvij foder.

And so the hole of the Castyll wyll take in all by estimation off Stone m^m c^cij tone, off Tymbre iij^c xx vij tone, off Iron jx tone & di, off Leade xl foder.

Towarde the same there is certayne leade as before specyfyed, left wythin the tow^r called y^e donjoyn after the deth of Walter Gryflyth vewed and weyde by commysioners, whereof we understande M^r Pekhm hath an indenture, and weight thereof we cannot assertayne.

It : Besyds the sayd tow^r towarde the est is a large playne called the CASTYLL GARTH conteynyng in lenth cccij^{xx} yardys, in brede ccxl yards, and wythin the same garth is a praty chapell of o^r Lady, and cov'd wyth leade, and besyde the same chapell a fayre well.

It : There is in the sayd Castyll neyther bak hous, brue house, ne horse mylne, ne anything therto belongynge.

And for the stone to be had for repationes is at a place by the se syd called Haburn Wyke, vj myls fro y^e sayde Castell and for rugh stone there is enough of he se clýff of the sayd castell, and for lyme also. And for tymbre is at Rayncliff withyn iij mylys, belongynge to the Lordshype of Seymer, and for slayte at a place called Sawdon More, wythyn v mylys.

M. Constable,
Rauff Ellerker the younger.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from Vol. II., p. 223.

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Corbet, Thomas		1699	
Cornac, Edward		1707	
		1728	
Cornford, Harry	1586		
Corosey, John		1701	1720
Cory, John		1697	
Cossen, Edward	1668		
Courtauld, Augustus		1708	
		1739	
Courtauld, Samuel		1746	
Courtauld, Louisa, and Cornhill, Samuel		1777	
Courthorpe, Edward		1697	
Courtall, Nicholas	1559		
Cove, John		1698	
Cowles, George		1797	
Cowper, Henry		1782	
Cowper, Robert	1529		
Cox, Robert		1752	
		1755	
		1698	
Coxgrove			
Crackford, Cuthbert	1573		
Cranks, John	1579		
Crebit, John	1451		
Crespell, Septimus and James	1764	1770	
Crespin, Paul		1739	
		1757	
Cripps, William		1743	
		1767	
Crooke, Hugh	1558		
Cross, John	1550		
Crosshaw, Richard	1594		
Crossley Richard		1782	
Crouch and Hannen	1766		
Crounton, John	1640		
Crowder, Ralph	1700		
Crowe, John	1451		
Crowthaw, Richard	1631		
Crump, Francis		1741	
Crutcher, John		1706	
Crutchfield, Jonathan		1697	
Culleford, Matthew	1630		
Cuny, Louis		1703	1719
Cuthbert	1668		1677
Daintry, Marmaduke		1739	
		1747	
Dalton, —	1568		
Dalton, Andrew		1708	
Dalton, Isaac		1711	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Daniel, T.		1774	
Daniel, Jaber		1740	
Daniel, Josiah		1714	
Daniel, John	15—		
Daniel, William	1634		
Daniel, Thomas, and Jabez	1772		
Daniel, Thomas, and Wall, John		1781	
Darker, William		1731	
Darkeratt, William		1718	
		1731	
Darvill, Edward		1757	
Darwall, John		1768	
Davenport, Burrage	1776		
Davenport, Isaac		1697	
Davenport, Samuel		1786	
David, Fleaurant		1724	
Davies, Robert	1619		
Davis, Theophilus		1758	
Davis, Thompson		1757	
Davy, Oliver	1445		
Dawes, Nicholas	1668		
Day, William		1759	
Deacon, John		1776	
Dealtry, Thomas		1765	
Deane, W. and J.		1762	
Death, Thomas	1624		
De Lisle, Louis		1773	
Dell, Henry		1722	
Dell, Samuel		1697	
Dellamy, Samuel		1762	
Delmester, John		1755	
Delves, Edward	1587		
Denney, Daniel		1786	
Denney, William		1697	
		1706	
Denney, William, and Bathe, John	1697		
Denizlow, J.		1774	
Depster, William	1677		
Derrick, Anthony	1550		
Dersk, Michael	1500		
Dexter, Thomas Paine		1805	
		1824	
Dicken, Arte		1720	
Dickens, Baynham		1447	
Diggle, John		1697	
Dighton, Isaac		1697	
Doe, Sir Charles	1666		
Dobson, Edward		1755	
		1778	
Dobson, Prior, and Williams		1755	
Dorrell, W.		1763	
Dowdall, Edward		1748	
Doweal, Edward		1751	
Downes, John		1697	
Doxey, Thomas		1756	
Doyle, Land	1696		

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Drake, Wescombe		1724	
Drax, Sir James	1663		
Duconiner, Louis		1775	
Dudley, Augustus	1668		
Duke, Isaac		1743	
Dumee, Nicholas			
Duncombe, Sir Charles	1700		
Duncombe, and Kent, Richard	1677		
Dupont, Louis		1736	
		1739	
		1754	
Dutton, Henry			
Dutton, Humphrey	1583		
Dymock, Thomas			d1619
Dymond, Edward		1732	
Dyxson, William	1562		1569
Eales, Barnard	1678		d1694
Ealey, William, and Fearn, William		1797	
Eames, John	1796		1808
East	1677		
East, Edward	1668		
East, John	1668		
East, John		1697	
East, John		1721	
Easton, Roger	1580		
Eaton, Samuel		1759	
Eaton, John		1760	
Eckfourd, John		1720	
		1739	
Eckfourd, John, Junior		1725	
Edgar, James		1697	
Edmonds, Griffith		1739	
Edmonds, John	1677		
Edmonds, John		1739	
		1753	
Edmonds, Simon	1600		
Edmonds, Stephen		1700	
Edmonds, Thomas		1739	
Edwards, Andrew	1639		
Edwards, John		1697	
		1724	
Edwards, John, and Pitches, George		1723	
Edwards, Richard		1716	
Eley, William, and Pierpoint, George		1778	
Ellis, Thomas		1780	
Elton, Edward	1634		
Eman, Timothy	1600		
Emes, John		1721	
Emes, John	1796		
England, Thomas		1725	
England, William, and Vaen, John		1714	
Ernest, John	1483		
Evans, Thomas		1774	
		1782	
Everard, Charles	1658		
Eversley, William	1637		
Evesden, Thomas		1713	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Ewin, John, and Norrington, Benjamin ..	1677		
Exmewe, Sir Thomas	1518		
Eyton, James			
Fainell, Joseph		1710	
		1720	
Fairfax, William	1620		
Falkenham, Thomas	1700		
Far, Ralph	1677		
Farendon, Nicholas	1308		d1361
Farendon, William	1290		
Farmer, Noye	1594		d1600
Farmer, Rachel	1813		
Farrar, Thomas		1707	
		1739	
Fasset, William	1677		
Fawdery, Hester		1727	
Fawdery, William	1698	1700	
		1720	
Fawdony, John		1699	
		1729	
Fawler, Thomas		1707	
Fayle, George		1767	
Fayle, J.		1772	
Feake, Henry	1618		
Feake, James	1585		
Feline, Edward		1720	1744
Feline, Magdalene		1753	
Fennell, Edward		1780	
Fennell, William		1775	
Fenrother	1518		
Ferris, Matthew		1759	
Ffarrer, Thomas		1720	
Ffeeke, William	1586		
Ffranklyn, Thomas	1600		
Ffrice, Robert	1550		
Fickets, Anthony	1685		
Field, Joshua		1701	
Fintham, Robert	1668		
Fitzhugh, William	1430		
Flael, Ralph	1200		
Flavill, John		1726	
Flemming, William		1697	
Fletcher, Bernard		1723	
Fletcher, Edith		1729	
Fletcher, John		1700	
Flight, John		1710	
Flower, William	1462		
Flowerdew, Thomas	1677		
Fogelberg, Andrew	1776	1780	
Folkingham, Thomas		1706	
		1720	
Fordham, William		1706	
Fossy, John		1733	
Foster, Jacob		1726	
Foster, Thomas		1769	
Foster, W. L.		1775	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Fountain, John		1762	
Fountain, W.		1794	
Fowles, Sir Thomas	1677		1691
Fox, John	1586		1597
Fraillon, Blanche		1727	
Fraillon, James		1710	
Francis, John	1400		
Francis, William		1607	
		1723	
Franch, William	1589		
Francknell, Thomas	1583		
Frank, William	1579		
Franklyn	1558		
Freame, John	1694		
Freame, and Gould	1698		1728
Freame, and Barclay	1736		
Freeman, Edward	1697		
Freeman, Philip		1773	
Freeman, Thomas, and Marshall, J. ..		1764	
French, John	1453		
French, E., Coates, Alexander .. .		1734	
Frenshaw, Joshua		1697	
Frew, Robert	1540		
Frisbee, William, and Stour, Paul ..		1792	
Frith, Ralph		1728	
Furzer, Walter	1631		
Futter, Henry	1633		
Gahegan, John		1734	
Gamble, Ellis	1712		
Gamble, William		1697	1756
Gamon, John		1726	
Gamon, Dinah		1740	
Gardener, John	1540		
Gardener, Phillips		1739	
		1751	
Gardiner, Thomas	1566		
Garnier, Daniel		1697	
Garrard, John	1520		
Garrard, Robert		1802	
Garrard, William		1735	
		1755	
Garrett, John	1659		
Garrett, Thomas	1618		
Garrod, William	1739		
Garthorne, Francis	1688?	1697	
Garthorne, George	1682	1697	
Gaynsford, Henry	1566		
Gaze, Robert		1795	
Gerrard, Christopher		1719	
Gerrard, John	1634		
Gerrard, Ralph	1699		
Gerrard and Newell	1701		1706
Gibbons, Charles		1732	
Gibbons, Edward		1719	
		1723	
Gibbons, John		1700	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Gibbs, William	1634		
Gibson, Edward		1697	
Gibson, Simons	1634		
Gibson, William		1697	
Gignac, Benjamin		1744	
Gilbert, John	1668		
Gilbert, Henry	1580		
Gillingham, George		1703	
		1721	
Gillois, Peter		1754	
		1782	
Gilpin, Thomas		1739	
Gimer, William		1697	
Gimblett, John, and Vale, William		1740	
Gines, Richard		1714	
		1720	
Gladin, Edward	1673		
Gladwin, Thomas		1737	
Gladwin, William	1696	1719	
Glagg, Thomas	1729		
Glanfield, Francis	1597		
Glenton, Thomas	1540		
Godbehere, Samuel		1784	
Godbehere, and Wigan, Edward		1786	
Godbehere, and Bult		1800	
Goddard, Phillip		1773	
Godderyke,			d1561
Godfrey, Benjamin		1732	
Godfrey, Elizabeth	1742		
Godwin, Benjamin		1730	
		1732	
Godwin, Meshach		1722	
Goldwire, Richard		1753	
Good, John		1700	
Goodwin, James		1710	
		1721	
Goodwin, John	1639		
Goodwin, Elizabeth		1729	
Gorham, John		1728	
		1757	
Gorsuch, John	1726		
Gosling, Richard		1739	
Gosson, Richard	1630		
Gosson, William		1700	
Gould, James		1722	
Gould, John		1722	
Gould, William		1732	
		1753	
Graham, Thomas		1792	
Grant, Dorothy		1697	
Gray, John		1739	
Greene, David		1701	
Greene, Edward	1586		
Greene, Edward	1663		
Greene, Henry		1700	
		1720	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Greene, Henry	1687	1786	
Greene, Nathaniel		1698	
Greene, Richard		1703	
		1716	
Green, Samuel	1516	1721	
Green, William		1700	
Green, T.		1775	
Greenway, Henry	1602		
Gregory, Barnabe		1668	
Gregory, Jeremy		1580	
Grete, Edmund	1677	1742	
Griffin, Benjamin		1731	
Griffith, Jeffrey			
Grimes, John	1804	1743	
Grundy, William		1777	
		1779	
Grundy, William, and Bernall, Edward ..		1717	
Guerre, John		1806	
Guest, Thomas and Joshua		1748	
Guichard, Louis		1722	
Gulliver, Nathaniel			
Gurdon, Benjamin		1740	
Gurdon, Benjamin		1734	
Gurney, Richard, and Co.		1739	
		1734	
Gurney, Richard, and Cook, Thomas ..		1746	
		1750	
Gurney and Co.		1740	
Gwillim, William		1744	d1562
Gwillim, William, and Castle, Peter ..			
Gylbart			
Gylbert, Henry	1580		
Haddon, Francis	1604		
Hall, Francis	1634		
Hall, George	1808		
Hall, Matthew	1451		
Hall, Robert	1442		
Hall, Edward		1720	
Hall, William	1666		
Hallett			
Hallett, James	1707		
Hallett, James			
Hallett, John			
Hamon, Lewis		1716	
		1739	
Hancock, W.	1770		
Hanet, Paul		1715	
		1721	
Hankey, Henry	1708		
Hanks, Job		1699	
Hannan, Thomas, and Crouch, John ..	1766		
Harding, Agas, Mrs.	1513		
Harding, Edward	1583		
Harding, Robert	1452		
Hareling, John	1678		
Hargrave, Henry	1590		1503

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Hargrave, Humphrey	1622		
Harling, John	1666		
Harracks, Peter	1689	1697 1698 1698	1705
Harracks, Peter, junr.			
Harrendon, William	1634		
Harris, Francis	1645		
Harris, John		1716	1786
Harrison, John	1534		
Harrison, Thomas	1452		
Hart, John	1540		
Hartley, Elizabeth		1748	
Harvey, John	1540		
Hatfield, Charles		1727 1739 1740	
Hatfield, Sussanah		1697	
Havers, George			
Hawerbeke, Garrod	1465		
Hawkes, Samuel		1697	
Hayford, Daniel		1739	
Hayford, Sir Humphrey	1451		
Haynes, George	1572		
Haynes, Henry		1749	
Healy, Joshua		1725	
Heard, Thomas	m1561		
Herbert, Henry		1739 1747	
Hede, William	1456		
Hely, John		1699	
Hemming, Thomas		1745 1767	
Hennell, Robert		1773	
Hennell, Robert, and David		1795	
Hennell, Robert, David, and S.	1802		
Hennell, David, and Robert		1768	
Hennell, David		1736	
Herbert, Henry		1734	
Herbert, Henry		1735	
Herbert, Samuel		1739	
Herbert, Samuel, and Co.		1747	
Heriot, George		1750	d1624
Heriot, James	1677		
Heriot, Joseph		1750 1769	
Herkins, Margery	1540		
Herne, Lewis, and Butty, Francois		1757	
Herring, Anthony	1600		
Herring, Michael	1646		
Hetherington, Humphrey	1722		
Heton, Francis	1568		
Hersey, Thomas	1366		
Heydon	1579		
Heyford, Humphrey	1722		
Heyford, Sir Humphrey	1477		
Heyricke, Nicholas	1590		d1601

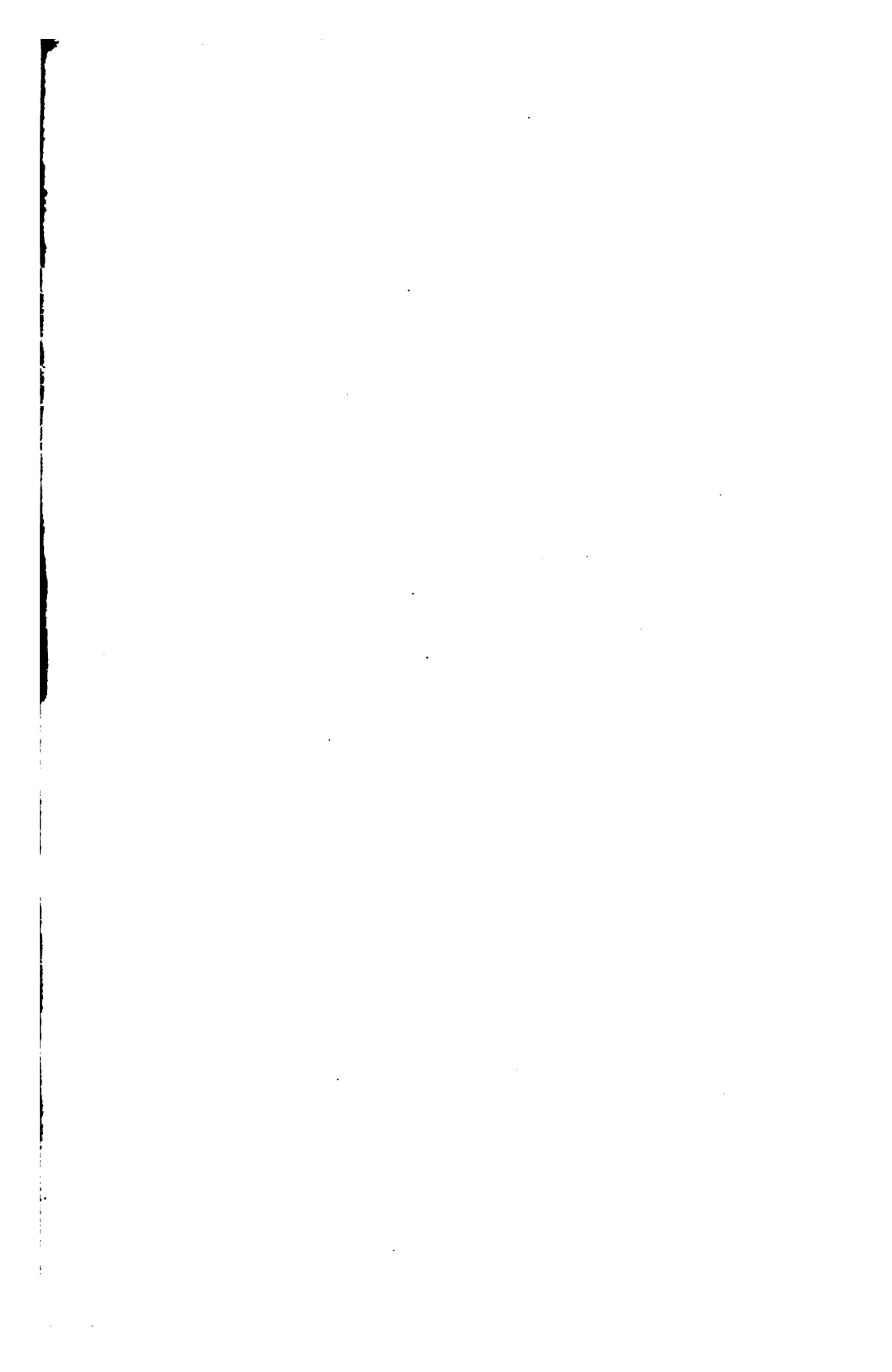
LONDON—*Continued.*

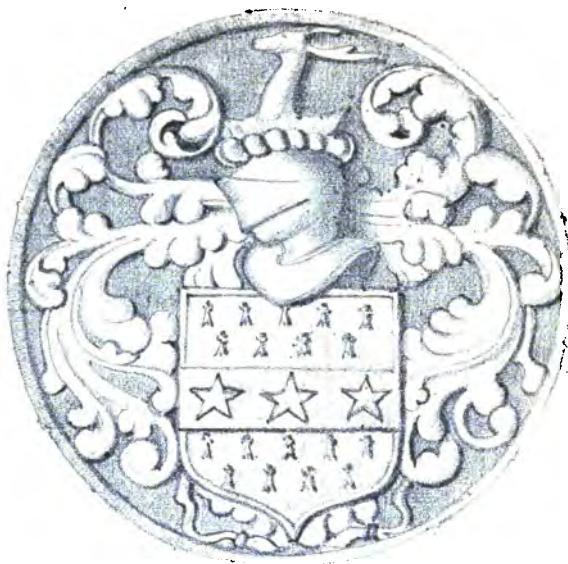
	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Heyricke, William	1600		
Hibbins, Peter	<i>m</i> 1573		
Hickman, Edmund		1719	
Higginbottom, John		1745	
Hill, Caleb		1728	
Hill, Anne		1734	
Hill, John	1430		
Hill, John	1717		
Hill, Robert	1469		
Hill, Robert		1716	
Hill, John, and Carwood, Thomas ..	1677		
Hillan, Charles		1741	
Hilland, Christian		1736	
Hind, John	1665		
Hindmarsh, George		1731	
Hinton, Edmund	1668		
Hinton, William		1704	
Hinton & Co.	1668		
Hitchcock, Samuel		1712	
Hitches, William	1451		
Hoare, Henry	1772		
Hoare, Sir Richard	1672		
Hodges, George		1728	
Hodges, Thomas	1647		
Hodgkis		1719	
Hodgson, John		1697	
Hogges, Thomas	1642		
Holaday, Edward		1709	
		1718	
Holaday, Sarah		1719	
		1725	
Hole, Edward	1624		
Holland, John		1711	
		1739	
Holland, Joshua		1711	
		1720	
		1707	
Holland, Thomas... .. .			
Honilane, Ralph			<i>de</i> 1303
Hood, Samuel		1697	
Hooker, Nicholas.. .. .	1613		1630
Hooper, Nicholas	16		
Hopkins, John		1720	
Hopkins, William		1739	
Hore, James	1677		
Hornby, Joseph	1668		
Hornby, Joseph and Nathaniel ..	1677		
Hoult, Alexander	1652		
Howell, Benjamin			<i>d</i> 1715
Hoyte, Francis		1697	
Hudell, Reve		1718	
Hudson, Alexander		1704	
Hudson, John	1705		
Hulin, William	1666		
Humble, William	1539		
Humphrey, John		1710	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Hunter, George		1748	
Hunter, William		1755	
Hutchinson, Robert	<i>m</i> 1579	1739	1597
Hutchinson, Richard	1697	1699	
		1727	
Hutton, Sarah		1740	
Hutton, Samuel		1724	
		1740	
Hyatt, John		1741	
Hyatt, John, and Semore, Charles		1750	
		1757	
Hyde, Edward	1597		
Ibbott, George		1753	
Impey, Dike		1727	
		1736	
Innes, John	1673		
Innes, Robert		1742	
Ireland, William	1616		
Ironside, Edward		1697	
Ironside, Edmund			<i>d</i> 1754
Isaac, Jacob	1641		
Issod, Goyce		1697	
Issod, Thomas		1697	
Jackson, Charles		1714	
		1739	
		1748	
Jackson, Elizabeth			
Jackson, Francis	1568		
Jackson, John		1697	
Jackson, Thomas		1736	1769
Jacob, John		1734	
Jacobs, John		1739	
Jameson, Thomas	1679		
Jay, Edward		1757	1783
Jay, Henry	1716	1770	
Jeannes, Thomas		1750	
Jeffreys, Samuel		1697	
Jenkins, James		1731	
		1738	
		1697	
Jenkins Thomas			
Jenkinson, Thomas	1576		
Jenner, Robert	1648		
Jennings, Edward		1709	
		1720	
Jennings, John	1624		
Johnston, Alexander		1747	
Johnson, Charles		1743	
Johnson, Glover		1720	
		1723	
Johnson, James	1677		
Johnson, Lawrence		1751	
Johnson, Mary		1727	

To be continued.





IX.

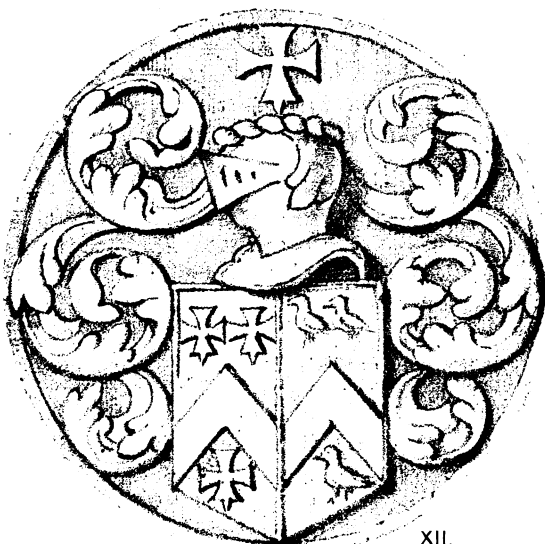


X.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES. HOLY TRINITY, HULL.



XI.



XII.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

D. A. WALTER, Del.

The Armorial Ledger Stones in the Church of The Holy Trinity, Hull.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

(Continued from Vol. II., p. 215.)

IX.

Here lieth the body of the
Right : wors : Sir John Lister Knight twice Maior of th
is Towne who died being Bur
gesse of Parliament Decemb 23 Ann Domin 1640.*

X.

Here resteth in peace John Lister the
elder Marchant, twice Maior of this Towne who departed
this life in the true faith of
Christ the XIX of January Anno Domini M.D.CXVI.†

XI.

Here lyeth the body of the Lady Elizabeth
late wife to Sir John Lister Knight deceased
by whom she had 16 children
she dyed the 2^d of Decemb : 1656 in the 68 year of her age.‡

* Sir John Lister represented Hull in Parliament in the years 1620, 1623, 1625, 1627, and 1640, but died before taking his seat in the last mentioned year. He was also Mayor of Hull in 1618 and 1629. He entertained, at his residence in the High Street in 1639, King Charles I., on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. The house in which he lived is still standing, but is perhaps better known from its having been in later times the residence of the Wilberforce family, and the reputed birthplace of the celebrated William Wilberforce, than from its connection with Sir John Lister. He founded the Lister Hospital, which is now amalgamated with the other charities of the town under the Municipal Charities Trust. He was possessed of estates at South Frothingham.

† Mr. John Lister, the father of the above, was an Alderman of Hull, Sheriff in 1590, and Mayor in 1595 and 1612. He also represented Hull in 1601. He left the sum of £20 to Holy Trinity Church which was expended in plate, and it still remains, amongst the other fine vessels, marked with his arms.

‡ Lady Lister was the daughter of Hugh Armyrn of Hull. His grave stone may still be seen in the north aisle of the choir of Holy Trinity Church. It is a large slab with two incised effigies, matrices of marginal inscriptions with the evangelistic symbols at the corners, and a shield. It is inscribed

Here rests in peace
Heugh Arminge Draper and once Maior of Kyngston
upon Hull who de
parted this life in the fayth of Christ the 25th of June
1606.

The shield which Lady Lister impales with her husband's, viz : Ermine, a saltire engrailed, on a chief lion passant, is the coat now borne by the Armines of Osgodby, Lincolnshire.

XII.

Near this Place lie the remains
 of Thomas Broadley Esq^r
 who died July the 2^d 1784 aged 81 years
 and of Anne his wife
 the daughter of John Grundy Esq^r
 of Bleasbey in Nottinghamshire
 who died December the 9th 1757 aged 50 years.*

To be continued.

The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Norwich.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from vol. ii., page 214.)

THE gifts and last wills of friends and benefactors more fully illustrate the history of this priory, and point out places of burial: *Elizabeth de Burg, lady de Clare*, Sept. 25th, 1355, bequeathed 8*l.* to the four orders of friars of Norwiz: will proved Dec. 3rd, 1360. *Roger de Norwich*, knt, June 5th, 1370, bequeathed 20*s.* to each order of friars here: *pr.* June 26th, 1371. *Robert de Erpynham*, March 22nd, 1370-1, at Erpynham, bequeathed 20*s.*: *pr.* June 8th. In 1372, *Sir Edmund Wauncy*, knt., to be buried in the church; also *John Banham*, of Langhale: *William de Pulham*, mercer and citizen, bequeathed 20*s.* to pray for his soul. *Thomas de Hemenhale*, Oct. 8th, 1375, bequeathed a mark to celebrate for the souls of himself and wife, and of those to whom he was beholden: *pr.* April 1st, 1378. *Sir Roger de Gyney*, April 6th, 1376, bequeathed ten marks to every order of friars in Norwic: *pr.* Aug. 4th. *Thomas de Wyngfeld*, July 17th, 1378, at his manor of Lethingham, bequeathed five marks to each convent of mendicant friars in Norfolk and Southfolch: *pr.* Sept. 27th. In 1382, *William Shattok*, rector of the church of Hackford All-Saints, near Refham, to be buried in the church. *Thomas de Gyssyng*, knt., July 24th, 1382, at Norwich, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Augustinians, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to each order of other friars in the city. *William Basset*, rector of the moiety of the church of Hedirsete, Feb. 13th, 1383-4, bequeathed 20*s.* to celebrate for his soul and the souls to whom he was beholden, and for all the faithful dead: *pr.* May 4th. *Robert de Bokenham*, rector of

* The present representative of this family is William Henry Harrison-Broadley, of Welton, co. York, J.P. and D.L. High Sheriff 1867, and Major Yorkshire Hussars. M.P. for East Riding, 1868. He is the eldest son of William Henry Harrison, of Ripon, by daughter of Henry Broadley, of Ferriby; he assumed the name of Broadley in 1864, under the will of his aunt, Miss Sophia Broadley, of Welton.

St. Bartholomew's, Berstrete, Norwich, Aug. 25th, 1384, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to each order of mendicant friars in Norwic, to celebrate for his soul: *pr.* Jan. 16th, 1389. In 1385, *Thomas de Bumpstede*, citizen, bequeathed five marks to each of the four orders of friars in Norwich. *Sir John de Plaiz*, June 22nd, 1385, at Ocle Magna, in Essex, bequeathed five marks to each of the houses of friar mendicants in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge. *Joan, widow of Thomas de Gyssynggs*, knt., June 12th. 1388, bequeathed 10s. to the friar-preachers of Norwic: *pr.* Aug. 8th. *Alice, widow of Martin Everard*, knt., June 9th, 1391, at Norwic, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the friar-preachers, and 3s. 4d. to F. William Marcaund: *pr.* June 21st. *Ralph Vernoun*, of Hacford, near Refham, Sept. 1st, 1391, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to every house of friars of Norwic: *pr.* Sept. 10th. *Edmund de Thorp*, knt., March 27th, 1393, bequeathed a mark to the augustinians of Norwich, and half a mark to every other convent of mendicant friars here, to celebrate for his soul, and the souls of all to whom he was beholden, and all the faithful dead: *pr.* May 12th. In 1394, *Thomas Hilde*, vicar of the church of Bawburgh, and in 1397, *Sir Andrew* the chaplain of Cryngleford, to be buried in the church. *Robert Charles*, knt., Feb. 21st, 1400-1, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the friars of every order in Norwic and Gippewic: *pr.* March 11th. *Alice Hemgrave*, lady of Mutford, Aug. 12th, 1401, left a legacy to the augustinians, and 6s. 8d. to every other order of friars of Norwic: *pr.* Jan. 19th following. In 1403, *Walter de Bixtone*, merchant and citizen, to be buried in the choir by the body of Elena, late his wife. Bloomfield notes that Wauncy, Banham, Shattok, Hilde, Andrew, and Bixtone were buried in the first church. *Christiana*, wife of Henry de Berneye, May 10th, 1403, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the friars of the order of preachers in Norwic: *pr.* June 8th. *John Stanhave*, of Bedengham, Dec. 3rd, 1414, bequeathed 10s. to the four orders of friars in Norwic, to be equally divided among them, to pray for his soul: *pr.* Feb. 13th, 1419-20. *Margaret, relict of Robert de Berneye*, knt., Sept. 8th, 1415, bequeathed a quarter of barley: *pr.* Sept. 21st, 1416. In 1418, *William de Appelverde*, citizen, bequeathed 20s. to each order of friar-mendicants in Norwich. *Elizabeth, widow of William Elmham*, knt., Dec. 1st, 1419, bequeathed ten marks to the convent of the preachers in Norwyche: *pr.* Feb. 14th following. *Katherine Braunch*, Aug. 3rd, 1420, bequeathed 20s. to the house of friar-preachers lately burnt: *pr.* Sept. 5th. *Robert Clere*, Aug. 14th, 1420, bequeathed 40s. to the house of friar-preachers in Norwic, and 20s. to F. John Lakyng-hythe: *pr.* Sept. 3rd. *William Garneys*, of Stoktone, esq., Feb. 1420-1, willed that one thousand masses should be celebrated for his soul, as soon as could be done after his decease by the friars of the four orders in Norwic, Donewic, and Jernemuthe. *Clement Herward*, of Aldeburghe, esq., Nov. 2nd, 1426, bequeathed 10s. to each order of friar minors, preachers, and augustinians in Norwic: *pr.* Jan. 23rd following. In 1428, *William Setman*, citizen, bequeathed 3l. 6s. 8d. to each house of the four orders of mendicant friars in Norwic. *Sir Richard Carbonel*, knt., Nov. 24th, 1429, bequeathed 20s.

to the Jacobine [*i.e.*, Dominican] friars in Norwic: *pr.* Dec. 16th 1430. *Edmund Barry*, knt., Sept. 30th, 1433, at Norwich, bequeathed 40s. to the friar-preachers of the town. In 1434, *Dame Margaret*, wife of Sir Gilbert Talbot, and afterwards of Sir Constantine Clifton, to be buried in the Church. *John Hakon*, of Wynetone, Nov. 23rd, 1437, bequeathed five marks to the convent of the friars of the order of St. Dominic of this city, to celebrate one *annuale* for his soul and for the souls to whom he was beholden: *pr.* Jan. 21st following. *Brian Stapultone*, lord of Ingham, knt., April 5th, 1438, at Ingham, bequeathed 20s. to the house of the friar-preachers in the city of Norwic, to pray for his soul in the masses: *pr.* Aug. 6th. *Dame Elizabeth Rothenhale*, widow of John Rothenhale, knt., Oct. 16th, 1438, bequeathed 20s. to every order of mendicant friars in Norwich and Great Jernemuth: *pr.* July 11th, 1441. *William Philip*, lord Bardolf (K.G.) Dec. 1st, 1438, desired, as soon as possible after his decease that one-thousand masses should be celebrated for his soul by the several orders of friars in Norfolk and Suffolk, for each mass 4d. In 1439, to be buried in the church, *Sir John Parlet*, priest; *Robert Corrioll*, of Norwich, late of Southelmham; and *Sibilla*, *relict of John Payn*, near the bodies of her father and mother; also in 1440, *John Tylly*, rector of the church of St. Buttolph, in Norwich, who gave ten marks to the convent. *John Berney*, of Redham, esq., June 9th, 1440, at Redham, bequeathed 40d. to the frere prechores of Norw'c: *pr.* Sept. 5th. *John Fitz Rauff*, esq., July 13th, 1440, at Skultone, bequeathed 10s. to each order of friars in Norwic: *pr.* Aug. 4th. In 1442, *Sir Simon Felbrigge*, knt., to be buried in the midst of the choir. In 1443, *Simon Thurton*, to be buried in the church; he gave 43s. 4d. *Margaret Paston*, Sept. 28th, 1443, wrote to her husband, John Paston, that her mother had sent her four nobles (1l. 6s. 8d.) to the four orders of friars at Norweche, to pray for his recovery from a sickness. In 1444, *John Crowland*, to be buried in the church. *Robert Norwiche* (of North Tudenham), senior, gent., June 8th, 1444, to be buried in the church: *pr.* Aug. 5th. *Sir Miles Stapleton* (who died Sept. 30th, 1466), by his testament in 1444, wherein he styled himself Miles Stapleton, esq., of Ingham, gave legacies to the friar preachers of Yarmouth, Norwich, etc.: *pr.* Dec. 21st, 1466. *Juliana*, widow of *John Fitz Rauf*, esq., Jan. 15th, 1444-5, bequeathed 10s. to every order of friars within the city: *pr.* Apr. 6th. *Cecily Caryolle*, Aug. 20th, 1446, to be buried in the cloister by her husband: *pr.* Aug. 27th. *Joan*, lady de Bardolf, Sept. 7th, 1446, bequeathed five marks to every order of friars within the diocese of Norwich, to pray for the souls of her parents, benefactors, and especially of her deceased spouse, mercifully to obtain grace for his soul: *pr.* Apr. 3rd, 1447. *John Clyston*, knt., Aug. 16th, 1447, bequeathed forty marks to the four orders of friars at Norwic, to pray for his soul, in manner and form as his executors would notify to them: *pr.* Sept. 8th. In 1448, *William Mayes*, of Norwich, to be buried in the church. In 1449, *Katherine*, widow of *Sir Simon Felbrigge* (before named), to be buried here. In 1451, *James Syff*, to be buried in the church: also *Thomas Ingham*, the

younger, citizen and merchant,—“I will my body to be beryed in the chyrche of the Frer Prechowrys in Norwich, on the oon syde of the place in the seyde chyrche, where as my Fadyr chesyth his sepultur.’ *Henry Inglose*, knt., June 20th, 1451, bequeathed 20s. to each house of the friar minors, preachers, carmelites, and augustinians in Norfolk : *pr.* July 4th. *Peter Garneys*, of Beklys, esq., Aug. 20th, 1451, left 100s. for a thousand masses to be said, as soon as convenient after his decease, by the four orders of friars in Norwic, Yernemuth, Donewic Gipwic, and elsewhere, at the discretion of his executors, for the souls of himself, his parents, and wives : *pr.* Feb. 5th following. In 1452, *Edmund Segeford*, citizen and merchant, late dwelling in Salle, to be buried in the N. part of the church, within the parclose there, before the altar near the window glazed with the history of the psalm *Magnificat* : also he willed that one friar, a priest of the house, with the licence of the prior, should celebrate at the same altar for his soul and for the souls of all to whom he was beholden, for ten years next after his death ; and he bequeathed to the friar five marks for his salary every year : also he bequeathed to the convent 20*l.* for the making and working of the tables with the valaunces or selewrys of the same upon the altar of the church, for the future to be there made and fixed : and he willed to have a marble stone to be placed on his grave with this inscription in Latin, ORATE PRO ANIMA EDMUNDI SEGEFORD, etc. In 1455, *Thomas Ingham*, senior, to be buried in the church beside his son. *John Howard*, rector of the church of Buxhale, May 5th, 1457, gave to the four orders of friars, to each order two bushels of malt : *pr.*, at Norwich, June 20th. In 1458, *William Stubbe*, of Skothowe, to be buried in the church, and he gave ten marks to repair the roofs of the hospice and infirmary, and twenty marks, by five marks a-year, to a friar of the convent to celebrate for his soul for four years ; also *Reginald Herryessone*, of Norwich haberdasher, to be buried in the church “coram sanguine Corpus Christi.” *Katherine Marchale*, Aug. 19th, 1458, to be buried in the church, and she bequeathed 20s. for the erection of the reredos in the church : *pr.* Aug. 28th. *Dame Alice*, widow of *Sir Roger Harsyk*, knt., Oct. 3rd, 1458, to be buried in the church, and she bequeathed, five marks for the reparation of the new altars ; five marks to F. Robert Cleye, to celebrate for the souls of herself, her late husband, their benefactors, and the faithful dead, for a whole year ; and 6*s.* 8*d.* to F. Thomas Derham : *pr.* Dec. 18th. In 1459, *Alice Foster*, wife of Edmund Foster, hosier, to be buried in the church, and she bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to amend the library. *Joan*, widow of *Nicholas Wychyngham*, esq., Feb. 10th, 1459-60, at Woderysyng, to be buried in the chapel called Rauff Sketys chapelle : *pr.* Apr. 18th : she was the daughter of . . . Fastolf. *Katherine Felbrigge*, widow of Simon Felbrigge, knt., Feb. 14th, 1459-60, to be buried in the choir, next the body of her husband ; and if it could be conveniently done, a sermon to be delivered to the people by F. John Norwiche or John Parke, who should have 13*s.* 4*d.* for his labour ; and she bequeathed 20*l.* towards the building of the steeple : *pr.* Mar. 26th. *John Spelman*, of Stowe Bydon, Apr. 24th, 1460, at Stowe, bequeathed

6s. 8d. to each order of the mendicant friars: *pr.* at Norwic, Jan. 10th following. *John Bacon*, esq., senior, Sept. 22nd, 1460, at Norwic, bequeathed 10s. to the friars of the order of St. Dominic: *pr.* Nov. 26th. *Edmund Stapylton*, esq., Jan. 11th, 1461-2, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to each convent of mendicant friars in Norwic: *pr.* May 10th following. *John Bakon*, late of Baconesthorpp, esq., son and heir of John Bakon of the same place, but now dwelling in Norwich, July 10th, 1462, willed that a hundred masses should be celebrated as quickly as possible after his decease for his soul, by the four orders of friars within the city, or where it could be most conveniently done: *pr.* Nov. 25th. In 1463, *John Causton*, alias Julians, citizen and grocer, bequeathed 40s. to each order of the dominicans, minors, and augustinians, namely 20s. for repairing their houses, etc., and 20s. to be distributed among the friars. *Dame Isabel*, lady of *Morley*, May 3rd, 1464, "in my place within the Citee of Norwich," bequeathed 26s. 8d. to the convents of the friar-preachers, friar-minors, and friar-carmis in Norwich, to pray for her soul: *pr.* Feb. 27th, 1466-7. In 1467, *John Drolle*, alderman, bequeathed twenty marks to the four orders of friars. *John Pagrave*, esq., Apr. 13th, 1467, to be buried in the chancel of the church next the grave of Margaret his late wife: *pr.* May 7th. *Thomas Gurnay*, senior, esq., Mar. 18th, 1468-9, bequeathed 20s. to each house of the augustinian friars, preachers, and carmelites, to repair their houses: *pr.* July 27th, 1471. In 1471, *William Lockwode*, alias *Clyvelond*, clerk, to be buried in the middle of the choir at the head of the monument of Sir Simon Felbrigg, knt. *John Curson*, knt, of Norfolk, Jan. 10th, 1471-2, bequeathed 10s. to each house of the four orders of friars in Norwich that would take upon them to sing for his soul, in each of their houses a hundred masses within a week after his burial: *pr.* Mar. 11th. In 1472, *Jowet Bumstede*, widow of Thomas Bumstede to be buried "in the best partye of the quere," and she bequeathed 4d. to every friar-priest, and 2d. to every other friar; also 40s. towards repairs, etc. *John Braunche*, of Renyshale, senior, Feb. 8th, 1462-3, bequeathed 20d.: *pr.* Mar. 22nd, 1473-4. *Robert Elmham*, of North Walsham, Feb. 10th, 1472-3, bequeathed five combs of barley to every house of friars in Norwich. In 1473, *Katherine Dylham*, widow, bequeathed 10s. to every order of mendicant friars in Norwich to be divided to each of the friars "juxta ratam arvali porcione." *John Banyard*, of Norwic, esq., Mar. 26th, 1474, bequeathed 5s. to the convent of the friars of the order of St. Dominic in Norwic to celebrate masses for his soul, and 5s. for the reparation of their church or buildings: *pr.* June 7th. *John Rugge*, of Overstroud, Oct. 22nd, 1474, to be buried within the church: *pr.* Aug. 3rd. In 1475, *John Roberd*, of Heygham, near Norwich, to be buried in the church; and *John Butte*, alderman, bequeathed 40s. to each house of the mendicant friars. *John Wymondham*, senior, Apr. 26th, 1475, bequeathed 10s. to each house of the orders of the friars-mendicant: *pr.* Jan. 22nd following. *Alice Wychyngham*, widow of Edmund Wychyngham, esq., Jan. 1st, 1475-6, bequeathed 40s. for the repair and amendment of the church and hospice. *John Straunge* of Norwic, esq., Jan. 14th, 1476-7, be-

queathed 10s. to the houses of the four orders of friars in Norwyche, to pray for his soul: *pr.* June 13th. *John Heyden*, Mar. 24th, 1476-7, bequeathed five marks a-year to the friar-minors in Norwic for an *annuale* every year for five years to be said by the convent in lent and the same for a like *annuale* to every other house of mendicant friars in Norwic, Lenn, Brunham, Walsyngham, Thetford, Blakeney, and Jernemuth: *pr.* June 20th, 1480. *Robert Harpley*, gent., Apr. 14th, 1477, if he closed his life at Norwic, to be buried at the Blackfriars': *pr.* Aug. 4th. In 1479, *Agnes Caumbrygg*, widow, to be buried in the church by the tomb of Thomas Ingham, her late husband; and she bequeathed five marks. *Edmund Bokenham*, esq., Sept. 23rd, 1479, at Norwiche, bequeathed 26s. 8d. to every and each convent of friars within the city, to be paid within a year after his decease. In 1481, *Margaret Purdans*, of St. Giles', Norwich, widow, bequeathed 5s. to Katherine Foster, recluse within the limits of the friar-preachers; also 12d. to the servant of the same Katherine. *Margaret Paston*, widow of John Paston, esq., daughter and heir of John Mauteby, esq., Feb. 4th, 1481-2, bequeathed 20s. to each of the four houses of friars in Norwyche, and 3s. 4d. to the ancess at the friar-preachers here: *pr.* Dec. 18th, 1484. In 1482, *Thomas Storme*, notary, bequeathed 20s. to each house of friars in Norwich. *Cecilia Shelton*, of Norwic, widow of Thomas Shelton, gent., May 3rd, 1484, willed that her messuage in which she dwelt in Pottergate should be sold after her decease, and out of the proceeds F. Robert Felmingham should celebrate for her soul, and the souls of all friends, parents, benefactors, and faithful dead to whom she was beholden, for a whole year; the rest of the purchase money to be disposed of by her executors in pious uses: *pr.* July 26th. In 1485, *Margaret Smith*, to be buried by St. Barbara's altar. *Thomas Bateman*, esq., of Southelmham, of the parish of St. Mary of Flixton, Apr. 8th, 1485, bequeathed 2s. 6d. eath to the augustinians and blackfryers in Norwich. In 1487, *Edmund*, son of *John Hastings*, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Wodhouse, knt., to be buried here; also in the same year, *John Howldiche*. In 1487, *Margaret Stannow*, alias Colet of Aysham, widow, bequeathed 3s. 4d. to each house of the friars in Norwich. *John Gros*, esq., Mar. 1st, 1487-8, at Irsted, willed that to the four orders of friars be done alms at the discretion of his executors: *pr.* Sept. 17th, at Norwich. In 1490, *John Tillys* to be buried here. *Margaret Odeham*, of Bury Seynt Edmunds, widow, Oct. 8th, 1492, bequeathed "to ev'y hows of Fryers in Cambrege, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to each of thes howses vjs. viiij*d* : *pr.* Nov. 8th. *Elizabeth Clere*, widow of Robert Clere, esq., of Ormesby, Jan. 13th, 1492-3, to be buried in Christchurch, Norwich, and at her burial "for my sowle and my husbond's, and for othyr of my frendys sowles that I am byholde to, A diryge and a masse of Requie' by note on the Evyn and day abovesaid. It'm I beqwethe to every howse and convent of Frers in Norff' xxs., and to ev'y frer of the seyd howse being preest And that shalbe at the dyrige and Masse be not the evyn bylor And the day of my buryeng and that wole seye withinne iij dayes next aftyr my buryeng by hym sylf A dirige, Comen-

daçon And a mass of Requite for my sowle and othyr as it is above-seyd, iij*d*." and to every ancess within the towns of Norwych and Yermuth, for every of the three days, saying "dyrige, comendaçon and our Lady psalter for my sowle, viij*d*," and she willed that every order and convent of the four orders of friars in Norfolk should say dirigie and masse by note for two years on her yeurday or within three days in their own church and convent, praying as abovesaid, and have therefore yearly, every order 1*os*. by her executors out of the issues and profits of Therston : *pr*. Mar. 6th. *William Calthorp*, knt., May 31st, 1494, bequeathed 2*os*. to the blakefryrs in Norwiche : *pr*. Nov. 23rd. In 1498, *John Hayne*, organ maker, bequeathed 4*os*. to these friars, to the repair of their place. In 1497, *Alice Worme*, widow, to be buried in the church by Thomas Worme, her late husband, and she gave 4*os*. : *Peter Peterson*, of Norwich, hardwareman, to be buried by the grave of Alice his late wife, and he gave 26*s*. 8*d*. to the prior and convent, 4*d*. to every friar-priest of the same being at his burial, and 2*d*. to every friar-novice of the same place, being also present. *John Bysshoppe*, of Norwic, gent., Nov. 15th, 1497, bequeathed 2*os*. to each house of the mendicant friars here : *pr*. Apr. 27th, 1498. In 1501, *Robert Woderove*, citizen, to be buried in the cloister by Maud his wife ; *Ann Drury*, widow of Roger Drury, esq., by the grave of John Pgrave, formerly her husband, and she gave 4*os*. to repairs and six marks to a priest-friar ; and *Agnes Swill*, widow, by the body of her late husband. In 1502, Dame *Joan Blakeney*, widow, at Norwich, commending her soul to God, St. John the Baptist, and St. Dominic, and her body to be buried "in the chapell of our Lady of the Fryer Precheours in Norwich ;" to which house she bequeathed, on the day of her sepulture, 1*os*. for a pittance, 4*d*. to each priest in the house the same day, and 2*d*. to each novice being no priest ; also she bequeathed to the same friar-preachers 1*os*. on her thirtieth day, 26*s*. 8*d*. for a stone of marble to lay upon her grave ; and she willed that the black-friars should have two chalices of 2*ol*. out of the sale of lands, if Thomas Blakeney, her son, died without issue, and twenty marks for a vestment, if it could be spared. In the same year, *Philip Cursone*, gent. and alderman, to be buried in the church of St. Andrew at Letheringsett : "Item, I will have sung S. Gregory's Trentall at the Black Freres in Norwich, with his other devotions at the Autier on the right hand in their church, for me, Watys my father, Margarett my mother, Joanne late my wyffe, &c. He that sings to have 1*os*. be yer toward his abite and clothing ; and so the next poor Priest and Freer the same, by the space of twenty yeres. Also I will have my year-day kepyd ther twenty-three or thirty-one years ; and I give twelve of the best zewes and a ramme and the encrease to go to the sustentacion of the said Preste." In 1503, to be buried here, *Austeu Boys*, of Norwich, by the grave of Margaret his wife ; *Isabel Ronham*, of Norwich, and *John Cowtyng*, of St. Clement's parish, who bequeathed 6*s*. 8*d*. : in 1504, *Annie Jeckis*, single woman, who gave 1*os*. to the high altar, 2*d*. to every friar, and 1*os* for a trental : in 1585, *John Foster*, citizen, cook, who gave 2*os*. ; and *Gerard Johnson*, hardwareman, of St. Andrew's

parish, by Juliana his wife, and he gave 12*l.* to repair the church, and 20*s.* *Eleanor Wyndham*, widow of Sir John Wyndham, knt., living at Carowle, Dec. 11th, 1505, made a bequest to the blackfriars of Norwich: *pr.* in Jan. 1505-6. In 1506, *William Lyncoln*, of Norwich, gent., to be buried here, and he gave 40*s.*; in 1508, *Joan Geddeney*, widow. In 1509, *Robert Barnard*, late of Norwich, esq., to be buried in the church of the Blak Freris here, "in the myddes before our ladie's awtier, in the south side of the meddil aley;" and he bequeathed six marks to the convent, to pray for him, his wife, etc., "and a gown of cremsyn damask to make a cheseble thereof;" in 1511, *John Barnard*, of Norwich, esq., to be buried by him. In 1518, *Joan Dogget*, by St. Barbara's altar. In 1522, *Elizabeth Felmingham*, widow, late wife of Robert Felmyngham, and before the wife of John Holdishe, esq., to be buried by her husband Holdiche, and she bequeathed 8*d.* to every friar being a priest there, and 4*d.* to every novice; 4*s.* to four priests that should bear her corps eto the church; 13*s.* 4*d.* to repair their house, besides the 40*s.* she had already given them; and 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for twenty years to keep an obit: "Item, I woll that my executours do make a plate of laten gilt, with an ymage pictured in the same of our Lady; and also an ymage of my husband J. Holdyche kneeling on the oone side, with his two soones and myn kneeling by him, with scoching of his armes and myn; and the oon of them in his winding-sheet, and the other, Robert Holdiche, in his cott armur, byfor the said ymage; and I and my three daughters and his, in their winding-shetes, behind me, in the said plate: with scriptures concerning where we lye. And the said plate to be sett in a wall as near my said husband's grave and myn as may be conveniently, by the discretion of my executors." In 1529, *Roger Colam* to be buried "one the southe side of Master Berney, by the awtier of our blisshed ladye," and he bequeathed 4*l.* to the same house of friars for his burying and other charges, as breaking of the ground, and to pray for his soul; also 40*s.* to be distributed to the priests and young friars of the same house to pray for his soul: "Item, I will have an honest priest of the same house to pray for my soul, and for the souls of my fater and mother, etc., withyn the church of the said freres, by the space of seven yeers, or more, if it may be borne of my goodes; and he to have for his salarye 4*l.* per annum. And I wille that Master Doctour Todenham shall have the said service."⁴⁵

Besides the burials mentioned in these wills, Weever gives the following names, but without dates: William Manteley (or Mauteby), John Debenham, Margaret Harpington, and John Berney, esq., and Joan, his wife.⁴⁶

To be continued.

⁴⁵ Nichols' Royal Wills. Harl. MSS. cod. x. Kirkpatrick. Nicolas Test. Vetust. Blomefield. Weever's Fun. Mon. Fenn's Orig. Letters. Norfolk Archæology. Wills from Commiss. of Bury St. Edmunds (Camd. Soc.).

⁴⁶ Weever.

The Belongings of Churches.

At the last Exeter Diocesan Conference, Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., submitted a resolution affirming the necessity for carefully preserving the various belongings of parish and other churches. In introducing the resolution the speaker referred to the importance of the subject, and stated that he included in the term "belongings" those things, separate from the actual fabric of a church, but which were necessary for its use as a place of worship at the present time, as well as those additions which from time to time had been made to the building, either to fit it for the sacred purposes to which it was devoted, or which the piety of those gone before had prompted them to offer as pious memorials, and to the honour and greater glory of God. All these had a special interest, and connected the building with the past generations who had worshipped within its walls. It was constantly found upon visiting a church that much of the furniture which had been recorded as belonging to it in former days had disappeared; that bereavement which commemorated past worthies of the parish were no longer on its walls; that floor slabs and ledger stones had been destroyed, or turned upside down to furnish paving stones, or had been buried in layers of cement, or covered up with tiles; that old communion plate had been sold; and that old wood-work, which gave a tone and colour to the building which varnished pine would never attain unto, had been got rid of; such things of which a church was full, and which from long familiarity had become hallowed to many, had altogether vanished. The speaker then referred to what had disappeared from his own parish church since he was a boy, a chalice, flagon, stained glass, a font, hatchments, memorial stones, &c. Sundry instances of sad spoliation were referred to in detail. A squint or hagioscope was not perhaps of much use in a church now, but it told its tale and there was no necessity for plastering it up. A piscina had perhaps ceased to serve its original purpose to the ritual of the altar, but it showed that there was a time when it had its use in the Church of England, and there was no necessity for hacking it away, and giving the wall in which it was placed a smooth surface. The paintings in the panels of a rood screen might not be works of art, but there was no good reason for scraping them out, or painting them over, or otherwise defacing them. A 15th century door of oak might be rough, but the speaker was sure it ought not to be replaced by a new one of pitch pine, sticky with stain and varnish, and covered with sham nail heads and ironwork pretending to be parts of hinges, but which was entirely unconnected with them, and were merely nailed on, to give what the architect thought would be a good effect. The question was not one of mere antiquarianism. It was, on the contrary, one that touched a very tender chord in many who knew little and probably cared less for these things as archæological relics, but who regretted their removal or loss from the church with which many memories were interwoven. Sentiment this might be, but even sentiment had to be taken account of, and there was a more serious consideration. These things, unimportant as they might seem to some, had a distinct value to others. The ties which bound these last to their church might be slight. In the loss of these "belongings" they thought they had sustained a personal injury, they became soured and did not take the interest they otherwise would in their church and its services, and thus they became alienated from both. There should be no light-hearted severance of any tie which linked an individual to the church of his forefathers. The suggestions made were (1) That nothing should be removed from a church without a faculty. (2) That no faculty should issue for the alteration of any church until a complete list of everything it contained had been made. (3) That the office of the Chancellor should be a reality, and his work real; he should not be a pluralist or a stranger to the diocese, he should be accessible and competent to advise—not merely a lawyer, but an antiquary. (4) That a complete list of the contents of every church throughout the diocese should be obtained by the Bishop through the Deans Rural. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. B. Hughes, the Rural Dean of Totnes, and an animated discussion followed, and eventually the following resolution was put by the chairman, the Bishop, and carried unanimously:—"That this Conference recognises the importance of carefully preserving all the furniture, fittings, and other article, belonging to parochial and other churches, and respectfully requests his Lordship, the Bishop, to give such instructions to the Archdeacons and Deans Rural, as will assure a proper record of them being obtained and preserved."

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

The proposal for the AMALGAMATION OF COUNTY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES and their affiliation to the Society of Antiquaries has made its first step. A well attended conference of representatives of the leading county associations assembled at the rooms of the parent society at Burlington House on November 15th. A strong committee, consisting of the president, director, and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Percy, Chancellor Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Messrs. Gomme, Romilly Allen, and Loftus Brock, were appointed to discuss the various propositions at length, and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held in the spring.



Since our last issue, we have to record the great loss of MR. THOMAS GAMBIER PARRY, well known in art circles for his fresco paintings in Ely and Gloucester Cathedrals, and also as a valuable antiquary. One of the presidents of the Gloucester Archæological Society, Mr. Parry often gave addresses on the antiquities of the county in which he lived, and as an ecclesiologist, he was even more assiduous. His speeches and essays always bore the cultivated impress of his mind, and he specially threw that every day life into his archæological writings which made them a charm to read and a long remembrance to the listener. His last work was the "Ministry of Fine Art to the Happiness of Life."



The work of the preservation of ST. MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH, OLD MALTON, the only specimen we have of a church of the Gilbertine Order, has been going steadily on since June last year; and we are glad to say that it is strictly a work of *preservation*. Not a stone has been added that was not absolutely necessary for the safety of the building, and not a feature has been altered. The interior of the church has been lowered about four feet, bringing it down to the original level, and thus disclosing the bases of the pillars which most probably have been hidden since the time of the dissolution. On the north side they are in a very perfect condition, and the centre one on the south side has the base beautifully carved. It is evident that at some time a terrible fire destroyed the south aisle and caused the partial destruction of the pillars of the nave. When this fire occurred, there seems no means at present of ascertaining; the Rev. E. A. B. Pitman (the vicar) having carefully looked through the documents in the Record Office at York, and found no account of any such catastrophe. It must have been, however, prior to the year 1728, as in Buck's picture of that date, the south aisle is shown with the same filling in of the arches, and the same ruinous state as at the present moment.

The north aisle was standing in the year 1732, as well as the clerestory, and the church was two bays, or 36 feet longer than at present. In that year the inhabitants of Old Malton petitioned the Archbishop to shorten the church 36 feet, to remove the north aisle, and to lower the roof eight feet (thus removing the clerestory); alleging "that the roof was in a most decayed and dangerous state, that it would be more convenient for the hearing of the minister from the communion table if 36 feet at the east end of the church were taken down, and that the said church would be large enough to contain double the number of parishioners of the said parish, if the north aisle, now altogether useless, was also taken down and closed up by a new wall in a straight line with the pillars," and that the parishioners are not able to defray the expense of repairing the said church. The work was immediately carried out and the church mutilated and left as we now find it. The lowering of the interior to the original level has given a great dignity to the church, and should funds enough be forthcoming to refurnish the church with a due regard to the dignity of its proportion and its unique history, it will be one of the finest churches in the north. A sum of £2,300 has already been expended upon it, and £1,500 is still required to complete the work. Con-

sidering this is the only specimen we have left of a church built expressly for the use of the Gilbertine Canons, the only religious order of English origin, we hope that the necessary funds will soon be forthcoming.



Mr. J. Arthur Reeve, of 30, Great James' Street, Bedford Row, has issued the prospectus of a MONOGRAM ON FOUNTAINS ABBEY. Mr. Reeve is the architect who was engaged some years since by the Marquis of Ripon to make a full set of drawings of the Abbey, commenced in 1873 on the suggestion of the late Mr. Burges, A.R.A. He has now brought them up to date, including the most recent excavations carried out in 1887-8 under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The work will consist of photo-lithographs of a full set of these drawings, with a brief descriptive account of each part of the Abbey. There will be 47 plates, thirty measuring 30 in. by 22 in., and the remainder 15 in. by 22 in. The price to subscribers is decidedly moderate, being three guineas.



LIMELIGHT AND ARCHÆOLOGY.—On the evening of November 16th, an interesting change from the ordinary session work of the Bradford Historic and Antiquarian Society was furnished by Mr. George Hepworth, of Brighouse, and one of its members, who by means of a powerful lantern, gave limelight illustrations of many of the scenes visited during the society's summer excursions. Mr. T. T. Empsall presided, and there was a good attendance. The exhibition of the views was accompanied by descriptive matter prepared by Mr. Hepworth, which was read by Mr. Edwin Jowett. We strongly commend this idea to local antiquarian associations during the winter session. An excellent series of lectures on the different styles of English architecture might be prepared to cover say six evenings, illustrated by lantern photographs from the buildings themselves and from drawings of the mouldings and details. How often it happens that the most regular attendant at summer archæological excursions show, by their remarks, their almost complete ignorance of the diversity of styles, and of the historic and chronological tale that they tell.



The Annual meeting of that flourishing association, the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, took place on October 12th, when the president of the Society, Mr. Councillor Empsall, took the chair. The annual report was read by the secretary, Mr. J. A. Clapham, which congratulated the Society upon the success of the summer excursions, and the value of the papers read before the members. The first volume of the *Bradford Antiquary*, the organ of the society, had been completed by the publication of the fifth part, which contained a large amount of local information dear to the historian. The balance sheet showed a handsome margin in favour of the Society; besides a large and valuable stock of "Antiquaries." Mr. Empsall was re-elected president.



The restoration of St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY, which has been in progress for several years past, is now rapidly approaching completion. Nearly the whole of the roofs have been reconstructed, being much decayed; the timbers so far as they were found to be sound, being re-used. New lead has also been laid on the whole. The east end, which was in a state approaching to ruin, has been thoroughly restored, and the ambulatory completed, this feature furnishing a series of vestries in lieu of the old one, which was of late date and inconsistent with the rest of the structure. The flying buttresses and pinnacles have been replaced by new ones, and a new turret stair provides communication between the vestries and the street. The steeple at the west end was in a deplorable condition, large and numerous fissures existed in the walls, the buttresses were decayed, and nearly all traces of carving and moulding had disappeared. Over fifty feet of the spire had to be taken down and rebuilt, and a sound foundation inserted, the tower having been absolutely built without any deserving the name. The whole has been carefully refaced with Runcorn stone, the local material

being utterly unfit for the purpose. During the underpinning, numerous fragments of the former tower (13th and 14th century), incised memorial slabs, &c., were unearthed, and indications of an E. E. window were found in the west wall of the south aisle. Considerable varieties of opinion have been expressed as to the propriety of rehanging the bells in the restored tower, which was never calculated for a peal of ten heavy bells, and the proposition to place them in a new tower of suitable design and strength, in line with the original one, a short distance north of it meets with most favour. During the past year, the two other of the "three tall spires" which the poet laureate saw from the bridge, have been also surrounded with scaffolding, their summits taken down and rebuilt.



Church restoration has been going on at FOLESHILL, Warwickshire; new roofs and structural improvements have been made to a building which was all but destroyed in the early part of the present century through churchwarden ignorance. The tower fortunately escaped much injury. At BEDWORTH another brick church is giving way to one more worthy of the purpose, and will be attached to the old tower which is of the period of Henry VII. Some interesting fragments of the original fabric, sepulchral memorials, &c., have been found.



During the last few months some interesting discoveries have been made in digging some graves in a newly added portion of the churchyard at KENILWORTH, which embraces a part of the site of the Augustinian Friary. In one instance portions of an extensive series of large drains of excellent workmanship were found, and in others fragments of moulded and carved stones were found, together with a quantity of pieces of stained glass, and fragments of the lead work. In all probability more will come to light as interments are extended in this direction, which is S. of the parish church, and in the site of the northern part of the Friary church.



The marking and date letters of PEWTER, together with the history of its manufacture and the art displayed in its working are subjects that have hitherto been neglected. We are very glad to be able to announce that this interesting subject will shortly be treated of in an exhaustive way by the conjoint efforts of Messrs. R. C. Hope and T. M. Fallow. The Pewterers' Company have given these gentlemen access to their books and records.



At a meeting of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, held on November 14th, a proposition to form a DERBYSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY, brought forward by Rev. Dr. Cox, was unanimously approved. A sub-committee was nominated, consisting of Sir George Sitwell, Bart., F.S.A., R. C. Hope, Esq., F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., Rev. C. Kerry, and Mr. Arthur Cox (hon. sec.), to issue a circular and make the necessary preliminary arrangements.



The forthcoming issue of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S JOURNAL, which will be in the hands of members early in February, promises to be of a varied and interesting character. Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., contributes notes and plans of the churches of Bradbourne and Fenny Bentley; Mr. Ward deals thoroughly with recent Roman "finds" at Little Chester, chiefly of pottery, but including an interesting small figure in stone of Mercury; Mr. Bailey illustrates and describes certain old Prebendal houses near Derby; Rev. C. Kerry descants upon Mackworth Castle, illustrated by etchings from the pen of Mr. Robinson; a newt that is said to have sojourned for some time in a lady's stomach is lithographed from a sketch made last century by Mr. White Watson; whilst Manor Court Rolls, and a continuation of the abstracts of the Derbyshire Fines in the Public Record Office will afford more substantial fare.

The ninth volume of the **SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** (Staffordshire) will be issued early in the year. Its contents will consist of extracts from the Plea Rolls of the reign of Edward II., and of the Fine Rolls for the same period, which have been taken from the Public Record Office by the indefatigable Hon. Sec., General the Hon. G. Wrottesley, together with an account of the Barons of Dudley by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook.



Mr. W. Phillimore, the editor of the Index Library, has made a proposal to the Salt Archæological Society and to the Archæological Societies of Derbyshire and Shropshire, that the three associations should combine to issue to their subscribers a full **INDEX OF THE WILLS AND MARRIAGE LICENSES AT LICHFIELD** for the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. It seems probable that this project will soon be carried out.



An afternoon meeting of the **SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE** was held on September 29th, at **BRANCEPETH**, where the castle and the church (dedicated to St. Brandon) were inspected and described by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson. Mr. Hodgson's paper on the church was thoroughly able, and he succeeded in establishing the fact that to Bishop Cosin, at the time he was incumbent of Brancepeth, must be assigned the glory of furnishing the church in the same complete fashion that was afterwards adopted by him in the cathedral at Durham and the palace chapel at Auckland. It has hitherto been usually surmised that most of the stall and screen work was of earlier Elizabethan date.

The last county meeting for the year was held on October 4th, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society, at **DURHAM**, where the history of the castle was related by Rev. W. Greenwell, and the architecture described by Mr. C. C. Hodges. In the afternoon, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson described the churches of St. Oswald and St. Margaret.



At a general meeting of the **CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**, held on November 19th, an interesting old **ALTAR-CLOTH**, from **LYNG** Church, near Norwich, was exhibited. It is made up from three different copes, all dating, according to Professor J. H. Middleton's opinion, from the 15th century. The needlework, though decorative in effect and rich in colour, is, like all similar work of the same date, poor in drawing and somewhat coarse in execution. It is in striking contrast to English needlework during the Decorated period of architecture, which was then supposed to be unrivalled by that of any other country. The silk and gold embroidery of the Lyng cloth are of purely English work and design, but the three sorts of velvet (blue, crimson, and orange) on which they are worked, seem to be from Italian looms.



Canon Routledge of St. Martin's, Canterbury, has printed a paper respecting the **BONES FOUND IN THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL**, west of the site of the altar of the tomb of Becket (St. Thomas). After showing that the position in which they were found was such that, as Father John Morris, S.J. has pointed out, "It would not be easy to name a place that would have been more likely to have been chosen as a burial place for precious relics," Canon Routledge concludes: "but if we surrender this point (the identity of the skull with that of Becket) the bones found are not those of Becket; whose then are they? They belong, I believe, to some distinguished saint, whether it be St. Anselm, or St. Dunstan, or St. Wilfrid." The pamphlet (like that of Father Morris) is published by Edward Crow, Canterbury.



A new Liberal Club has been built at **ROCHESTER** close to the outer northern wall of the Castle's Bailey. While digging foundations for this Club, the workmen uncovered two pointed arches, one beneath the outer wall and the other beneath the approach to it. They may probably be of the 13th century; the

arch beneath the approach may have spanned part of a ditch or moat. The new building covers these old arches of construction, but they were photographed before they were again hidden, and the Kent Archaeological Society will publish the photographs in *Archæologia Cantiana*.



Excavations are about to be recommenced on the site of the NEW MARKETS at CARLISLE, and about 1,000 cartloads of soil have to be removed; this soil is full of fragments of Roman pottery; a blank altar and a group of *Dea Matres* have already been found in pits dug in it; so that interesting results may be hoped for. Care will be taken to secure whatever turns up for the Carlisle Museum, and in the case of altars and sculptured stones there is not much difficulty, but coins and small articles have a tendency to gravitate into the hands of dealers, and are first heard of by local antiquaries as being sold in London. This was the case with a figure in bronze of a sea horse found on this site recently; a well-known London dealer got it, and sold it to the British Museum.



Some of our readers who have visited Naworth Castle and Lanercost Abbey, may recollect a very picturesque MEDIEVAL BRIDGE over the IRTHING near the lovely ruins of the Abbey. Much indignation has been excited, locally, by the treatment this bridge has received at the hands of some utilitarian official, who has swaddled the pier in an immense mass of glaringly white concrete, like a gigantic poultice. Nothing could be more hideous: the beauty of the bridge has been utterly destroyed, nor will it be restored by painting the concrete, as some clever person has proposed in the local papers. Mr. George Howard has protested very strongly and it is to be hoped the matter will not be allowed to rest.



AN ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION has recently been held at PENRITH; in connection with it was a loan collection of curiosities. This brought out a great many old staggers, exhibits at no end of loan collections, but a few unknown and valuable antiquities also came forth from their lurking places. Mr. Anderson, of Lairbeck, Keswick, exhibited a necklace of cornelian and gold, from Memphis, assigned to about the year 4000 B.C., and the oldest jeweller's work at present known to antiquaries. The collection of miniatures was a special feature of the exhibition, those sent by Mr. Erskine, of Longmarton (21), and by Mr. Johnson, of Castlestead (14), being very valuable. Col. Dyson-Laurie, in addition to a quantity of Indian curiosities, sent a very curious selection of relics of the 34th regiment. Mrs. Rimington, of Tynefield, sent a lion-headed silver spoon of 1589 and an astrolabe planisphere of the 15th century, which much puzzled the makers of the catalogue to name. Lady Muncaster sent some beautiful specimens of Italian needlework, priest's vestments. Mr. MacInnes, M.P., sent a processional cross, made by Dan Redhabe in 1550. This and the astrolabe will probably be exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries.



An interesting, new, and successful departure from the ordinary routine of County Archæological Societies, was made by the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on the afternoon of December 8th, when a special "AUSTRALIAN AND NEW GUINEA" meeting was held at Owen's College, under the presidency of Professor Boyd Dawkins. An unusually fine and varied collection of weapons of war and tools of Australia was brought together and exhibited. Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., read a short paper on the stone implements of Australia and New Guinea. Mr. Charles Heape gave an address on the characteristics of the ornamental work of these countries. The study of implements and ornaments now or quite recently in use by uncivilized tribes makes the study of the early implements in use by our own forefathers so much more interesting and intelligible.



The same evening the Society held a meeting at Chetham College, when Mr. A. Nicholson exhibited a drawing of a supposed Roman Road that has been laid bare in the course of the SHIP CANAL works between Eastham and Ellesmere Port. The road was about four feet wide, and was a pack-horse road.



Parochial and church history is being daily more examined with good results from searches in original papers. Such will be the case in a forthcoming "HISTORY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF MAIDSTONE," by Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A., Vicar of Detling, Kent. Mr. Cave Browne from diligent study at the Record Office and Lambeth Library, will be enabled to present an interesting sketch of the Rectors and Wardens of the College at Maidstone from the earliest period, an account of the ancient hospital of Archbishop Boniface, and an appendix of original charters bearing on Maidstone history.



THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held another meeting in one of the Old City Halls, in November, at the Mercer's, Cheapside. Papers were read by Dr. Freshfield, president; E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., and John Watney, F.S.A., clerk to the Company, on the history and annals of its foundation. A paper on this same subject will be found in Vol. IV. of the Society's transactions, by the late John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., followed by a description of the plate, and an engraving of the "Leigh Cup," a grace-cup of elaborate workmanship. In the Mercer's chapel, service is open to the public on Sundays, and the building is of much interest to all who value the preservation of London and its monuments of antiquity.



THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY held a meeting lately, at the Royal Institute, Albemarle Street, to further the progress of its work and to enlist subscribers. Two volumes of publications have appeared since the formation of the Society in 1884, and Volume III. is in the press. The valuable documents, from which these publications are taken, are preserved in the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, and Lord Stafford, the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, has taken great interest in the movement. The labours of future historians will be much lightened by the productions of this Society, which have brought to light inquisitions, "recognizances," and other legal records connected with the County, and arranged them for ready use.



THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, about which fears were entertained for its removal, is to be repaired, and so the monstrous idea of taking down one of the historical buildings of London is abandoned, and the work of Gibbs will remain, as it should, an illustration of the architecture of that period. There are those who wish aimless monotony in our streets, by clearing away all that is not of one period in style, and thus annihilating the historic growth of our towns and cities. Certainly if the late Mr. Street, after his repeated visits abroad, remarked that the City Churches were more interesting each time he saw them, such remark should have great weight with all who care for the future of our London art and antiquity.



The interesting old timber built gabled farmhouse that is to be found at the foot of ST. MARTHA'S HILL, near Guildford, has recently received some judicious internal restoration and decoration. It is at present tenanted by Sir Polydore de Keyser, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and is believed to have been the dwelling place of the priest in charge of the ruined chapel to be seen on the summit of the hill. It possesses a very interesting room, apparently at one time a chapel oratory, with a triplet lancet window, and a curious cell below. The remains of a dug-out herb garden are to be seen close to the house. One of the bedrooms contains some early alto-relievo work in coarse plaster.

During the recent building of the new chancel of HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Guildford, the tomb of the venerable Archbishop Abbot was reverently opened. The remains of the Archbishop were found in an arched vault of fine brickwork; the rich brown beard was clearly discernible—it had almost entirely escaped from the action of decay. Near the vault were seen some remains of early fresco work, apparently having connection with the previous church on that site. The superb altar tomb erected by his brother, Sir Maurice Abbot, to the memory of the Primate, has now been removed into the new transept, and its beauties are more easily discernible. A tablet will be erected to mark the precise position of the vault.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE, NEAR RUSHMORE, VOL. II. : By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Privately printed.* Demy 4to., pp. xx., 287. Eighty-five plates and maps. General Pitt-Rivers has courteously sent us the second volume of the results of his remarkable labours. The first volume was noticed at length in the October issue of the *Reliquary* for 1887, and its successor is, if possible, still more thorough and valuable. It contains the account of various excavations made since 1880 in the neighbourhood of Rushmore. They refer to three distinct periods; namely (1) the Bronze age, (2) the period of the Romanised Britons, and (3) the Anglo-Saxon period. The whole of the extraordinary diversity of objects described and drawn in this volume have been unearthed within a radius of about three-quarters of a mile. The great value of General Pitt-Rivers' work, and the thorough way in which it is described by pen and pencil in the most minute detail, consists in the fact that it is all undertaken with a simple desire to arrive at true and sound conclusions with regard to our forefathers, and not to back up any special theory or contention. As the General remarks:—"A good deal of the rash and hasty generalisation of our time arises from the unreliability of the evidence upon which it is based." This volume chiefly deals with the excavations of numerous barrows of the Bronze age in Rushmore Park; further explorations at the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley; and explorations at Winklebury camp, establishing that it was of pre-Roman date, together with the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Winklebury Hill. Skeleton measurements continue to prove that the Romano-British race was of decidedly smaller stature than its predecessors of the Bronze age, and still more inferior to his Anglo-Saxon successors. With regard to the skeletons found during these investigations, the average stature of the eighteen Romano-British males is 5 ft. 2.6 in., and of the ten women 4 ft. 10.9 in.; whilst the average stature of twelve Saxon males is 5 ft. 7.3 in. and of nine females 5 ft. 1.4 in.

The expense of conducting explorations upon the minute system adopted on the Rushmore estate is considerable, but General Pitt-Rivers appeals to his brother landowners, with some sarcasm, to follow his example. "The number of country gentlemen of means, who are at a loss for intelligent occupation beyond hunting and shooting must be considerable, and now that a paternal government has made a present of their game to their tenants, and bids fair to deprive them of the part that some of them have taken, most advantageously to the public, in the management of local affairs, it may not, perhaps, be one of the least useful results of these volumes if they should be the means of directing actively to a new field of activity, for which the owners of the land are, beyond all others, favourably situated. It is hardly necessary to insist upon the large amount of evidence of early times that lies buried in the soil upon nearly every large property, which is

constantly being destroyed through the operations of agriculture, and which scientific anthropologists have seldom the opportunity or the means of examining."



THE ABBEY OF ST. ANDREW, HEXHAM: By Charles Clement Hodges. *Privately printed for the author, Sele House, Hexham.* Imp. folio (22 in. by 15 in.), half morocco, pp. 62. Sixty-four full-page plates. Price £5 5s. Mr. Hodges has already won his spurs as an antiquary by his work on the medieval "Sepulchral Slabs of the county of Durham," and has shown his skill in architectural drawing in his "Illustrations of the Priory of St. Mary, Blyth;" but this is indeed a remarkable and noble work, and one of the very finest and most complete that has ever been produced to illustrate a single church. The plates exhaustively illustrate the church, its furniture, and tombs, together with the few remaining portions of the conventional buildings. The letterpress gives a complete outline history and architectural analysis of all the buildings connected with the abbey. The far-famed crypt of St. Wilfrid has never been so worthily treated either by pen or pencil; and the very interesting relics of the Roman occupation utilised in building the church are fully described. This account of the Abbey Church of Hexham is in short, from its emblazoned heraldic title-page down to the last tail-piece, well worthy of the high repute of our English ecclesiastical architects, and can fairly be pronounced to be a magnificent monograph. Only 400 copies have been printed, and the drawings are erased from the stones. A large portion of the edition has been taken up by the subscribers, but copies may be had from the author. It seems to us that it is a work which is sure, eventually, to rise in value.



OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS (MANCHESTER): Edited by Rev. C. Dunkley. *Bemrose & Sons.* Demy 8vo., pp. xx., 758. This is the most bulky volume that has hitherto been issued as a record of Church Congress work. It is 200 pages longer than its predecessor for 1887 (Wolverhampton). The size of the volume is due to recourse being had at Manchester to the old plan of "Sectional Meetings," which much multiplied the papers and discussions. The immense number of attendants at the Congress (4,500 tickets were taken in addition to day tickets) rendered this division of meetings a necessity. It is scarcely possible to over-value the importance of such a volume as this to all earnest Churchmen, and to many not in communion with the Established Church the authoritative report of the deliberations and discussions of her ablest sons, both of the priesthood and laity, cannot fail to possess deep interest in these days of change. In these pages are gathered together some of the ripest thoughts of matured minds on such subjects as:—Historical and Scientific Criticism of the Old Testament, the Church in Wales, the Defects of the Parochial System, Positivism, Gambling and Betting, Foreign Missions, Philosophic Doubt, Disposal of the Dead, Temperance, Social Purity, Elementary Schools, Economics, Eschatology, Sunday Observance, and the Common Religious Life, etc., etc. In short the volume is in itself an epitomised theological library of modern religious thought. It is well edited, and well printed, and will, we feel sure, be speedily out of print. The editor, in his preface, has to bewail the loss of four important papers, owing to the official reporter's hand bag being stolen on the last day of the Congress. For our own part, we heartily wish that the bag had contained the whole of the papers and discussion on Eschatology. Some of the surmising put before the Congress under this head were altogether unworthy of this solemn subject, and give the idea of the creature sitting in judgment on the Creator.



PORTRAITS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK AND OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN: By E. M. Mowbray & Co., Oxford. Price 3s. 6d. each. We have received three most excellent drawings (10 inches by 7 inches), reproduced by the autotype process, of the heads of the two Primates and of the Bishop of Lincoln. They are all represented in mitres and rich copes. Each portrait is a good and faithful representation of the subject. Archbishop Benson is, perhaps,

the least satisfactory, but the artist has brought out the commanding massive features of Archbishop Thompson with singular vividness, whilst the gentle, winning, but somewhat plaintive look of saintly Bishop King has been caught with the happiest effect. They are executed with real artistic power, and are very far superior for framing to the largest and best photographs of any of these prelates that have been issued. E. M. is especially to be congratulated on the likeness of Bishop King.



CARDINAL NEWMAN, THE STORY OF HIS LIFE: By Henry J. Jennings. *Simpkin, Marshall & Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. 125. Price 1s. Mr. Jennings frankly tells us in his "prefatory note" that he is not a Roman Catholic, but expresses a hope that that fact will not disqualify him for attempting to sketch the life of this noble-minded dignitary. The book is written in a fair spirit, and with so strong an appreciation of the powerful simplicity of Cardinal Newman's character that we feel confident that many even of the Roman obedience will be glad to possess a cheap biography so brightly and accurately compiled. The Cardinal has been described by that acute critic, Mr. Austin, as "the man in the working of whose individual mind the intelligent portion of the English public is more interested than in any other living person." Whether as Oxford preacher, or Anglican reformer, or Tractarian controversialist, or Roman Cardinal, he has continually filled a large place in popular interest. Every page of this little volume abounds in interest. It is undoubtedly a compilation put together chiefly from larger books such as Mozley's *Reminiscences*, and from newspaper files, but it is strung together with ingenuity and care, and the whole tone is one of reverence for the eminent and aged Oratorian. We commend the book with much confidence and pleasure.



BY-WAYS IN BOOK-LAND: By W. Davenport Adams. *Elliot Stock.* Pp. viii., 224. Price 4s. 6d.—Here is another of Mr. Stock's dainty little volumes, ever tempting in their cool green covers. The clear type and wide margins make the reading of such volumes a luxury, provided the material is worthy of the printing and the cover. In this case Mr. Davenport Adams has certainly produced some pleasantly conceived and pleasantly told brief chapters on books, their writers, and their readers. There is no special grace of style, as is at once perceived. In the first sentence of the short preface occurs that awkward and essentially Philistine word "unelaborate." The very first word of the first essay—"Paper Knife Pleasures"—is a blunder in taste—"One is for ever hearing," etc. This may seem over captious criticism, but there should be no jarring notes in the easy run of the smooth flowing prose that can alone justify jaunty and sketchy writing of this description. Will Mr. Davenport Adams forgive us for suggesting a somewhat severe course of, say Lamb, Landor, and Southey before his next attempt; for that which he has accomplished gives evidence that he is well capable of better and more even work in the difficult path of literary essayist, on which we believe this to be his first step. The best and most pleasant of these rambles in book-land, according to our taste, are *Bed-side Books*, *Parson Poets* (though we do not agree with his high estimate of Archbishop Trench as a versifier), *Nonsense Verses*, and the *Outside of Books*. The last of these, a most hackneyed theme, is treated with spirit and brightness. Who will not enjoy the account of the books scattered here and there on some drawing-room tables with "artful care," their primary function being to set off the table-cloth. "You find them exposed to view in your doctor's or your dentist's ante-chamber; you find them placed before you, usually very much the worse for wear, in hotel waiting-rooms." Other chapters, such as "Yours Truly," might easily have been rendered more sparkling and entertaining. But, in the main, this volume quite fulfils what the author gives as the best characteristics of a bed-side book—small, light, and agreeable, "a series of short somethings which the mind can readily grasp and as easily retain." "The mission of a bed-side book," says our author, "is to soothe the mind, not irritate it." We have tried Mr. Adams' book in the particular posture he commends for this style of light reading, and even in this very essay, which has many charms, we confess to irritation upon finding the word "*one*" six times in the last paragraph.

A purer style, Mr. Adams, and then one will be most cordially pleased to meet with you again, for one does not like one's pet aversions in diction introduced so often where one least expects that one will meet with them.



THE DESCENT, NAME, AND ARMS OF BORLASE OF BORLASE: By William Copeland Borlase, M.P., F.S.A. *Exeter: William Pollard.* 8vo. pp. vii., 205. Fourteen plates and chart pedigree. Price 25s. This is a painstaking, well-written book of family genealogy and, withal, generally interesting. The history of a family is herein traced from father to son in the main line, as well as in several branches, for seven centuries, "during which time," as Mr. Borlase says in the preface, "there has not been a great movement affecting the English people in general, whether in war, or in commerce, or in religion, in which some member of the family has not borne some trifling or prominent part." It is the history of each family of importance, in its relation to its neighbours and to the State, that makes up the history of the People or the Nation. The more faithfully and carefully such records are compiled, the greater is our insight into the past development of England, and the easier will be the task of the coming national historian. The truth of an old tradition that Borlase of Borlase originally bore the name of Taillefer and were of French extraction, before they took the name of their Cornish manor, is here established and placed beyond all gainsaying. There are but very few of our commoners who can trace back so far in distinguished lineage as to Walgrin, created by his kinsman Charles the Bald, Count of Perigord and Angoulême, who died in 886. To the heraldic student, the well illustrated pages which deal with the remarkable arms of Borlase, and which show that an early French rebus or badge of the Taillefers became the coat armour of a Cornish family at the end of the fifteenth century, are of fascinating interest. One of the seventeenth century worthies of this family was Sir William Borlase, the founder of a recently resuscitated Grammar School at Great Marlow. He was an amateur painter, and friend of Ben Jonson; having painted a picture of the poet, he presented it to him with a copy of doggrel rhymes, beginning:—

"To paint thy worth, if rightly I did know it,
And were but painter half like thee, a poet;
Ben, I would shew it."

The playwright acknowledged the gift in lines that are but a small improvement upon those of the painter; this is the last stanza:—

"Yet when of friendship I would draw the face,
A lettered mind, and a large heart would place
To all posterity, I would write *Borlase*."

The family name gave the title to a convivial Tory club at Oxford, the "High Borlase." It is supposed to have been founded by Sir John Borlase, of the Buckinghamshire branch, who died in 1688. Several interesting particulars are gathered together in this volume about the club, and a facsimile plate is given of the jewel worn by the President, now in the possession of the author. It is of solid gold, enamelled in blue and white, bearing on the front "High Borlase," and on the back, "Arbite bibendi." The last thirty pages of this volume give an excellent and entertaining account of Dr. Borlase, the Cornish historian, based upon his voluminous MSS.; they are reprinted from an article by Mr. Borlase in the *Quarterly Review* for 1874.

The plates of this book are not consecutively numbered, and two are lettered "frontispiece"; we advise the purchaser to make his own list of plates. There is no table of contents, nor any breaking up into chapters. However, these technical faults are amply atoned for by two exhaustive indices of persons and places.



A HISTORY OF ASHE, HAMPSHIRE: By Rev. F. W. Thoyts, M.A. *William Clowes & Sons.* Fcap 8vo., pp. 171. Price 5s. 6d. Mr. Thoyts has given in this

volume a plain, terse history of the parish over which he has been rector since 1873. He divides his subject into fourteen chapters, wherein the manor, the church, the church officials, and the registers are all described in detail. The book represents a considerable amount of patient research, and is destitute of a single ounce of padding. The section entitled "The Records," consists of extracts from the rolls at the Public Record Office that pertain to the parish, beginning with the Domesday entry and ending with Royalist composition papers of the year 1649. We suppose Mr. Thoyts is aware that these extracts might be largely extended. There is no attempt made to connect together the various extracts, or to trace their bearing on the history of the descent of the manor. The parish register begins in 1636, and it is transcribed up to date, occupying nearly 100 out of the 170 pages of which the book consists. It would, perhaps, have been better if the volume had been called "The Registers of Ashe, with notes on the History of the Parish," rather than the somewhat too pretentious title that it now bears. However, the book will no doubt be much valued by the inhabitants and others in the vicinity; and it is evidently an accurate record of the local facts the rector has been able to glean. It would be a great improvement if there was a map at the beginning of the volume and an index at the end. But we suppose indexes will be often found wanting, until the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes the hint that we have before offered him, of heavily taxing every unindexed volume.



THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF WAKEFIELD: By John W. Walker, F.S.A. *W. H. Milner, Wakefield*. 8vo., pp. xvi., 350. Eight plates, seven plans, forty three woodcuts. Price 15s. Mr. Walker has brought out his book most opportunely. The recent creation of the See of Wakefield has drawn much attention to the old parish church of Wakefield, now the cathedral church of the diocese; and there will be many earnest Churchmen of Yorkshire, as well as ecclesiologists at large, who will be glad to learn of the past history and present capabilities of the central fabric of diocesan life. The area of the cathedral church of Wakefield, as it must now be termed, is 11,055 feet, being twenty-third on the list of the largest parish churches of England. This is but a very moderate space for the chief church of a populous diocese, but in matter of height Wakefield attains to a greater dignity. The total height of the tower and spire, the latter of which was rebuilt in 1861, is 247 feet, being the greatest height of any ecclesiastical building in Yorkshire, and only surpassed by nine other spires in England. The church consists of nave with aisles, and chancel with aisles, in addition to the western tower and spire and a south porch. Its chief architectural characteristics are Perpendicular. It is singularly destitute of any old details of interest, successive alterations and restorations having swept them away. There is not a single piscina niche remaining. There used to be, until recently, two curious little recesses in St. Nicholas's chapel, formed in the screen work of the choir, which were a puzzle to antiquaries. But there is no folly to which religious prejudice will not stoop, and we are told that "the late Canon Camidge (the late vicar) had them destroyed because he thought they were *confessionals*!" The tower half of the chancel screen is 15th century; it was cut down in Elizabeth's time, but raised again after a curious Jacobean fashion in 1634, much resembling the renaissance screen of St. John's, Leeds. There was much old glass remaining in 1640, according to Dodsworth's Visitation. But now, alas, the coloured glass is all new, and some of it unworthy of the elaborate description given in these pages. There are now neither tombstones nor memorials earlier than 17th century. The restoration of this church was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1857, and continued at intervals till 1874.

The history of the patronage of the church is a singularly varied one. In the gift of the Crown at the Domesday Survey, it was given by Rufus to Earl Warren, who in his turn granted it to the Priory of St. Pancras of Lewes. In 1325 it was granted by the Priory of Lewes to Hugh Despencer, but was forfeited to the Crown in 1348. In the latter year the patronage of Wakefield was given by Edward III. to the Dean and College of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, by whom it was appropriated, a vicarage being ordained. The Dean and College

continued to present to the vicarage till 1547, when they surrendered to the Crown, by whom the vicars were appointed till 1860, when, by exchange, the patronage became vested in the Bishop of Ripon. It will now, we understand, shortly pass to the Bishop of Wakefield.

The section of this book that treats of the growth of the fabric of All Saints' Church from 1100 up to 1530, when it attained its present dimensions, is from the pen of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., who was articled to Sir Gilbert Scott and responsible for the works done here from 1864 to 1874. Mr. Micklethwaite's admirable account is illustrated by seven plans showing the gradual growth of this church from a narrow cruciform aisleless condition to its present wide arcaded space. We can only say of these twelve pages by Mr. Micklethwaite and their accompanying plans, that they present a clearer, more graphic, and terser account of the growth of an English parish church and the fittings for 4½ centuries than anything that has yet been written even in volumes; and we write in the belief that nearly every good work on our churches or cathedrals issued during the last twenty years has passed through our hands. It is a model chapter, and is most helpful in guiding others how to trace the development and changes of ecclesiastical buildings. The book is well worth its money for only this chapter.

Mr. Walker, too, must not only be congratulated on having obtained such a coadjutor, but must also be thanked for his part of the work. The amount of information gathered together is very considerable. In addition to the history of the patronage, of the rectory estate, of the chantries, and of the fabric and of its fittings in detail, the volume contains lists of the Vicars and other officials; an account of the foundation of the bishopric; full copies of the mural and other inscriptions; a list of the testamentary burials; extracts from the Churchwardens' Books, beginning in 1586; transcripts of the Wakefield registers from York for the years 1600, 1602, and 1604; with full accounts of the registers, beginning in

1613, and of the terriers. The book is fully and carefully illustrated, and it winds up with that great blessing, an exhaustive index. It is not free from slips—as for instance the surmise that because 3s. 4d. was bequeathed “to the rood” in 1491, that therefore it was then being made. Similar bequests are often met with at times when roods were certainly not being made or altered, and may perhaps be referred to lights or to a general fund for its garnishing. The copy of the Ordination of the Vicarage in 1349 and the translation of it are taken from Taylor's *Rectory Manor of Wakefield*. Mr. Walker may improve on this translation in his next edition; “decimas . . . lini, canabi, albi, vitulorum, &c.,” should not be rendered “tithes of flax, *white hemp*, calves, &c.,” for it means “tithes of flax, hemp, *milk*, calves, &c.”

The most interesting piece of old wood work in the church is the principal stall-end, facing eastward, and on the south side of the choir.

It is ornamented with two carved owls, one as a finial to the “poppy-head,” and the other quaintly poised on the lower

ledge. The shield in the circlet gives the impaled arms of Thomas Savile, of Lupset, and his wife, Margaret Bosworth. The crest of Savile is an owl. Thomas Savile was married in 1482 and died in 1505; this establishes the date of the old woodwork of the choir.

Another detail of interest illustrated in this volume is the Waits Badge, still



kept in the Town Hall. It is of silver, about 4 inches by 5 inches in size, with loops to attach it to a ribbon. In the centre is a fleur-de-lis (arms of Wakefield, az. 3 fleur-de-lis, or), and round the margin—"Wakefield Waits, 1688." In the Church Registers is this entry:—



"Memorandum yt the Waites of Towne of Wakefield began their watch upon the 17th day of October in the yeare of Lord God, 1670. Their names are as followeth

Wm. Shaw
Tho. Shaw frates in unum."
Thomas Watson

Mr. Walker has produced a really good book; it is worthy of being put upon the shelves by North's *History of St. Martin's, Leicester*, and Kerry's *History of St. Lawrence's, Reading*.



THE COMING OF THE FRIARS: By the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Crown 8vo., pp. 344. Price 7s. 6d. Dr. Jessopp has in this volume brought together seven essays that have appeared at various times in the *Nineteenth Century*, and are now reprinted with certain corrections and additions. Volumes made up of contributions to periodicals are usually a failure, but there can be no doubt that this will prove a happy exception. Surely a considerable section of those who read, at the time of their appearing, the glowing essay on "The Coming of the Friars" (that so aptly gives its title to the book), the painfully vivid writing descriptive of "The Black Death in East Anglia," or the charming tale of "Daily Life in a Medieval Monastery," will welcome most heartily the opportunity of possessing them in a permanent form unaccompanied by other articles that tell of the noise of modern politics, or of the strife of modern theologians. Surely, too, many who may not have read these spirited essays, told in the inimitably happy language that is so peculiarly Dr. Jessopp's own, will readily yield to the charm of style and the nervous force of English such as this, even if the special subject have no immediate claim on the attention. For our own part, there is a something strangely fascinating, when the daily papers that we must read are full of county council or school board elections, of Irish commissions or the endless Egyptian strife, to loose oneself from nineteenth century moorings and to wander back with so vivid a writer to scenes just named, or to his chronicle of "Village Life in Norfolk six hundred years ago." In addition to the essays already mentioned, this volume contains one on "The Building up of a University," and another, perhaps the least satisfactory, on "The Prophet of Walnut Tree Yard," descriptive of the Mugglestonians and their founder. We had noted down a few inaccuracies that might be corrected in two of the essays, but, after all, it is not only pressure on our space, that causes us to abstain from giving them, but chiefly a warm-hearted feeling that it is almost unkind to quarrel in any degree with a book that gives such an infinity of pleasure.



THE STORY OF THE NATIONS: MEDIEVAL FRANCE: By Gustave Masson, B.A. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Crown 8vo., pp. xlv., 354. Forty-nine illustrations and two maps. Price 5s. This volume is the sixteenth and latest issue of that excellent series of brief but comprehensive surveys of the rise and growth of nations which we owe to a happy thought of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The lines laid down by Mr. Green in his *Short History* and in his *Making of England*, of looking more to social development than military campaigns for the true history of a people, have for the most part been followed by the able authors that have produced the previous volumes of this series. M. Masson thoroughly accepted this position as is shown by the opening words of the brief preface. "The Story of a Nation, we conceive, is read, not only in its political annals, in the records of the battle-field, and the details of treatises of peace, but in its social life, in the development of commerce, industry, literature, and the fine arts." A large share is given to the

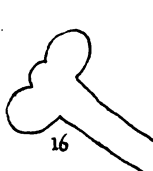
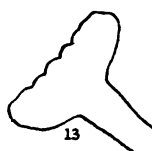
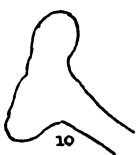
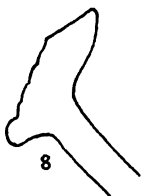
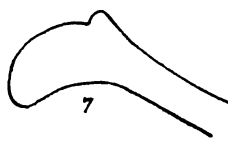
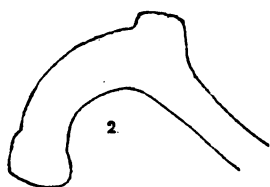
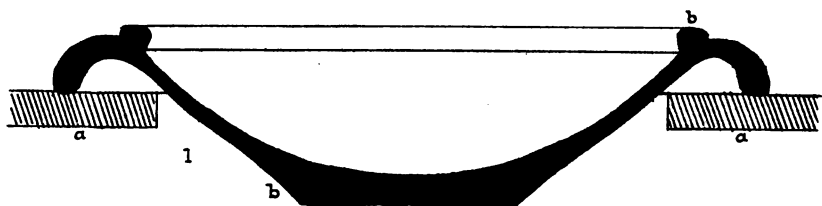
intellectual side of the subject, more especially to the formation and progress of national literature. The volume covers the period between the accession of Hugues Capet (987) and the death of Louis XII. (1515). It is well and clearly grouped, and the chapters are rendered far more intelligible and the whole subject easier of grasp to the general reader by the admirable tables with which the book opens. The chronological table, which covers nine pages, gives a synopsis of the chief steps and stages in the nation's growth under three parallel heads—"Political Events," "the Church," and "Science and Literature." The chronological list of all the Chancellors of France, from the beginning of the Capetian dynasty is another most useful table; the genealogical descent of the kings is given more clearly than in any other histories of France in ordinary use in England; whilst the tabular view of the States General, from their commencement in 1302 to the end of the reign of Louis XII., with date, king, place of meeting, and subjects discussed, is simply invaluable. The book is perforce tantalising in its brevity, and we think that occasionally M. Masson might have pruned certain parts so as to give a little more space to others. St. Bernard exercised so remarkable an influence on France, nay, on Christendom generally, that surely more than a page might have been spared for an estimate of his life and work; nor is it fair to associate his memory almost exclusively with the failures of the second Crusade. A wood-cut is given of the original brass seal used by St. Bernard; but the lettering of the legend and the details of the figure are not very faithful. There is a far better block of this seal used in Backhouse and Tylor's *Witnesses for Christ*. The chapters on St. Louis and his reign appear to us the most pleasant of the book. M. Masson's book is the best single volume on France that we have seen; it is brightly written from beginning to end. It is almost certain to have, as it well deserves, a wide use among the upper classes of our schools; and for the more advanced student it cannot fail to prove a clear and reliable handy book. To the latter, the full classified list of sources to consult on the history of France, from the time of the Capetian dynasty downwards, will be of great service. Mr. Fisher Unwin is to be congratulated on his series in general, and upon this issue in particular.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—From Vizetelly & Co. we have received three more volumes of the beautifully printed and well-edited *Best Plays of the Old Dramatists* (Mermaid Series), price 2s. 6d. each, the last volume being the plays of Thomas Heywood, edited by Mr. A. Wilson Verity. Messrs. Bemrose send us a shilling edition of *Elocution: Voice and Gesture*, by Rupert Garry; the book may very likely be useful to actors and to public readers and reciters, but woe be to the unhappy parson who attempts to follow these directions, or to give attention to Mr. Garry's chapter on "Pulpit Elocution." Seriously, how could any clergyman deliver himself of what is God's message, if it is anything at all, when he is thinking whether he is balancing himself during the delivery on the ball of the right or left big toe! Mr. Garry announces that he is about to bring out an "Annotated Prayer Book," containing full instructions for the proper reading of what he terms "The Liturgy." We trust his intention may never be realised; the little he says on this subject proves him to be absolutely and hopelessly incompetent to advise any clergyman in this solemn duty. He should stick to his last, and give advice (if they care for it) to actors and professional elocutionists. From Messrs. Bemrose we have also received three of those excellent *Wall Calendars* for which this firm is celebrated; one is a simple daily calendar, with the time of sunrise and sunset below each day, another is a proverbial calendar, and the third a Scripture calendar; the cards on which these removable daily calendars are mounted are all tastefully printed and illuminated in colours. Messrs. George and Edward Unwin send us *Ephemerides, the Days of the Years 1880*, a folio book almanack of 32 pages, printed in the old style, price 6d.; it is charmingly turned out and wonderful for the money.

We have also received various pamphlets and copies of *Archæological Transactions* that there is no space this quarter to enumerate. For the future we hope to fully collate the contents of any publication of the London or Provincial Antiquarian or Archæological Societies that may reach us.





Roman Mortaria
from Little Chester—
Derby.
Examples of Rims. J.W.

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1889.

Relics of the Roman Occupation, Little Chester, Derby.

BY JOHN WARD.

SEVERAL times within the last few years, broken pottery, coins, fragments of querns, etc., belonging to the above era, found at Little Chester, the Roman Derventio, have been duly recorded in the journals of the local Archæological Society, but much that has been found has never been recorded at all. Every year, with little doubt, many objects as above described are turned up in the gardens, or when digging to lay foundations, and most of these receive no notice whatever: an occasional coin finds its way into the box of odds and ends upon the cottage shelf, a worked stone ornaments a rockery, and the larger potsherds are broken up or thrown amongst the rubbish.

Such might have been the fate of a considerable quantity of broken pottery that some labourers turned up last August when digging at the Manor House farm (Mr. Dickens'), had not Mr. Keys, whose antiquarian interest in the locality is well known, heard, and with characteristic promptitude repaired to the spot, and recovered the "find." Subsequently he and the writer made a visit which led to the discovery that Mr. Dickens' neighbour, Mr. Mottram, had in his possession sundry coins, fragments of querns, various worked stones (one in particular most interesting), and a little broken pottery—all found at various times in his garden. He directed them to his uncle, Mr. Williams, Duffield Road, who has quite a large collection of similar objects, mostly found when the foundations of the Great Northern Railway Company's bridge at Little Chester were laid. A recent visit of Mr. Keys to Little Chester, has led to the probable discovery of the Roman cemetery, across which he intends shortly cutting a trench.

The POTTERY must first claim our attention. The beautiful Continental Samian ware, held in the highest repute by the Romans, and the most widely diffused of their pottery, is represented in these "finds" by about twenty or thirty fragments. Several of these fragments have the usual "festoon and tassel" pattern; one has a draped female figure; another a winged

Cupid—all, as usual, in relief. But the majority are quite plain, and obviously formed part of bowls and saucer-shaped vessels of graceful form and smooth sealing-wax-like surface.

A similar number of fragments, apparently of one make, are thin, porous, light in weight, sonorous when struck, dirty white in paste, and with semi-lustrous or waxy-looking surfaces, ranging in colour from a light ruddy chocolate to black, the tint often varying upon the same piece. Some are quite plain, others "engine-turned" (or perhaps better expressed as hatched or milled), several have scroll patterns in relief, not moulded, however, like those of the Samian, but trailed on in slip, and one has a simple "frill" ornamentation. Many of these fragments belong to covered vessels, or rather boxes, elaborately "engine-turned." Mr. Williams has a large piece of a lid; it is slightly conical, about 8 inches in diameter, and was probably surmounted with a knob. No illustration of this class of vessel is given in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, but there is one in his *Grave Mounds and their Contents* (Fig. 268). The rest seem to have belonged to tall vase-like vessels, one at least being "indented"—that is, with its sides *pushed in* when still plastic, to form undulations or flutings round the body of the vessel. The writer is informed that a firm of potters not many miles from this town have a patent for this very process—truly "there is nothing new under the sun!"

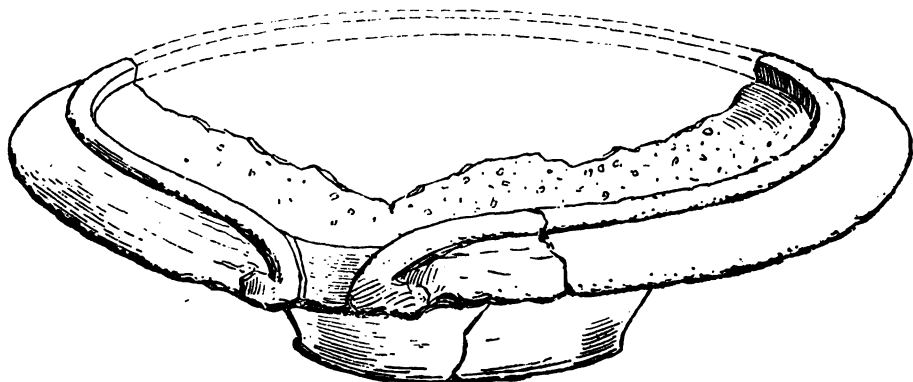
Several fragments of beautifully finished, thin and highly lustrous ware were found at the farm. Two belonged to an indented vessel (similar to Fig. 172 *Ceramic Art*) of close red paste with horizontal lines of "hatched" work. Two others, one scarcely $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness and delicately "hatched," belonging to a small globular vessel, and the other thicker and belonging to a narrow-necked one, are of close blackish paste and with a highly lustrous dark-grey surface.

Pottery of a thicker and softer build, not sonorous when struck, and black throughout, is strongly represented among the fragments. The colour is due to the smother-kiln, several of which, described and illustrated in *Ceramic Art*, have been found upon the sites of the extensive Roman potteries at and around Castor, Northamptonshire. This process consisted in an arrangement for closing the flue at a certain stage of the firing, by which means the carbonaceous fumes of the fire, and those derived from the ground rye or wheat mixed with the clay of which the pottery was made, were pent up and caused to impregnate the contents of the kiln. The surface of this pottery is frequently smooth and with a sort of dull waxy gloss—evidently produced by a burnisher when the paste was almost dry: where the surface is roughish, as left by the wheel, it is generally ornamented by burnished but not sunk lines—hence are only seen distinctly in certain lights. Most of the vessels of which they formed parts, seem to have been of elegant urn character with rims boldly curved outwards.

A coarser variety of this pottery is almost as plentiful. It is

heavier, harder, and in colour approaching a black-grey. The surface is never smoothed as above. The vessels were larger, and apparently of similar shape, only their rims, while curving outwards, were thick and bead-like.

But the larger proportion by far are a series of potsherds ranging from white to buff or light red, of varying degrees of coarseness, but never so fine as the above-mentioned kinds of pottery, nor so coarse as the common red to be described. The hardness and porosity, too, vary. There can be little doubt that most of these were made at the extensive Shropshire potteries. Fragments of *ampullæ* (the one-handed flask-shaped bottles or jugs generally found upon Roman sites) are plentiful amongst these potsherds. But most noticeable and numerous are the fragments of *mortaria*—the domestic mortars of the Romans, which, as the reader will see from the accompanying sketch



(a restoration of one from Little Chester, in the possession of Mr. Williams), differed considerably from the modern ones. They were shallow; the internal surface was thickly studded with broken quartz or iron slag to aid the process of trituration; their rims were strong and peculiar, and had, or usually had, a spout. From the fact that pestles are never found it may be concluded that wooden ones were used. The character of the rims varied considerably, and as a large variety have been found at Little Chester, the writer thought it well worth the while to give a plate of sections (each being one-half the lineal measurement of the original) and notes: they may be of value to readers who make Roman pottery a special study. But first, the *mortarium* as a vessel in use. The small bottom and the heavy rim must have made it very unsteady and awkward when used, unless there were some additional means of supporting it. When the writer saw the fragment of a stone *mortarium* found at Little Chester



belonging to Mr. Williams, here sketched, it occurred to him that the rims of the earthenware ones may have fulfilled a similar function to that of the square projection on this fragment, of which the perfect vessel must have had three or four.* Undoubtedly their function, like that of the rounded projections of the modern pharmacist's marble mortar, was to hold the utensil in place when *let into a bench or table*. In the earthenware mortaria the rims would admirably serve a similar purpose, and æsthetically were well adapted for it. Fig. 1, Plate ix., will explain the arrangement; *a, a*, represent the table top in section, and *b, b*, the mortarium let into it, the rim ledging upon the edge of the table top round the hole, and thus furnishing a firm and steady support to the vessel. The usefulness of such an utensil, fixed in such a manner, is so obvious that the wonder is that some enterprising potter has not long ago re-introduced it.

The mortaria rim-sections shown on the plate fall into two classes—the curve and its derivatives, and the double flange. Of the former, Fig. 2 may be regarded as the perfect type; and of the latter, Figs. 9, 12, and 17 are the simplest forms. In the following list the inches refer to the external diameters of the vessels. Interiors of all, with two exceptions, studded with iron slag.

* Fragments of similar stone mortaria have been found associated with Roman remains in the City of London; and more recently with Romano-British remains at Cranbourne Chase, Wilts., by General Pitt-Rivers; they are shown on Plate L. of his work.

Fig. 2.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; coarse, heavy, light buff. Other fragments similar; upon two the makers' names are slightly impressed, but now almost illegible.

Fig. 3.— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; heavy, light buff. This refers to the almost perfect vessel sketched above. Another fragment belonged to a larger vessel. A third, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; fine and light in weight, a well defined bead at lower edge.

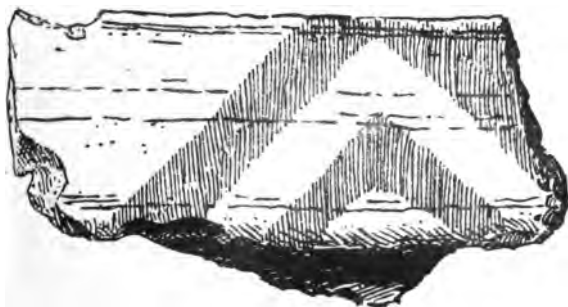
Fig. 4.—11 in.; well finished, fine, smooth surface, light in weight. Another fragment, rough, whitish. A third, moderately well-finished, light in weight, light buff.

Fig. 5.— $8\frac{2}{3}$ in.; coarse, heavy, dirty buff; peculiar in shape, and in having a name, *VIVIVIS* (but the final letter is doubtful—perhaps it is not a letter at all), in an irregular cartouch of chocolate-coloured pigment. Fig. 2, Plate ix., is the exact size of original. The usual method of impressing the maker's name was with a die; as this was moulded by hand, it may be concluded that it is the purchaser's name. This fragment has been submitted to Mr. Augustus Franks, of the British Museum, the Editor of this journal, and the Rev. Canon Raine, of York, all of whom concur that the inscription is unique.

Fig. 6.—Well-finished, whitish; studded with broken quartz. A very unusual shape.

Fig. 7.—11 in.; well-finished, whitish, sandy. Mr. Williams has many fragments of this section, apparently all of one vessel, which possibly was not a mortarium, as its inner surface is not studded.

Fig. 8.—Fine, whitish, light in weight; on the face a double



zig-zag pattern in red pigment.*

Fig. 9.— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; coarse, rough, whitish; the face ribbed longitudinally and having a rude pattern of curved bands in similar colour as above. A similar fragment, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; light in weight, porous, and well-finished; ribs indistinct; no pattern.

* This illustration, and all the following ones except the next, are somewhat larger than the objects to which they refer. It was the writer's intention that the sketches should be reduced for the press.

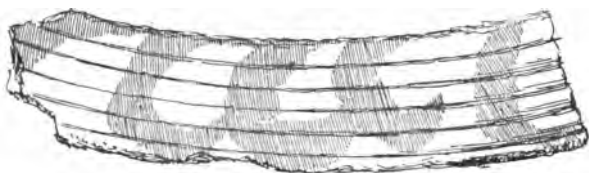


Fig. 10.— $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; coarse, heavy, yellow, vertically striped with red bands.

Fig. 11.—9 in. ; compact, dirty buff ; obliquely striped as above.

Fig. 12.—9 in. ; rather coarse, light buff, beaded along upper edge. Another fragment, similar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., slightly ribbed.

Figs. 13, 15, 16, and other fragments, all belonging to vessels ranging from 9 in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; faces ribbed, sometimes strongly so, as in Fig 15 ; coarse, heavy and yellow.

Fig. 17.—Well-finished, light in weight, whitish.

In general character, the pastes of the second class, with the exception of Figs. 8 and 17, are heavier and yellower than those of the first class.

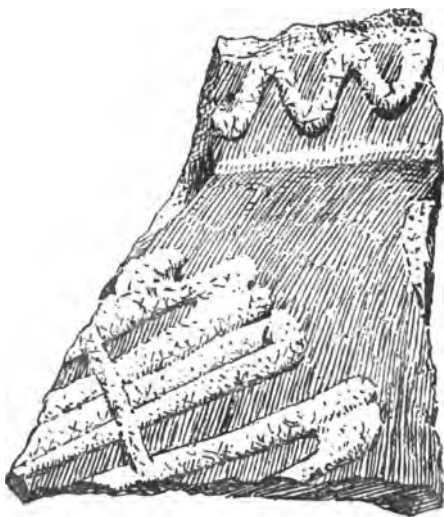
Of a coarse sandy variety of this light coloured ware are a considerable number of fragments of amphoræ—the large, round or pointed-bottomed, two-handled vases used by the Romans for wine, oil, or honey. Upon the handles of several are impressed the makers' names, Fig. 3, Plate x., being the most distinct.

Several fragments of pottery are roughly glazed—the glaze being of a greenish colour with one exception, which is yellow.

Several pieces of glass of similar colour are probably Roman.

There are abundant fragments of the common red pottery. They need no further remark beyond that they represent a variety of vessels—all large.

Amongst Mr. Williams' pottery are several interesting pieces of 17th or 18th century pottery, which deserve a passing notice. Their paste is reddish ; surfaces highly glazed. The ornamentation is of trailed slip of another colour than the ground.



In the first of the accompanying sketches the ground is chocolate, and the ornaments (which are much raised) are yellow and the glaze is much "crazed." In the second sketch,



the ornamentation was produced by drops of slip, and are dark upon a light ground. Similar pottery, made at Tickenhall, Derbyshire, is described in *Ceramic Art*.

THE WORKED STONES. In Mr. Mottram's garden is to be seen much gritstone (which, with little doubt, is derived from the ancient wall, the foundations of which can still be traced in the garden), thrown up into rockeries, and amongst it an occasional worked stone. The more pronounced of these are quern fragments. The upper stone given with section upon Plate x., Fig. 4, is of hard gritstone, 15 inches in diameter, and from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. Its grinding surface is polished in places, and a concave as usual in querns of this period. It is clear that this stone was fitted into some mechanical arrangement for turning it, for on each side of the "eye," which is nearly 3 inches in diameter, is to be noticed the cuttings for a mill rhine, and the excavation on the margin (seen on the plate) still further bears this out.* There are other fragments of querns of very similar character, some beautifully finished, all having a general resemblance in shape to the perfect querns found upon the site of Uriconium, and now preserved at Shrewsbury. An upper-stone has the peculiar wedge-shaped slots radiating from the "eye," as noticed in the fragment from the Haddon Fields barrow, described in the last volume of the *Reliquary*, the only difference being that this Little Chester stone is concave and thin. Fig. 6 is most puzzling. It is extremely nicely finished—no marks of a chisel are to be seen. It is difficult to understand how it could have been used as a mill-stone, for its diameter was only $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 in.† Yet its lower surface is polished, and has the concentric striations which indicate such an use. The reader will

* A sandstone upper-stone of the same diameter, and having a similar section and raised rim round the eye, but without the cuttings for a mill-rhine, was found at Cranbourne Chase (Plate cxx., Fig. 1).

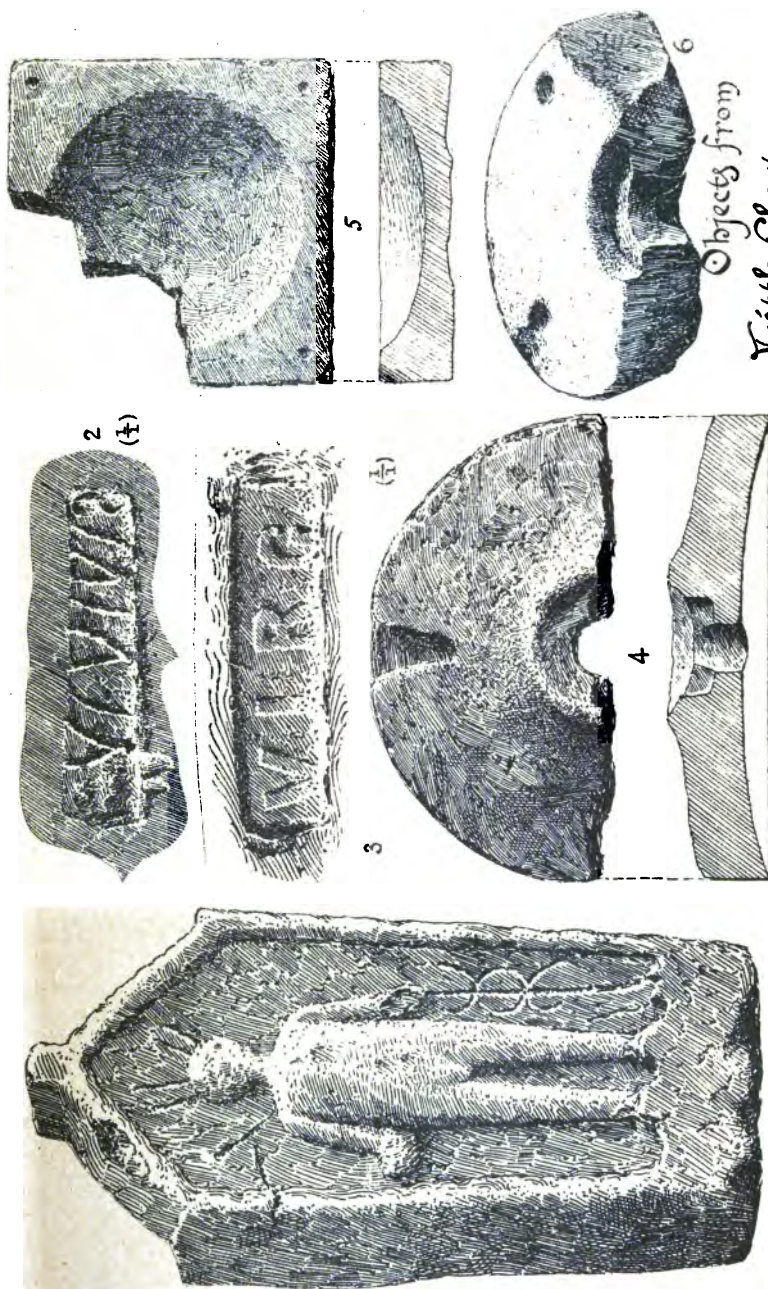
† Since writing the above the writer's attention has been called to a flat upper-stone, barely 4 inches in diameter, found at Cranbourne Chase (Plate cxix. of the above work).

make out its peculiarities from the plate; the small holes near the edge (probably four in the perfect stone) are not deep. Fig. 5 is of very fine sandstone, about 9 in. square and of uncertain use.

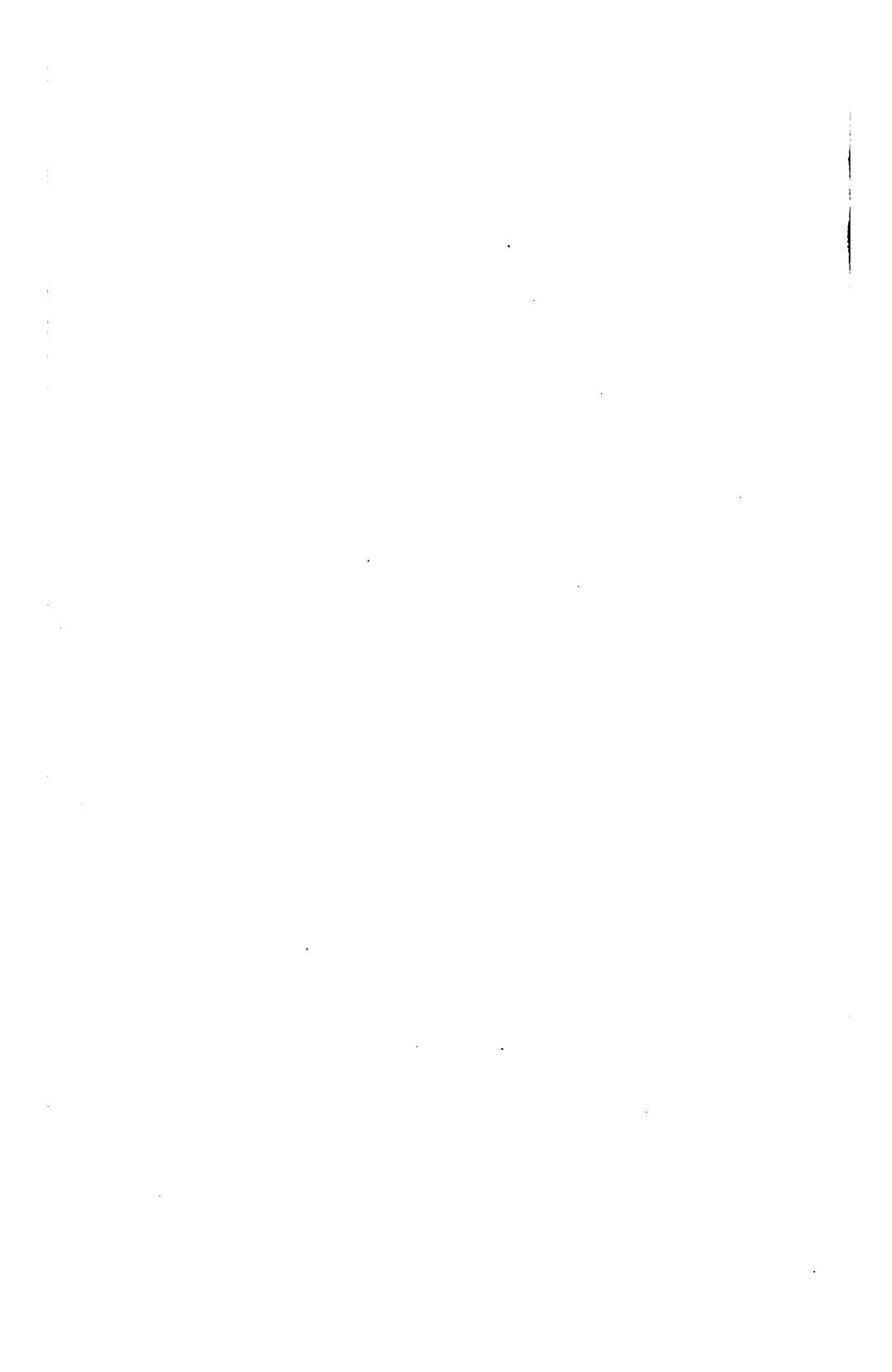
But the most interesting relic of Roman Derventio is a carved stone (Fig. 1, Plate x.) 20 in. high, square in transverse section—each face being $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The top is roof-like and keeled at the ridge, the front and back of the stone terminating upwards in a gable in consequence. On the front, which is surrounded by a raised rim, is depicted in relief a nude male figure, of rude workmanship, but decidedly Roman spirit. This stone was found years ago near the river, and removed to a dark embowered fernery in Mr. Mottram's garden, where the writer first saw it. When it was brought into open daylight certain incised lines were visible upon its front, which when followed up proved to be the insignia of the god Mercury. His left hand rests upon the Caduceus—the winged wand entwined by serpents, given him by Apollo. The wings cannot be traced: the serpents are conventionally represented by two semi-circles and intervening circle, intersected, of course, by the wand. Starting upwards from the god's head are two pairs of lines—the wings of his travelling hat. Over the right shoulder is an indistinct line, which may represent his magical sword. The right arm terminates in a lump, too large for the hand—evidently the purse, his attribute as god of traffic. All these, with the exception of the purse, are inconsistently rendered in grooves instead of raised work; in fact, the execution of the whole is such as to preclude its being the work of a mason. For this reason we must dismiss the idea that it may have adorned a public building. Rather, as representing the god in his capacity of patron of merchants, it may have presided over a Roman officina, or taberna; if indeed it did not fulfil a less honourable duty, for this convenient god was also patron of thieves and pickpockets. And what better patron could these have had? Mercury, to use an expressive term, "bested" his superiors—he robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Vulcan of his tools, and almighty Jupiter himself of his sceptre! He could make himself invisible, take any form he wished, outstrip all gods in speed! Invested with his power, the thief must succeed in his operations against frail *men*; privileged with his favour, the merchant need have no longer a conscience as to short weights and broken contracts! This stone is indeed a striking testimony of the superiority of Christianity over the Paganism it supplanted; *now*, if men do these things, it is in spite of the ideal of their religion.

It has also been suggested that this stone was a boundary stone, and that the keel-like ridge marked the boundary line. Hermes, the Greek equivalent of Mercury, was certainly their god of boundaries, but he was replaced in this respect by Terminus amongst the Romans. Boundary stones dedicated to the latter god seem to have been common.

Besides the above worked stones, there is one, apparently a



Objects from
Little Chester. J.W.

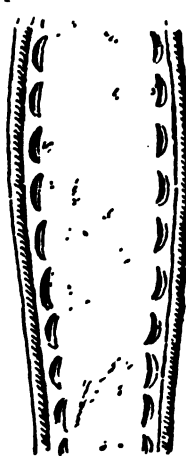


detail of a plinth, of decidedly Roman character, now used as the corner-stone of a wall in Mr. Dickens' yard.

The COINS are, as might be expected, for the most part much defaced; some, however, retain their original sharpness. A few have been deciphered from time to time for their present owners, but the writer not having made a study of Roman coins, will confine himself to a brief notice of the more legible ones, hoping that by the time a further article upon Little Chester appears in this journal, the whole will have been re-examined by a competent person.

A silver coin, bearing the name "Constantinopolis," has on the reverse a figure of Victory standing on the prow of a galley, holding in one hand a spear and in the other a shield. Of small copper coins, one bears the inscription: "Antonin. Pius. Aug.,"; another has on its reverse, "Urbs Romæ," with the figure of a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; another, a figure of Victory, with wreath and spear; another, "Imp. Maximinus. Aug.," reverse, "Genio Pop. Rom.," with a draped figure holding a cornucopia and paten: another, "Constantinus Chlorus," reverse, two soldiers, and between them a standard. Another coin of a Constantine has on its reverse two standards and a wreath between two soldiers; a brass one has a beautiful winged Victory with shield and spear, the head with helmet on the obverse, being of decided Greek type.

Several pieces of BRONZE must be noticed. One is an irregular piece of sheet bronze, hammered into a convex shape: it has been



suggested that it formed the boss or umbo of a shield. Another, found by Mr. Williams with some of his pottery, is a curved thin strip, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. It has been a handle attached to some vessel after the manner of that of a modern bucket. The ornamentation is simple, consisting of two borders of punched crescents and a bead, as sketch given.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the pottery found on the Manor House Farm was associated with bones (chiefly of oxen), charcoal and blackish earth, forming a stratum several feet below the surface, and above it was a thin layer of gravel (an ancient path). The former may have been the contents of some Roman rubbish heap, laid down to form a foundation for the gravel.

There is little doubt that many relics of Roman Little Chester are in private hands: since writing the above it has come to the writer's knowledge that a resident of Derby (name and address unknown) has a considerable collection of Roman coins from Little Chester. If holders of such objects would only communicate with the Editor, it would most likely lead to much additional interest to a continuation of the above article at an early date.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from page 40.

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Johnson, Orlando		1759	
Johnson, Rowland	1580		
Johnson, Whyte	1464		
Jolland, Anthony		1721	
Jones, Edward		1694	
		1697	
Jones, George		1724	
		1739	
Jones, John		1719	
		1729	
		1733	
Jones, James		1755	
Jones, Lawrence		1697	
Jones, Robert		1776	
		1778	
		1796	
Jones, William	1560		
Jones, Robert, and Schofield, John ..		1776	
Jouett, Simon		1723	
		1739	
		1747	
Judd, Valentine	1600		
Juson, William		1704	
Justus, William		1731	
		1739	
Kandler, Charles		1727	
		1778	
Kandler, Frederick		1735	
		1739	
		1749	
		1727	
Kandler, Charles, and Murray, James ..			
Keale, Hugh	1560		
Keale, John	1539		d1574
Keane, Richard	1600		
Keatt, William	1693	1697	
Keble, Robert		1710	
Keble, William	1615		
Keele, Henry	1586		
Keeling, Thomas	1546		1583
Keigwin, John		1710	
K(eith), J., S(tiff), R.	1862		
Kelke, Stephen	1483		
Kelynge, Thomas	1583		1586
Kempton, Robert		1710	
Kendal, Luke		1772	
Kentenber, John, and Grove, Thomas ..		1757	
Kenton, Francis	1668		1677
Kersill, Anne		1747	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Kersill, William		1749	
Ketch	1677		
Kettlewood, John	1549		
Kewe, John	1512		
Kidd, John		1780	
Kidney, William		1734	
		1739	
Kilborne, Thomas and Capil	1677		
Killick, Andrew		1749	
Kilmaine, David		1715	
Kineard, John		1743	
King, Jeremiah		1723	
		1729	
		1739	
		1742	
		1743	
		1769	
		1785	
King, John			
King, Peter	1586		
King, William		1611	
Kirby, Michael	1668		
Kirk, Jonah		1697	
Kirk, Jonathan	1705		
Kirkwood, Thomas	1670		
Knofell, Frederick		1752	
Ladbroke, Robert, and Co.	1736		1774
Ladyman, John	1697		1704
Lamb, Henry	1677		1703
Lamb, John		1783	1786
Lamb, Walter	1519		
Lambert, Edward	1699		
Lambert, Humphrey			d1609
Lamerie, Paul		1712	1749
		1732	
		1739	
Lane	1694		
Langford, John, and Seville, John	1759		
Langley, Sir John	1576		
Lathom, Ralph	1550		d1556
Laurence, Thomas	1590		
Lawt, Balthazar	b1574		
Layton, Bartholomew	1666		1668
Lea, Samuel		1711	
Leach, John		1697	1710
Leadham, Thomas	1630		
Lee, Edward	1517		
Lee, Roger	1659		
	1734		
Leet, Ralph	1657		1680
Leget, Thomas	1451		
Leigh, John	1623		
Leighton, William	1573		
Lent, Hugh and John	1677		
Lesage, Augustus		1722	
		1767	
Lewis, George		1699	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Ley, Petley		1715	
Ley, Timothy		1697	1729
Liger, Isaac		1704	1724
Lindsay, John	1668		
Lock, Nathaniel		1698	1711
Lock, Nicholas	1677		
Lofthouse, Matthew E.		1705	1717
Lofthouse, Seth	1697		1716
Longworth, Francis	1590		d1598
Loren, John de		1511	
Lory, Richard	1580		
Louth	1516		
Lovejoy, John	1594		
Loveyson, John	1572		
Lucas, Richard	1668		
Lukin, William		1699	1730
		1725	
Lumpany, Robert	1647		
Lupart, Peter	1696		
Lupset	1509		
Lynne	1553		d1559
Maas, Peter	1567		
Mabbe, John	1532		1569
Mabbe, John, junior	1575		
Mabbe, Stephen	1585		
Macfarlen, Jessie		1739	
Mackenzie, William		1748	
Maddern, Jonathan		1702	
Maddern, Matthew		1697	
Maidman, Ralph		1731	
Maidson, John	1668		
Mainwaring, William	1637		d1659
Maitland, James		1728	
Makemeld, My		1773	
Makepiece, Robert		1795	
Makepiece, Robert and Thomas		1794	
Makepiece, Robert, and Carter, Richard		1777	
Malbery, Francis	1621		d1638
Malluson, Edward		1743	
Mallyn, Isaac		1710	
Man, Richard	1604		
Mann, Thomas		1713	
		1720	
		1736	
		1739	
Manners, James		1734	
		1739	
		1745	
Manners, James, junior			
Mantle, Oliver	1611		
Mantle, William	1632		d1665
Margas, Jacob		1720	
Margas, Samuel		1706	
		1714	
		1720	
Marlowe, Jeremiah	1694		
Marlowe, John	1686		

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Marmur, Peter	1600		
Marryott, John	1666		
Marsh, Jacob		1744	1762
Marshall, Thomas	1540		
Marshall, Sir H.	1745		
Martin, Charles		1729 1740	
Martin, Sir Richard	1509		1588
Masham, Willoughby		1701	
Mason	1666		
Mason, Thomas		1716	
Massey, Henry	1469		
Mastees, James	1812		
Matthew, John	1562		
Matthew, John		1710	
Matthew, Richard	1583		
Matthew, William		1697 1700 1711 1720 1728 1707	
Matthew, Mary			
Maurice, John	1683		
Mawson, John, and Co.	16—		
Mayne, Robert	1512		
Maynwaring, Arthur	1692		
Mazerer, John le	1303		
Meynell, Isaac	1668		
Melton	1516		
Mendlycott, Edmund		1748	
Mercer, Thomas		1740	
Merrell, Walter	1634		
Merriton, Samuel		1746	
Merry, Thomas		1731	
Mesynge, Richard	1465		
Metcalfe, Thomas	1550		1566
Methuen, George		1743	
Mettayer, Lewis		1700 1697	
Middleton, William			
Middleton, Simon	1668		
Middleton, Sir Hugh	1620		1630
Middleton, John	1618		
Miller, Henry		1720 1740 1728 1718 1720	
Millington, James			
Millington, John			
Mills, Hugh		1745	
Mills, Dorothy		1752	
Mills, Richard		1729 1742 1755 1780	
Mince, James, and Hodgkins, William			
Monga, Peter	1695		
Montgomery, A.		1697	
Montgomery, John		1750	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Moody, William		1756	
Moore, Andrew		1697	
Moore, John		1758	1793
		1778	
Moore, Joseph	1700		
Moore, Samuel	1632		d1677
Moore, Thomas		1750	
Moothe, John	1586		
Morley, John	1588		
Morrell, Richard	1703		
Morris, John	1585		
Morris, John	1677		
Morris, George		1750	
Morris, Henry		1739	
Morrison, James		1740	
		1745	
Morse, Thomas		1718	
		1720	
Morson, James		1716	
		1720	
Morson, Richard	1700		
Motherly, John		1718	
Mountford, Hezekiah		1711	
Mowden, David		1738	
Mundy, Roger	1518		
Mundy, Sir John	1509		1537
Muschamp, Thomas	1560		1572
Musins, John		1753	
Nanfan, John	1620		
Nash, Bowles		1720	1724
		1721	
		1726	
Nash, Gawan		1739	
Nele	1516		
Nelme, Anthony		1697	1728
Nelme, Francis		1722	
		1739	
Nelthorpe, Henry	1677		
Neman, Alen	1483		
Nene, Thomas	1629		
Nevett, Thomas	1622		d1655
Neville, John		1745	
Neville, John, and Craig, Anne		1740	
Newbole, George	1580		
Newman, Gains	1614		
Newton	1586		1596
Newton, John		1720	
		1726	
		1739	
Newton, Jonathan		1711	
		1718	
Nicholl, John	1518		1521
Nicholl, Michael		1723	
Nightingale, Richard		1697	
Noke, William	1580		
Norman, William	1771		

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Norman, Phillip	1771		
Northcote, Thomas		1776 1779 1784 1789	
Nunesan, John	1677		
Nutshawe	1564		
Nutting, Henry		1796	1804
Ocall, Richard	1634		
Oldfield, Elizabeth		1748	
Oliveyra, Abraham de		1725 1739 1789	
Ollivant, Thomas			
Orme, Joseph B.	1796		d/1609
Orpwood, Robert			
Ouvry, Lewis		1740	
Overing, Charles		1697	
Owen, William		1723	
Owing, John		1724 1725	
Oxendly, Robert	1518		
Oyle, Phillip		1699	
Paddersley, Sir John	1440		
Pages, Francis		1729 1739 1678	
Paillet, Mark			
Paine, Robert	1640		
Palmer, Thomas	1630		
Palmer, William	1478		
Palterton, John	15—		
Paltro, James		1739	
Panter, Arthur	1624		
Pantin, Lewis		1733 1739 1733	
Pantin, Mary		1701	1720
Pantin, Samuel		1701 1717 1720	
Pantin, Simon			
Panton, Thomas	1664		
Paradise, William		1718 1720 1751	
Pardo, Thomas	1677		
Paris, Matthew	1629		
Parker and Wakelyn	1759		1763
Parr, Sarah		1720 1697 1717 1733 1739	
Parr, Thomas			
Partridge, Affabel	1550		1568
Patrickson	1624		
Pattesley, Sir John	1441		1450

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Payne, Humphrey		1701 1720 1739	1750
Payne, Thomas	1711		
Payne, Thomas and Richard		1777	
Payne, John		1751	
Payne & Co.	1710		
Peacock, Edward		1710 1724 1728	
Peacock, John	1621		
Peacock, William	1616		
Peake, Robert		1697	
Pearce, Edmund		1704 1711 1720 1698	
Pearce, James			
Pearson, William		1710	1720
Peaston, William		1745 1746	
Peaston, W. and R.		1756 1759 1704	1763
Peele, Thomas			
Peirson, William	1668		
Pekerynge, John	1557		
Pemberton, George	<i>m</i> 1654		
Pemberton, John	1619		
Pemberton, Sir James	1612		
Penfold, John		1697	
Peniston, Anthony	1620		
Penstone, Henry		1697 1697 1717 1774	
Penstone, William			
Perchard, Peter	1806		
Percival, Peter, and Evans, Stephen ..	1677		
Perier, Charles		1727 1731	
Perkins, J., sen. and jun.		1795	
Pero, Isabel		1741	
Pero, John		1717	1739
Perrin, John	1656		
Perry, John		1757	
Perth, Robert		1738	
Peter-Blak		1447	
Peterson, Abraham		1790	
Peterson, Abraham and Brodie		1783	
Petley, William		1699 1717 1720 1701	
Petrig, Jean			
Phelce, Richard	1616		
Phillips, Sir Matthew	1451		1464
Phillips, Richard	1607		
Phillips, John		1717	
Phillips, Phillis		1720	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Pickering, Matthew		1703	
Piercy, Robert		1775	
Piers, Daniel		1746	
Piers, My		1758	
Pierson, William	1689	1739	
Pilkington, Robert		1720	
Pilleau, Pere		1739	
Pinard, Paul		1751	
Pinching, Israel		1697	
Pinchley, William	1663		
Pinfold, Edward	1687		
Pitts, William		1781	1799
Pitts, William, and Creedy, Joseph ..		1791	
		1795	
Planckney, Robert	1580		
Platel, Pierre		1699	
Platel, Phillip		1737	
Player, Samuel		1700	
Player, Simon	1659		
Playfair, William, and Wilson, William ..		1782	
Plummer, Michael		1791	
Plummer, William		1755	
		1791	
Plymley, Francis		1715	
Pocock, Edward		1728	1732
Pollock, John		1734	1749
		1739	
Pomer, Andrew	1554		
Pont, John		1739	
Pontifex, Daniel		1794	
Poole, James	1580		
Poole, Nathaniel	1690		
Port, Thomas		1713	
Portal, Abraham		1749	1760
Porter, John		1698	
Porter, William	1445		
Portman, George	1672		
Portman, John	1644		1683
Potter, Thomas	1668		
Potter, William		1777	
Potts, Thomas		1728	
Powell, Thomas		1756	
Pratt, T. B., and Humphrey, Arthur ..		1780	
Preedy, Joseph		1777	
		1780	
Preston, Richard	1469		
Preston, William (?)	1516		
	1668		
Price, Harvey		1726	
Price, Thomas	1677		
Priest, John		1748	
Priest, William and James	1764		
Pritchard, Thomas		1709	
Proctor, Edmund		1700	
Prynnne, Benjamin	1700		1722

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Punge, Charles	1637		d1665
Pye, Thomas		1738 1739	
Pyke	1516		
Pyne, Benjamin		1697	1723
Quantock, John		1734 1754	
Queeney, Aaudrian	1580		
Rainaude, Phillip		1707 1720 1712	
Raine, Richard			
Ramsay, Dame Mary	1600		
Rand, John		1704	
Randolfe, Peter	1376		
Raven, Andrew		1697 1706	
Rawdon, Edward	1458		
Rawlins, William	1607		d1637
Rawlinson, Randall	1600		1612
Rawlinson, William	1582		
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas			
Rawson, William	1656		1666
Rayne, John	1636		
Reade, Sir Bartholomew	1502		
Reade, John		1704 1708 1701 1697	
Reade, John, and Sleamaker, Daniel ..			
Readshaw, Joshua			
Reed	1518		
Reeve, William		1731	
Renon, Thomas		1792	
Rew, Robert		1754	
Reynolds, John	1540		1552
Reynolds, John	1619		
Reyns, Robert	15—		
Riboulau, Isaac		1714 1720 1723 1743	1752
Richardson, John			
Ridout, George			
Rigforth, Benjamin	1677		
Riley, Christopher		1697	
Risby, Anthony	1619		
Roberts, Hugh		1697	1701
Robertson, William		1753	
Robins, John		1774	
Robins, Richard	1567		
Robinson, John	1590		
Robinson, John		1739 1713 1723 1740	
Robinson, Phillip			
Robinson, Ralph	1640		
Robinson, Thomas	1586		
Roby, Samuel		1740	
Rockley, William	1445		
Rodenbostal, G.		1778	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Roe, Ebenezer		1709	
Roe, Nathaniel		1710	
Roger, Richard	1567		1586
Roger, William	1630		
Roker, Elizabeth		1776	
Roker, John		1740	
Roker, Matthew		1755	
Roker, Phillip		1697	
		1729	
		1739	
		1776	
Rokesby, George	1275		1282
Rolph, William	1600		d1647
Rollos, Phillip		1697	1704
Rollos, Phillip, jun.		1705	
Roman, Anne		1697	
Romer, Enick	1722		
Rongent, Etienne		1731	
Roode, Alexander		1697	
Roode, Gunday		1709	
		1721	
		1737	
Roode, James		1710	
Roode, Mary		1720	
		1721	
		1774	
Ross, Robert			
Rouse, Henry	1668		
Rowe, John		1749	
Rowe, Thomas	1668		
Rowe, Thomas		1753	
Rowe, Thomas, and Green, Thomas	1677		
Rugg, Richard		1754	
		1775	
Rundall, John	16—		
Rush, Thomas		1724	
		1739	
Rushworth, Tindall	1770		
Ruslem, John		1694	
		1697	
		1708	
Russ, William	1430		
Russell, Abraham		1702	
Rycle, Laurence	1559		
Rymore, William	1449		
Ryswyke, Diryke	1465		
Sadler, Thomas		1701	
Sage, John le		1718	1736
		1722	
Saint, John James	1687		
Sanberry, William	1668		
Sanckney, William	1627		
Sanden, William		1785	
Sanders, Benjamin		1737	
		1739	
Sanders, Hugh		1718	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Sanders, John		1717	
		1720	
Sanders, Joseph		1730	
		1739	
Sandy, William	1626		
Sarbit, Dorothy		1753	
Sarvent, Samuel		1755	
Saunders, Alexander		1757	
Savage, James		1728	
Scales, William	1449		
Scarlett, Richard		1719	
		1720	
		1723	
Scarlett, William		1720	
		1722	
		1725	
Schipcroft, Andean van	1677		
Schofield, John		1778	1796
		1786	
Schofield, Robert and John		1776	
Schrumshaw, Michael	1677		
Schuppe, John		1753	
Schurman, Albert		1756	
Seabroke, James		1714	
		1720	
Sealey, John	1682		
Sedgwick, Simon	1588		1630
Sedgwick, Simon	1612		d1619
Semern, Bartholomew	1468		
Seyley	1516		
Seymour, Thomas	1682		1698
Shaa (Shaw), Sir Edmund	1469		1487
Shaa (Shaw), Sir John	1496		1502
Shales, Charles	1710		
Shamer, Thomas		1717	
Sharp, Robert		1789	
Shaw, William		1727	
		1728	
		1739	
		1749	
		1748	
Shaw, Daniel			
Shaw, Edmund	1469		
Shaw, William, and Priest, William		1749	1758
		1756	
Sheene, Alice		1700	
Sheene, Joseph		1710	
Sheene, William		1755	
		1775	
Shelden, Richard	1680		
Shepherd, John		1697	
Shepherd, Thomas		1785	
Sherley, Robert the Elder	1612		
Shordeer, William	1611		
Shorter, Sir John	1668		1687
Shruder, James		1737	1753
		1739	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Shute, Francis	1584		
Sieber, Ernest		1746	
Simmons, William		1776	
Simon, Peter		1726	
Simpson, Thomas	1615		
Singleton, Francis		1697	1699
Skeeve, William		1783	
Sketcher, John	1656		
Skinner	1449		
Slater, James		1732	
Sleamaker, Daniel		1704	
Sleath, Gabriel		1706	1750
		1720	
		1735	
		1739	
		1748	
Sleath, Gabriel, and Crump, Francis ..		1753	
Smith, Abraham	1642		
Smith, George		1732	
		1742	
		1782	
		1785	
Smith, James		1718	1737
		1720	
Smith, James		1744	
		1746	
Smith, John	1641		
Smith, John	1704	1710	
Smith, Joseph		1708	1737
		1728	
Smith, Thomas	1640		
Smith, Thomas		1750	
Smith, Nicholas	1681		
Smith, Samuel		1700	
		1719	
		1754	
Smith, Daniel, and Sharp, Robert ..	1764	1780	1782
Smith, George, and Hayter, Thomas ..		1792	
Smith, George, and Fearn, William ..		1786	
Smith, G. and S.		1751	
Smith, Nicholas, and Potter, W. ..	1683		
Smithend, John		1697	
Smithier, William	1657		
Smithies, John	1666		
Snagg, Richard	1691		
Snell, John	1668		
Snelting, John		1697	1680
Snow, Jeremiah	1668		
Snow, Richard	1625		
Soane, Bartholomew	1668		
Soane, William		1723	
		1732	
		1738	
		1739	
Solomon, William		1747	
Spackman, John		1697	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Spackman, Thomas		1700	
Spackman, William		1714	
Spaen, Carlos		1447	
Spencer, Justyne	1586		
Speron, William	1336		
Spilsbury, Francis		1729	
		1739	
Sprage, Charles		1734	
Sprimont, Nicholas		1742	
Spring, Hugh		1721	
		1722	
		1701	
Spring, William			
Spych, Robert	1538		
Squire, George		1720	
Stamp, Francis		1780	
Stamp, James		1774	
		1779	
Starkey, Henry	1636		
Staunton, Rowland	1540		
Stayley, Richard	1677		
Stephens, Humphrey	1552		
Stephens, Thomas	1549		d1578
Stephenson, Ambrose		1720	
Stephenson, Benjamin		1775	
Stephenson, William		1786	
Steward, John		1755	
Steward, Joseph		1719	
		1720	
		1739	
		1710	
		1705	
Stocker, John			
Stocker, John Martin, and Peacock, Edward			
Stocks, Humphrey	1677		
Stockton, Menasses	1528		1569
Stokes, Joseph		1697	
Stokes, Robert	1700		
Stone, Andrew	1699		
Stonor, Clement	1633		1666
Storr, Paul		1792	
		1793	
Streete, John	1449		
Streete, Williams		1717	
		1720	
		1791	
Streetin, Thomas			
Strelley, Phillip	1603		
Sturgis, Thomas	1668		
Sulle, Nicholas	1665		
Summer, William		1782	
Summer, William, and Crossley, Richard		1773	1783
		1780	
Sutton, James		1782	
Sutton, James, and Bult, Joseph			
Sutton, Henry	1570		1586
Sutton, John		1697	
Sutton, Thomas		1711	
Sutton, William		1784	
Sutton, Nicholas	1562		
Swanson, Robert		1743	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Sweetable, John	1677		
Swift, John		1728 1739	
Symonds, William (?)			d1543
Sympson, Fabyan	1606		
Sympson, Giles	1590		d1608
Sympson, Thomas	1570		
Syngin, Richard		1697	
Tahart, Peter		1725	
Tailbrushe, Robert	1560		
Tanqueray, Anne		1720	
Tanqueray, David		1713 1720 1739	
Tasker, Roger			
Tassel, John	1670		1692
Tayleboys, Robert	1549		
Tayleur, John		1775	
Taylor, John		1728 1734 1740 1744	
Taylor, Peter			
Taylor, Samuel			
Taylor, Thomas	1586		
Tearle, Thomas		1719	
Tempest, Robert	1668		
Temple, John, and Searle, John	1677		
Temple, John	1670		
Terry, Christopher	1515		
Terry, William	1600		d1629
Teulings, Constantine		1755	
Thomas, Richard		1755	
Thomas, Robert	1597		
Thomason, James	1706		
Thompson, John	1442		
Thompson, John		1785	
Thorne, Samuel		1697	
Thriscross		1697	
Thursby, John	1675		
Tiffin, John		1701	
Timberlake, Joseph		1743	
Timbrell, Robert		1690 1697	1715
Tirie	1620		
Titterton, George		1697	
Tookey, James		1750	
Tookey, Thomas		1773	
Toon, William		1725	
Towman, Thomas		1753	
Townsend, Edmund		1697	
Townsend, John		1783	
Townsend, Thomas		1738	
Traherne, Benjamin		1699	
Treat, Robert	1622		
Treat, Richard	1626		
Treat, Thomas	1627		
Trett, Richard	1627		
Trip, Job		1754	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Trip, Reinard	<i>m</i> 1580		
Truss, William		1710 1720	
Tudiman, Benjamin	1700		1712
Tudiman, Benjamin, and Shield, Stephen	1700		
Tuite, Elizabeth		1741	
Tuite, John		1721 1739 1720	
Tuite, Thomas		1756	
Tuite, William		1710	
Turbit, Williams			
Turle, Thomas	1739		
Turner, Bernard	1668		1670
Turner, Bernard, and Tookie, Samuel ..	1677		
Turner, Edward		1720	
Turner, Francis		1709 1720 1754	
Turner, William		1753	
Turner and Williams			
Turpin, Thomas	1570		
Tweedie, John		1783	
Tweedie, Walter		1775	
Twell, William		1709	
Twiford, Sir Nicholas	1379		<i>d</i> 1390
Twissleton, J.	1516		
Tyrril, Christopher	1516		
Tyrril, Robert		1742	
Udall	1519		
Vance, Richard	1637		<i>d</i> 1641
Vandort, Cornelius	1579		
Vedale, R.	1516		
Vedeaux, Ayme		1739 1759	
Venables, David	1705		
Venables, Stephen	1688		
Vergrew, Peter	1677		
Verlander, J.		1739	
Verton	1516		
Vincent, Edmond	1773		
Vincent, Edward	1713	1739	
Vincent, Phillip		1757	
Vincent, William	1773		1790
Viner, Sir Robert	1662		1689
Viner, Sir Thomas	1654		1665
Vonham, Frederick		1752	
Waberley, John	15—		
Wace, Christopher	1568		
Wade, Peter	1677		1681
Waiste, Christopher	1586		
Wakefield, George	1616		
Wakelin, Edward		1747	

To be continued.





XIII.



XIV.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

D. A. WALTER, Del.

The Armorial Ledger Stones in the Church of The Holy Trinity, Hull.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

(*Continued from p. 42.*)

XIII.

Here lieth the Body of
the Worshipfull Thomas Ferres Master
Mariner once
Mayor of this Town who departed in the
true faith of Christ
Anno Domini 1631.
Quod Sum fueris.*

XIV.

Here lieth the Body
of M^r. W^m. Crowle of this
Town Merch^t who depart
ed this life the eight of
Aug^t 17-0 in the 70th year
of his age son of Alder
man Geo Crowle who
was a great benefactor
to this town.†

* Thomas Ferres, a man of great worth and benevolence, was of "humble and obscure origin but raised himself to a position of honour and distinction." For many years he was master of a ship trading to Hull. He was admitted a younger, and afterwards an elder brother of the Trinity House in Hull, and was also three times warden of that Corporation. He was likewise Sheriff and Mayor of Hull. The bulk of his wealth was left to charities, especially to those for the benefit of seamen. The fine silver-gilt bell salt, with the London hall-marks of 1602, was given by him to the Trinity House. This beautiful and interesting piece of plate is fully described and illustrated in an article on "The Plate of the Guild of the Trinity House, Hull," by Mr. T. M. Fallow, which appeared in *The Reliquary*, of October, 1887, Vol. II., New Series, p. 42. The Corporation of the Trinity House, to show their esteem and admiration of his character, have erected a handsome monument to his memory in the south transept of Holy Trinity Church. It is of marble, and the work of Earle, a sculptor of some note and a native of Hull.

† William Crowle was in 1703 fined £100 for refusing to sit as alderman. His father, Alderman George Crowle, was one of the worthies of Hull, of which place he was Sheriff in 1657, and Mayor in 1661 and 1679. He married Eleanor, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Lancashire, gentleman, and Agnes, his wife, who was a daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart., and had issue by her—eight sons (the eldest of whom was Roger) and seven daughters. He died 12th July, 1682, aged 69, and was buried in the centre aisle of Holy Trinity Church. Eleanor, his wife, died the 24th of June, 1689, aged 63. By his will, dated 26th June, 1682, he left his son, William, the house in which he lived in the High Street, and other messuages and lands in Hull, Gateforth, and Wistow, co. Yorks. Alderman Crowle and his wife founded jointly a hospital for twelve poor persons. The building is still standing, but the inmates have been transferred to the new almshouses lately erected by the Municipal Charities' Trustees. Alderman

XV.

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Sarah
 Fernely wife to the late M^r.
 Joseph Fernley of this Town Merch^t
 who after a well spent life of four score
 years exchang'd it for a better the
 24th of August 1745.

XVI.

Here lieth interred the body
 of M^r. Joseph Fernley Merc^t who married Mary the dau
 ghter of M^r. John Sheph
 erd by whom he had one daughter the present wife
 of Nathaniel Rogers Esq
 his second wife was Sarah the daughter of Aldⁿ
 Henry* Maister who
 bore him 5 children of which one son and
 one daugh^r survived him.
 he exchanged this
 life for a better
 the — September
 Ann { Dom 1725
 { Ætat 76.

The Diary of a London Citizen in the Seventeenth Century.

BY ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.

LEIGER-BOOKS containing family records are of no uncommon occurrence in the muniment rooms of the upper classes; but the traders of old concerned themselves very little with matters not directly associated with commercial pursuits, and their diaries, which

Crowle also presented to the Church of Holy Trinity several pieces of communion plate. His descendants have represented Hull in Parliament six times during the last century, and, on the female side, some are now living in Hull at the present day.

* A member of an ancient family originally settled in Kent, and who became connected with Hull about the middle of the sixteenth century, where they held various important offices as Sheriffs and Mayors. They formed alliances with the families of Raikes, Dickenson, Tymperon, Cayley, Rickaby, and Pease. The present representative is the Rev. Henry Maister, vicar of Skeffling-in-Holderness, East Riding of Yorks. The alderman, Henry Maister, above-mentioned was probably the Henry Maister who was Chamberlain of Hull in 1644, and Mayor in 1677 and 1694. He gave a flagon to Holy Trinity Church in 1692. He was an eminent merchant, and married Ann Raikes, daughter of Wm. Raikes, of Hull, and died in 1699. He had nine sons and two daughters.

The arms of Maister are: *As., a fess embattled, between three griffins' heads erased Or.*



XV.



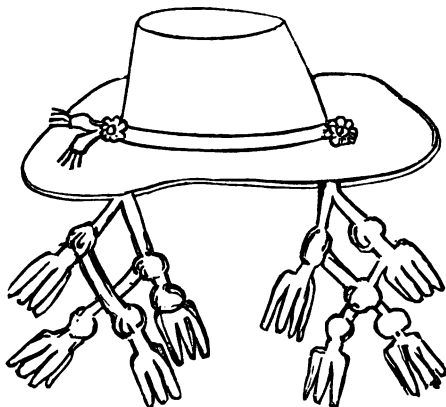
XVI.

ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

D.A. WALTER, Del.

are usually filled with the dry details of buying and selling, present the readers of to-day with but few entries that may make amends for the toil of wading through them. An exception to this general rule has, however, recently come into my hands, being the leiger-book of three generations of the Lever (or Leaver) family, of Bolton, Alkington, and Darcy Leaver in the County of Lancaster, branches of which were settled in London early in the seventeenth century, and whose members thus became "citizens of credit and renown," filling various offices of public trust in their day and generation, and handing down to their descendants the goodly heritage of ample fortune and an honoured name. The founder of Bolton Grammar School was Robert Lever, elder brother of the James Lever who first sets down in this manuscript volume his recollections and hearsay notes, commencing with his birth on April 14th, 1611; and the famous Sir Ashton Lever, whose museum was sold by auction in 1806 (after having been disposed of by lottery, some twenty years previously to a Mr. Parkinson), was one of their descendants. They intermarried with families of note in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, such as Bradshaw, Harpur, Heathcote, Levett, Mosley, Ashton, Mascall, etc.; they were bank directors and governors of hospitals; and most of them appear to have enjoyed a large share of the good things of life, and to have been no less deserving of their success.

Our Lever leiger-book once formed part of a larger volume, for it commences on page 41; but we may assume that nothing of consequence is missing, as the latter portion has evidently been retained for the sake of the family records, which begin upon this leaf, and it is most likely that the missing leaves related solely to business transactions. It is written upon folio paper bearing the watermark of a cardinal's hat, thus:



Paper bearing this mark belongs chiefly to the first half of the seventeenth century, so that the memoranda, which are at first set down from memory, began, no doubt, to be written *circa* 1630, perhaps on James Lever's first coming to London, at the age of nineteen, on the 12th of September in that year. The first notes relate to individuals whose birth carries us far back into the sixteenth century.

"My grandfather, Rob^t Leauer, died 18 May 1620.

"My father died [no date].

"I was born, April 14, 1611.

"I was married 5 Nov. 1645."

[The wife's Christian name was Joyce; her family name is not recorded, but internal evidence serves to show that she was one of the family of Child.]

"My godfather, John Leauer, dep'ted 11 Julie, 1645.

"My vnckle, W^m Leauer, died 30 Julie, 1645.

The writer, James Lever, of Bolton-in-le-Moor, was the second son of Robert Lever, whose offspring are thus registered :

"Robert Leuer, of Darcy Leuer, borne - - July 18th 1608.

"James Leuer borne - - - - - Aprill 14th 1611.

"Jane (Medowcroft) borne - - - - - May 30th 1613.

"Ann (Calamy) borne - - - - - May 4th 1617.

"Katherin Leuer borne - - - - - June 18th 1619.

"John Leuers age is not found in the }

Register booke at Boulton - - - }

These extracts, occurring later in the volume, seem to have been taken *circa* 1675 from the Bolton Registers. The eldest sister, Jane, who married Richard Medowcroft, "died y^e 2^d day of January 1664, in y^e morninge : suddenlie by an Imposthume, having kept a priuat fast on ffriday before : was married 38 y^s and vpwards." Ann Lever was married to Dr. Edmund Calamy, the famous Presbyterian, on the 21st February, 1644, and bore him seven children. His death is entered thus :

"M^r. Edmund Calamy dep'ted thys lyfe, 28th Oct. 1666, being Monday, about 9 a clocke att night, and was interred in the ruines of Aldermanbury, Tuesday seauen-night, without sermon."

How vividly this passage presents to our view the cruel devastation caused by the Great Fire! Dr. Calamy's widow survived her husband about nine years. We read in a later entry that

"My deare Sister, M^{rs}. Ann Calamy dep'ted this mortall lyfe on Saterdag the 18th Sep. 1675, betweene 7 and 8 a clocke at night, and was interred on Wednesday following, being y^e 22^d. w'out any funerall sermon, who liued and dyed piously."

Their eldest son, Benjamin, was born "vpon Saterdag at 8 of y^e clocke in y^e morning being February 7th 1645." Eleven years after his father's death, when he himself was about thirty-two years of age, we find him following in his father's footsteps at Aldermanbury, not, as it appears, without opposition :—

"M^r. Benjamin Calamy was chosen to Aldermanbury upon the 28th day of Aprill, 1677 : a Poll was call'd for (as is said) by

Mr. Holgate, and there were 37 votes for him, and but 17 against him."

There are many important references to the Calamys scattered here and there throughout the manuscript; but other matters of interest await us. Here, for instance, is a memorandum which recalls Justice Shallow to remembrance:

"I, James Leuer, Senyor, was sumon'd to appear before S^r Edward Bish, Kt, Clarenceux King of Arms, at Armoⁿ Hall, London, to show my Coate and Creste, w^{ch} I did, and saw it register'd, and payd for y^e same - - - - - o*1*l*i*. 10*s*. 00*d*."

This entry is undated, but the next recorded event probably fixes the year approximately.

"London was burn'd 2^d Sep. 1666, the fire beginning about 12 a clocke, Saterdag, at night."

About this time, too, the Plague was lingering, or, at least, the fear of that dreaded "distemper" was so great among the people that the occurrence of any obscure disease in a household gave rise to dire suspicions of impending evil: thus—

"15th Oct. 1666. M^{rs}. Mary Mascall was buried in y^e Olde Jewry—suppos'd to dye of y^e Distemper."

I select a few entries at random, separating them from the mass of family records.

"M^r. Isaac Ambrose y^e Minister dep'ted about y^e beginning of Feb^y 1663: dy'd of an Apoplexy; well at 7 of y^e clock & dead at 8 at night."

This was the well known Covenanter, who was born in 1591, and preached much at Preston.

"D^r. Worthington dep'ted this life 26th Nov. 1671, being ye Lord's day, who preach'd himsef y^e Lords day before, on Job 22 v. 21. Acquaint thyself with Him, &c. Was buried on Thursday, 30th Nov. following. D^r. Tillotson preached his funerall [sermon] John 9th & 4th; I must worke &c."

The "Select Discourses" of Dr. John Worthington are yet held in esteem. Archbishop Tillotson prefixed a memoir to the collected edition, published in 1725.

"M^r. John Bradshaw, my uncle, died May 1st 1662; buried y^e 3^d May: cos. Pet^r Seddon & John Rose were executors."

"Robert Seddon: distracted: was put into Bethlem on the 25th of March, 1686, in the morninge."

I glean from Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, iv., 269, that Robert Seddon, M.A., Rector of Kirk Langley, Derbyshire, in 1656, was of Prestwich, Lancashire, and that after his ejectment he returned to Lancashire, residing chiefly at Bolton. He died, aged 77, in 1695, and the above sad memorandum may possibly relate to the latter part of his troubled career. Concerning the Bradshaws of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, much information will be found in *The Reliquary*, ii., 145, 219. The above evidence of relationship between the Bradshaws, Seddons, and Levers is certainly worthy of notice by Derbyshire genealogists. Many other family links of local interest must be passed over in

order that we may turn to paragraphs more amusing to the general reader. Here, for example, is a brief record of the conclusion of one of England's disastrous wars, during which the Dutch sailed up the Medway to Chatham and burnt three English men-of-war lying there—

"28th febr^r 1673. Proclamation for Peace wth Holland was made, and proclaymed by S^r W^m. Hooker, L^d. Mayor: Which God continue!"

The above date, of course, must be referred to the old style.

The even tenor of a London citizen's life appears to have been rudely disturbed a year or so later by the burglar of the period.

"March y^e 9th 1675, being Thursday night. Our house in Jewen Street, in the night, I say our house was broak into by theeves who stole Speed's Chronicle, 5 silver spoones, one Chamlet olde Coate, one olde morning gowne, my Cane, 6 diap. napkins, all myne; 2 doz napkins, 6 long, 6 ordinary table Cloths, a doz. of Towells, a good dowlas shift, a piece of poynt vpon a parchem^{nt},* rayased verie high and verie fine (a gown of Blackamore's Beauty and a white Petticoate) belonging to our Maydes sister, and a doubell sarcenet scarfe of Maryes, our mayde."

It is curious to observe how Speed's "Chronicle" stands first in the list (as doubtless it did in the bereaved owner's estimation), although, at 64 years of age, the loss of his cane must also have been no slight trial; the latter, however, could be readily replaced, but "Speed" was a costly possession and a bulky one too, as the thief no doubt discovered ere he had carried it far!

The death of a great mathematician and most unconscionably long sermoniser, finds its place in the diary, as follows:—

"The famous and learned D^r. Barrow M^r. of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, dep'ted this lyffe on ffriday at night, about 9 a clocke, being y^e 4th of May, 1677."

Immediately afterwards we find Mr. James Lever associated with Dr. John Eachard, the humorous, but self-sufficient opponent of Hobbes, of Malmsbury.

"James Asgill, the son of Cosen Henry Asgill, was borne on Sunday the 27th of May, 1677, & was babtized that evening by Cosen M^r. Benjamin Calamy: D^r. Eachard and myselfe stood for Godfathers; & Rebekah Calamy for Godmother."

Nephews and nieces are usually styled "cousins" throughout the manuscript.

Troublous times were casting their baneful influence over England about this period of Mr. James Lever's life; the effects of the Plot, so skilfully "discovered" by the arch-scoundrel, Titus Oates, were

* The "piece of poynt" was lace-work, raised with the needle upon a parchment pattern. There are many references to point-lace in the journals of this period; and, from the above record, we learn that its manufacture was sometimes carried on by domestic servants, as is the case in Devonshire, here and there, to this day. A very beautiful handkerchief of pillow-lace was recently made in my house by one of our maids, working during her leisure hours.

not unfelt in Lancashire, yet there is no allusion to it in the diary. The execution of the Archbishop of Armagh, however, finds a place thus :—

“ Oliver Plunket y^e Popish Irish Primate, & ffitzharris were executed for Treason, at Tyburne on the 10 of July, 1681, beeing ffriday.”

The victims of the Rye House Plot are not overlooked, as will be seen from these consecutive entries in 1683 :—

“ Lord Russell y^e 13th July, 1683, was at Olde Bayly condemned for high Treason.”

“ Thomas Walcot, John Rouse, and W^m Hone were executed, hanged and quartered, for high Treason : att Tiburne 20th July :83.”

“ L^d Russell was beheaded in Lincolne Inn ffields July 21^t, 1683, beeing Satterday : D^r Tilotson and other divines going in his Coach wth him.”

“ July 28th 1683. his Mā^{tie} put forth a Declaration for a Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Nation to bee kept on y^e 9th of September next beeing y^e Sabbath day, and to be reade in all Churches & Chappells : both on y^e 2^d of Sept. and y^e 9th of Sept : for y^e discovery of y^e wicked plott.”

“ Algernon Sidney Esq. was executed on Tower Hill on ffriday 7th Decemb^r 1683.”

We are next brought face to face with the royal house of Stuart.

“ Our most Gracious King Charles y^e Second dep'ted this mortall lyffe on ffriday about a quarter past eleven a clocke in y^e forenoon ; and about fower a clocke the Illustrious Prince, James Duke of Yorke was proclaimed King in great state on y^e 6th ffebruary 1684.”

“ The illustrious King, James y^e Second, and Queene Mary were crowned 23^d of Aprill, 1685, being S^t Georges Day, at Westminster : Bp. Turner Bishop of Ely preached 1. Cro. 29. & 23^d verse.”

“ Y^e Duke of Monmouth faken 8th of July 1685 in y^e morning, hiding in a Ditch : and in y^e hands of my Lord Lumley : as exprest by the Gazette, N^o 2049.”

“ Duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower Hill this 15th of July 1685, beeing S^t Swythens Day.”

“ October y^e 23^d, 1685 : the Tearme began : and my L^d Chief Justice Jeffreys was attended to y^e Chancery Court wth all y^e Judges and other p^{sons} of Quality.”

“ October 23^d, 1685, beeing ffriday, M^r Henry Cornish executed for a Traitor in Cheapside.”

An interesting bit of personal adventure is recorded in 1688.

“ On ffriday morning, beeing y^e 31st of August 1688, betweene 12 and 1 a clock in y^e night, the edg of the upper curtaine of my bed was on a light flame : sett on fire by a watch rush-candle burning by

my bedside : wth foulding of my curtaine hard together the flame extinguished, oth'wise wee might have beene all burnt in our beds. For w^{ch} mercifull p'servation we are all deeply bound to give many thanksgivings to God."

"Upon the 7th Septemb^r. 1688 : M^r. Cawthorne, M^r. Lawrence, M^r. Steele, & M^r. Bowfort returned thanks, with mee and for mee, to God for my hopefull remedy and delivering my soule from death : And I gave every of them 10s. a peece."

The Revolution of 1688 is not touched upon in the diary, and no record of the abdication of James II. occurs ; the first intimation of a change in the monarchy being given in the following paragraphs :—

"Princess Mary arrived heere from Hague upon the 12th of ffeb^r. 1688, about 4 in y^e afternoone."

"His Highness the Prince of Orange and Princess Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England, ffrance, and Ireland, &c. in Cheapside about one a clock on Wednesday, beeing y^e 13th of ffeb^r. 1688."

The famous battle of La Hogue, in which the combined English and Dutch fleets under Admiral Edward Russell repelled the French invasion of England in the interests of James II., excites Mr. Lever's enthusiasm. He writes :—

"Thursday May 19th 1692. Admirall Russell burnt 16 ffrrench shippes and routed them, and burnt their Admirall ; we lost never a ship (tho' some [men] wounded) nor one Commissioned Officer, except Rear Admirall Carter and Collonell Hastings : prayesd be God."

The same year London was terrified by the occurrence of a smart shock of earthquake.

"On the eight of Septemb^r. 1692, in London, about two of the clocke, there happened a sudden Earthquake w^{ch} was mostly perceived by those that were in the uppermost Roomes, that so affrighted them that they runne down the staires. It was perceived upon the Exchange, and at Westminster by the Queene, & hath been in most partes of England ; and att y^e Sea-Ports, Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and at Sandwich was verie violent : and his Mā^{tie} that day at Grammon[t] (as y^e Gazette reports) being about half-an-houre past two of the clocke at dinner in an old house, that it so shook the house, that they thought it would have fallen : that his Mā^{tie} was prevayled wth to arise from the table and goe out, but y^e surprise was quickly over."

The last entry of public interest written by Mr. James Lever, the elder, runs thus :—

"On Thursday at night about 7 a clock 20th of Octobler 1692, his Mā^{tie} came to London : landed at Yarmouth. The Queene went in y^e morning to meet him, and at night both returned amid greate joy by Candles lighted, the greate Guns, ringing of Bells, & Bone fires &c."

Some more family entries occur, bringing down the record to July 25th, 1693, and then in another hand we read :—

"My honored unckle, M^r. James Lever, sleept in Jesus, Wensday y^e 6th of Decemb^r 1693, about 4 of y^e clocke in y^e morning, and was buried from Haberdasher's Hall to S^t. Laurance Church, y^e 13th of y^e same month. M^r. Barton did perform y^e office of reading y^e Prayers, D^r. Mapeltoft being out of towne. There were 200 rings given at his funerall : five Aldermen dyd hold up his pall.

"S^r Paciens Ward.

S^r Ed. Clarke.

"S^r Tho. Stampe.

S^r Rich. Levett.

"S^r Tho. Lane.

S^r Tho. Hesler (?) Baronit."

The "baronit's" name may be Sterlin or Hester ; the fact is, that Mr. James Lever (the second) wrote an atrociously bad hand, and some of his entries would almost defy the powers of that important official of the Post Office, who is facetiously designated "the blind clerk," from his exceptional skill in deciphering writing that is illegible to the world at large. It is a relief to return to the neat court-hand of his "honored unckle," who, on two pages far apart from what may be called the family records, has recorded—

"¶ *Remarkable Observations of Gods p^rvidence towards y^e King.*

"20 Jan^r 1648, Sat. The kings Maj^{ty} was called to the barr at Westm^r Hall & his charge read against him : he denied y^e jsdiction of that Court : M^r. John Bradshaw, y^e Lawyer, was president of that Court.

"22 Jan^r. The Kings Ma^{ty} was again called to the barr, but hee as before pleaded y^e unwarrantableness of that Court.

"23 Jan. 1648. The Kings Ma^{ty} was again called to y^e barr but denied to plead to that Court which hee considered to bee an Usurpers.

"24. Wed^{sd}ay. The King was not called to the barr ; but y^e Court sate in y^e painted Chaber : so they dyd on Thursday and Fryday.

"27th Satterday. The King was called up to the barr and denieing to answeere Guilty or not Guiltie, they about 3 a clock in y^e afternoone, adiudged him to Death.

"Jan. 30, 1648. CHARLES Y^e FIRST, KINGE OF ENGLAND, was beheaded befor the banquetinge house, neere Whit Hall gates, who suffered verie patiently to admiration.

"6 Mar. 1648. Marquesse of Hambledon, Lord Caple, Lord Goringe, Lord Holland and S^r John Owen were all called to the barr by the high Court of Justice of w^{ch} M^r. John Bradshaw was president : and they were all adiudged to die by the Axe.

Ninth Mar. The Lord Hambleton, Lord Holland, Lord Capell all beheaded in Westm^r Yard.

"24 Oct. 1649. THE JUDGES came downe to y^e Hall for y^e tryall of Lieut-Coll. Jno. Lilborne wth a Comissⁿ Oyer & Terminer : Judg Keeble, Judg fforman, wth many o^rs in Comissⁿ ; M^r. Rob^t Mainwaring was y^e foreman of y^e grand inquest ; the bill of Judgement was found *billa vera*.

"25th Thursday : Hee was called to the barr ; his charge read ;

hee desired counsell & tyme but not allowed hym, only till next morninge.

"26 Fryday. Hee was again brought to y^e barr & a Jewry empanelled for 8 in y^e morninge. The Jewry brought in their verdict Not Guilty; at w^h there was a greate shout to admiration. The Court adjourned till Wednesday following. [Another hand has added] But they sate not that daye nor euer after.

"5 July, 1651. M^r. Love, Minister of Gods Word, Law[rence] Jewry, was by y^e high Court of Justice condemned to death: I was y^e first messenger that bro^t him notice of his reprieve for a Month and od dayes.

"22 Aug. 1651. Hee was beheaded on Tower Hill, who w^h much quiett of spiritt & cheerfullness gaue upp his Lyffe. I had y^e happinesse to bee w^h him the morninge y^t hee died. I heard him say that he blessed God his heart did not soe much as leape or pant in his breast, but hee was as cheerfull as hee were to live till y^e Day of Iudg^t."

This friend of Mr. Lever's was Christopher Love, concerning whom Anthony Wood has recorded some strange things which will be found by the curious reader in *Athenæ Oxonienses*. The final entry in this part of the book refers to the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester by Cromwell.

"3 Sept. 1651. The King of Scots Army was routed at Worcester; y^e Citty taken and plundered by the Parliam^t Army: many thousands taken & a greate numb^r slaine."

The manuscript, so far as it relates to the seventeenth century, closes here; but it is continued by other hands to 1746, and I may, at some future time, draw once more upon its stores of curious information.

The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Norwich.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from page 49.)

ABOUT 1536, John Leland visited Norwich, and noted in the library of this house,

"Distinctiones theologicæ autore Guelielmo Lincolniensi cancellario. *Arcus dicitur Christus.*

Cosby super Apocalypsim. *Quod vides scribe.*

Fyzaker super primum nocturnum Psalterii usque ad, "Deus deus meus respice." *Iste liber docet.*⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Leland's "Collectanea." There still exists a most interesting memorial of this library. It is a Psalter containing the Horæ B.V.M., with Calendar, the Psalter of David, Hymns, and the Symbol of St. Athanasius; a magnificent MS. on vellum and a beautiful specimen of Early English Art, richly decorated with very numerous capital letters, borders, and other ornamentations comprising eighteen

There were two guilds attached to the church: the guild of St. William mentioned in 1521, and the guild of the Holy Rood, in 1527.⁴⁸

Now came the direful time of the Reformation, with all its troubles. F. Edmund Harcock, prior, preached a long sermon before the mayor and aldermen of the city on Easter Monday (Apr. 6th), 1534, taking as his text out of the Psalms, "Obscurentur oculi eorum, ne videant." After discoursing on the resurrection, he turned to his own times, and insinuated, but with a disavowal, that he compared them to the desolation of the Babylonian captivity. On his coming down from the pulpit, he was taken to task by the mayor, who marvelled what moved him to meddle with such matters, and afterwards sent for him, but he was "not at home." Thereupon F. Richard Ingworth, prior of Kings-Langley, who was at Norwich on his visitation for reducing all friars to the royal supremacy, arrested the delinquent, and made him write out an abstract of his sermon, which, May 1st, was sent to Cromwell, with a request to know what was to be done with the prisoner.⁴⁹ Harcock was evidently in great jeopardy, and having already acknowledged the supremacy, confessed himself to be neither God nor angel, and that if he had erred in any man's judgment he was content to submit himself to the correction and reformation of his superiors under the king.⁵⁰ He lost his office, but his fate does not appear. His successor, F. Thomas Briggs, was also reported to Cromwell for a descendant on the supremacy in a sermon at St. Leonard's Priory outside Norwich, on Ascension eve (May 5th), 1535, in which he argued that the same power of general councils, which gave the bishops of Rome their universal jurisdiction, could deprive them of it again, just as it was well to obey F. Penyman and others when they were priors there, but after their authority had been taken away no man owed obedience to them.⁵¹ Briggs was too subservient to be disturbed.

initial letters (eight historiated with exquisite miniatures) and borders, in which various arms are emblazoned in several pages the shield of Bohun, earl of Northampton, also Mortimer and Badlesmere, all illuminated in gold and colours. The first illumination is the Annunciation. In the calendar are the names of St. Dominic and saints of the order in letters of gold: also the anniversary, in July, of those buried in the cemeteries of the order; and in September, of friends and benefactors; in August, the death of Sir John Clyfton; the consecration of F. John Hopson, Oct. 28th, 1554, as bishop of Norwich; the dedication of the church of the preachers at Shrewsbury; the obit of Geo. Briggs, of Saal, in Sept., etc. The modern binding is in antique style, in Russia. From a Latin inscription on the fly leaf, it appears that the MS. was given to the convent of friar preachers of Norwich by the procurement of Dame Joan de Clyfton, of Buckenham Castle, co. Norfolk, who died Nov. 15th, 1450. The codex appears to have been executed for William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, K.G., who married Elizabeth daughter of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, and widow of Edmund Mortimer, and died in 1360; it was sent to Sotheby for sale in 1876, when £117 was offered for it and refused, and it was (July, 1883) in Quaritch's Catalogue, 15, Piccadilly, priced at £250.

⁴⁸ Kirkpatrick.

⁴⁹ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. xix. nos. 25, 117.

⁵⁰ ⁵¹ Treas. of rec. of excheq., vol. A 11, fol. 23 (which contains the abstract of the sermon) 27. 4.

This priory was suppressed by Ingworth, then suffragan bishop of Dover, who wrote to Cromwell, in Nov. 1538, that he had taken the black and white friars of Norwich to the king's use.⁵² He reported that there was no lead here, except perhaps a few small gutters;⁵³ but in this he was greatly mistaken. What became of the members of the community is not apparent, except in the case of the ex-prior Briggs, who, in 1539, became rector of Brislingham; was presented, Apr. 2nd, 1549, to the vicarage of Kenninghall by the princess Mary, to whom he was chaplain; was deprived in 1554, it is said for being married; and was made vicar of Wymondham in 1559, where he probably ended his life.⁵⁴

Even before the priory was actually suppressed, the city resolved to obtain it for public uses. In an assembly of the mayor and aldermen, Aug. 31st, 1538, deputies were sent to the Duke of Norfolk, to engage his influence at court in their behalf, unless he desired to purchase. They petitioned the king in the matter, designing to turn the nave of the church into a large hall for common assemblies; to have in it a pulpit for preachers on Sundays and holidays, when there was no sermon at the cross within the cathedral; to make the choir into a chapel for mass and other daily services; to turn the dormitory and frayer into garners for the city corn in times of scarcity; to have here a malt-house, mill-house, and baking-house for the city; and to let the orchard for the maintenance of the buildings. The petition was carried to court by Austin Steward, an alderman, who secured, June 25th, 1540, for the sum of 81*l*., the purchase of the site of the late priory of *Blak Freres*, with the church, steeple, and lead and glass of the same, with the churchyard and all lands; also the yard, orchard, and chapel in the parishes of St. Clement and St. Mary Unburnt, with the tenement held by John Baker in St. Clement's parish: all to be held *in capite*, by the 20th part of a knight's-fee and the yearly rent of 9*s*. to the crown.⁵⁵ Although the lead was included in the grant, the city had to purchase it, and gave a bond of 500 marks to pay when it had been valued: in 1544, 152*l*. was paid, at 4*l*. the fodder, for 38 foddors on the church, chancel, steeple, and two aisles.⁵⁶ After long litigation, the homage and fealty, which could not legally be exacted of a corporate body, were remitted in Easter term, 1549.⁵⁷

Katherine Man, late recluse here, had an annuity of 20*s*. granted her, May 11th, 1548, by the corporation, on surrendering all her right to the ancess-house.⁵⁸

In the time of queen Mary, an expectation seems to have arisen that the friars might be reinstated. F. John Hopton, one of their order, being bishop of Norwich, by his will dated August 24th, 1558,

⁵² Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII., 2nd series, vol. xix., nos. 25, 117.

⁵³ Treas. of rec. of excheq., vol. A 11, fol. 23 (which contains the abstract of the sermon) 24. 4.

⁵⁴ Blomefield. Harrod.

⁵⁵ Pat. 32 Henry VIII., p. 5, m. 16 (37).

⁵⁶ Kirkpatrick.

⁵⁷ Rot. memorand. thesaur. scac. pasch. 3 Edw. VI.

⁵⁸ Kirkpatrick.

bequeathed part of his books to the black-friars of Norwich, in case they should be restored to their convent, and the rest to the cathedral library. But the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, in the following November, turned the current of events.⁵⁹

It remains now to trace the fate of the monastic buildings.⁶⁰ The nave and aisles of the church were converted into a common hall, and the choir into a chapel. The pavements of the whole church and cloistral entrance, with the tombstones and altars (except the high altar) were destroyed, and fresh tiles were put down, brought for the hall from the grey-friars, and for the chapel from Yarmouth. In 1541, the holy water stoup at the W. door was sold to the churchwardens of St. Peter's, of Mancroft, for 6s. 8d., and six *roundels* of glass, with gentlemen's arms in them, to a glazier for 10d.; and at the cost of 9d., the hole in the roof of the chapel where the lamp had hung was covered with a leaded coffer. One of the bells was sold for 16l., and was added to the peal of St. Andrew's parish church, so that two bells were left here; it was broken and re-cast in 1566, but the distich inscribed upon it has been preserved. The fine wainscot of the choir was sold to a citizen, and went to adorn the parlour of his house in St. Andrew's parish, where it had a narrow escape of destruction by fire, in 1724, but is now lost. In 1542, the rood was taken down, and it is probable that now the partition was built between the nave and steeple, so as to cut off the chapel from the nave. In 1543, the sacristy was turned into a hall or chamber, and other rooms for a tenement then built adjoining it, another vestry of smaller dimensions being put up near it the next year, to serve for the chapel. In 1545, the old almy of wainscot that had stood in the sacristy, and 18 thin *selyng* boards, were sold for 20d. When thorough Protestantism was established under Edward VI., in 1547, the old rood was split up to help in heating the plumbers' irons for mending the roof. The consecrated altar-slab was put at the nether end of the hall, "in the stede of a cubbard." It was fixed at the S.E. corner, and became a table, commonly called *the stone*, where St. George's company dined, and several companies of tradesmen and artificers held their meetings: the dedicatory crosses were still visible in 1725. At Michaelmas, 1550, there still remained, among other articles: In the chapel, four desks fixed above the steps, two long desks beneath the steps, not fixed, an old long form and two short forms, a coffer with four feet, standing in the mid-chapel, two long lecterns and two turning lecterns, a beam that the rood sometime stood on, two long planks that were the cross on which the rood was nailed, a lamp of latten with a weight of lead in the roof, an iron stool to sit on, a pair of organs standing on a scaffold at the end next the steeple, a new form standing by the organ, and a pair of joined stairs to go up to the organ: in the vestry, "two altar clothys of dyaper, a corporas cape of whyte damaske, with a clothe in it, a vestment of grene velvet with an

⁵⁹ Wood: Athen. Oxon.

⁶⁰ The rest of this article is chiefly taken from Kirkpatrick, Blomefield, and Harrod, with privately procured information.

awbe therto, a vestment of blew wachet with flowers of gold, and lynyd with sylke and an awbe therto, three pecys of hangyngs of black worsted imbrodred with dede bodys rysyng out of graves." . . . In the steeple, two bells : in the hall, the altar-stone. In 1566, the vaulted passage from the late convent to the steeple was broken down, so as to cut off the communication of the chapel with the other buildings.

A new buttery and pantry were built on each side of the W. porch, and doors made out of the hall into them. About the same time, Sir Thomas Kempe, being made priest of the chapel, in 1543, built a house of three rooms partly on each side and partly above the S. porch, towards which the city gave him timber, tiles, etc., to the value of 40s., and engaged that if the oblations did not amount to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, the city would make it up to him. The dissolution of the guilds in 1547 abolished the offerings; and after Kempe's death no other chaplains were appointed, so the lodgings were assigned to the sword-bearer of the city and to casual preachers, and in 1608, the city library was removed hither. The Dutch Protestants, who, long before 1619, had held their services in the hall, in 1625 had a grant of the chapel. Owing to neglect, the steeple fell down, Nov. 6th, 1712, although the weather was very fine, and much damage was done to the hall and chapel. In the following year the breaches were filled up by building up the two walls forming the chapel entrance with a new gable to the E. end of the hall, and many of the arms carved in stone which had adorned the tower were fixed into the walls. St. Andrew's Hall is still the scene of the chief festivities and assemblies of the city.

As for the rest of the buildings, the chapter house fell down, Dec. 26th, 1540, and with it a great part of the dormitory roof. In 1541, the lead which partly covered the library was stripped off, and *thakyle* was substituted all over, the windows were stopped with bricks brought from the grey-friars, and the library was made into the hall, buttery, and parlour of a tenement; a grammar school was kept above-stairs in the infirmary, then the frayter, but after some years the common schoolhouse of the city was established at the Augustinians; a new kitchen was built near the hall on the N. side of the W. part of it, as the old kitchen was found to be inconvenient; and the dormitory jakes, which was next the water-gate, was made into a cistern. In 1542, the old roofs and plachers on the S. side of the cloister, which were partly fallen, were removed, the walls over the cloister on the N. side of the hall were broken down, and all the court on the N. side, including the refectory, was levelled. In 1543, the entrances on each side of the chapter-house were pulled down and the wall levelled; six tables that stood in the frayter were sold for 55s., and the frayter was made into a granary, as was also the infirmary and several other rooms; and the large vaults were converted into warehouses, seven windows being formed for the vault under the S. end of the dormitory, and two for the vault under the library, the altar of Becket's chapel being thrown down. In 1545, the middle part of the dormitory roof fell, and the timber was used to make

tressells for all the new stalls in the poultry-market, fresh fish market, etc.; then the rest of the roof was taken down and framed for the new kitchen. In 1625, the great kitchen was appointed a place to set paupers on work. After Charles II. granted indulgence to dissenters, the Presbyterians had a granary on the E. side of the cloister-yard, and the Independents one on the W. After these religious bodies had built meeting-houses on the other side of the river, the Anabaptists used the granary on the E. side. In 1687, the Roman Catholics of the city endeavoured to acquire the Dutch chapel, but received instead a lease of the W. granary, late in the hands of the Independents, at 12*d.* a year; but they were mobbed out on Sunday, Oct. 14th, in the following year, when the news of the Hanoverian invasion spread through the country.

The buildings not converted into granaries, etc., were made into halls for sealing the manufactures of the city, for a mint, and for a variety of other purposes. In 1696, when holes were dug in the cloister to fix the great blocks of the mint, skulls and other human bones were discovered. The N.W. angle of the cloisters was let as a store cellar for beer, and the damp that consequently arose damaged the painted crucifixes, and rendered the inscriptions illegible. About 1724, in winter, an arch in the S.W. corner of the chapter-house fell. In 1804, the great part of the site N. of the hall (except the later kitchen and butteries for city feasts, and a long strip of land on the E., sold or let for building purposes) was with much pulling about of old remains and many unsightly additions, converted into a workhouse. The ancient kitchen was destroyed, and the N. end of the dormitory converted into a sleeping ward for women: the chapel was used for the religious worship of the inmates, a sermon, however, being preached once a year for the few remaining representatives of the original grantees. Since the erection of the new workhouse, 30 years ago, the buildings have been used for other purposes.

The E. part of the preaching-yard, in 1541, was severed, and let to John Clark, cook, and in 1617 was sold to Richard and John Manne, merchants, and on it was built a house, with a garden. The rest was let, in 1542, to the chaplain, and went by the name of *Kempe's garden*: and here, in 1579, were buried those of St. Andrew's parish who perished of the plague. It was made into the *Green Yard*, in 1650, and was used for sermons till 1672, and also as early as 1641, as an artillery ground, with the rooms at the S. porch as a store for the arms. It is now public ground.

The site of the first priory in Colegate was let to tenants for a considerable time. Then the chapel was pulled down. The land was sold by parcels, and is now occupied by the meeting-houses of the Presbyterians and the Independents, the Girls' Hospital, and by numerous houses and gardens.

The Norman Doorways of Yorkshire.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

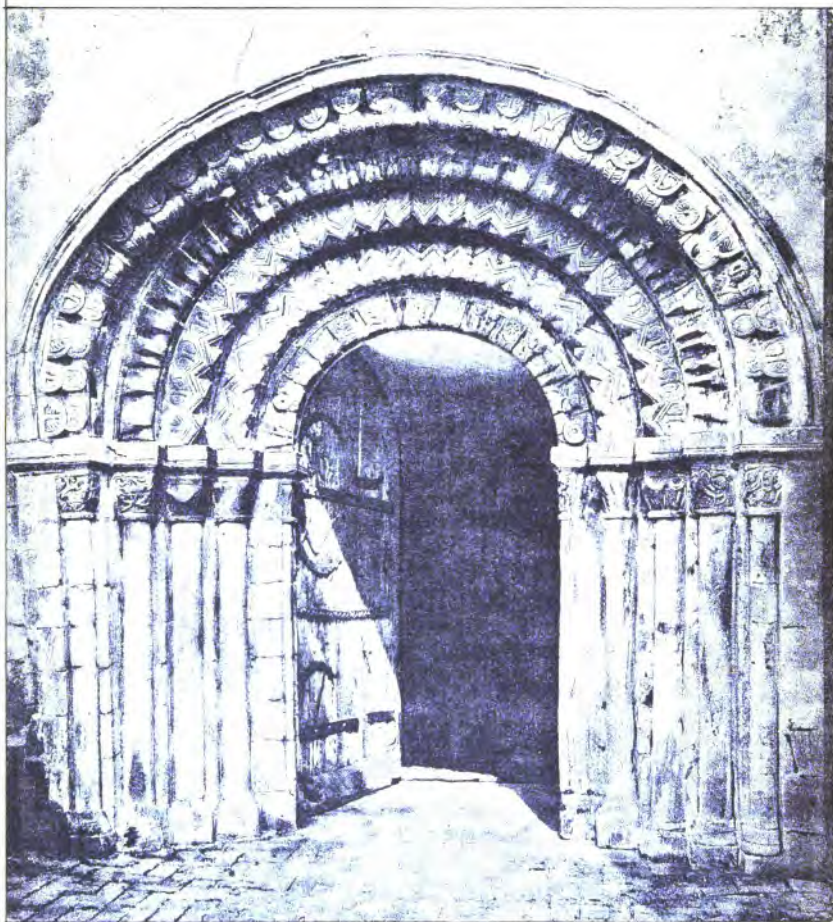
(Continued from Vol. II., page 159.)

STILLINGFLEET.

THE village of Stillingfleet is situated seven miles south of York, and is about two miles distant from Escrick railway station. The little river Fleet, from which the place takes its name, runs through the village, and thence into the Ouse. The parish church is dedicated to St. Helen. The architectural peculiarities of the building are admirably described, by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, in a paper in the *Associated Architectural Societies Reports* (vol. xiv., 1877-8, p. 73). The original church, which was probably erected about the middle of the twelfth century, consisted of a simple nave (forty-two feet ten inches by twenty feet, inside), and chancel (twenty-seven feet, and by sixteen feet, inside). To this was added, in the thirteenth century, an aisle (eight feet four inches wide, inside) extending the whole length of the north side of the nave and chancel, and a western tower (ten feet square, inside). Lastly, the Moreby Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built on to the south side of the nave in the Decorated period. It contains an effigy of a knight, in chain armour, with crossed legs, and holding a shield bearing the Moreby arms. All that now remain of the architectural features of the Norman Church are a narrow round-headed window in the south wall of the chancel, and a magnificent doorway at the south-west corner of the nave. It is gratifying to be able to record that, in the present instance, the architect, to whom the repair of this beautiful doorway was entrusted some years ago, has done his work in a thoroughly conservative manner, without in any way destroying the ancient appearance of the whole.

The Norman builders, although they compel our admiration by the solidity of their masonry and the exquisite finish they gave to the ornamental details, were evidently lamentably deficient in a knowledge of the nature of the mechanical forces they had to deal with. In the bad foundations of their buildings we see that the principle of adjusting the amount of stress to the strength of the material, by varying the area over which the stress acts, was but imperfectly understood. The waste of material involved in the construction of piers of such massive proportions as those at Gloucester Cathedral, or St. John's Church, Chester, can only be attributed to lack of knowledge of the amount of stress which the material could safely bear. The use of the arch in a building introduces forces, not only of varying amount, but of varying direction; and it was left for the architects of the thirteenth century to discover how to place each stone to suit the direction of the stress acting upon it. The Norman style was copied from the Classical, where the lintel only was used, and no provision made to resist the thrust of an arch.

At Stillingfleet we have an instance of an arch giving way for want of side buttressing. The necessary depth for the several orders of



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— STILLINGFLEET —
YORKSHIRE.

mouldings of the doorway was obtained by increasing the thickness of the wall at this point, so as to form a projection, one foot nine-and-a-half inches, beyond the rest. The east jamb, which abuts against the Moreby Chapel, has remained sound in consequence of the support it thus received; but the west jamb has given way from want of sufficient lateral support. It was the failure due to the cause explained that rendered the repairs thus described by Mr. Hodgson Fowler necessary.

"Over the doorway was a wall partly of stone and partly of brick, but showing traces of a low gable, which has now been added; the two outer orders and the label being first carefully re-set, and the outer order of the western jamb enlarged and refixed. The oak door has been carefully spliced in parts, and re-hung, the ironwork being left untouched. The doorway and ironwork appear to have been the work of a local school of workmen. The ironwork, too, is evidently from the same hand as that on the south door at Skipwith."

The doorway at Stillingfleet has five orders of mouldings; the innermost springing from a jamb with double roll mouldings to imitate pairs of columns, as in other instances previously described; and the four others springing from nook shafts in the angles of the jamb. (Plate xiii.)

Outermost, or first order of arch-moulding.—Consisting of twenty-eight stones, each ornamented with foliage within a pelleted border, resembling a beak head in general appearance; except No. 14, which has a single beast's head, with a leaf issuing from its mouth; No. 16, which has a beak head; and No. 25, which has a pair of beasts' heads, with foliage issuing from their mouths, as on the Riccal doorway.

Second order of arch-moulding.—Thirty-six beak heads, eight of which are arranged in pairs.

Third order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-four arch-stones, with chevron and leaf ornament.

Fourth order of arch-moulding.—Eighteen arch-stones, with chevron.

Innermost, or fifth order of arch-moulding.—Fifteen arch-stones:—

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| No. | 1. | Head of beast and foliage. |
| " | 2. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |
| " | 3. | Beast with floriated tail. |
| " | 4. | Foliage. |
| " | 5. | Beast and foliage. |
| " | 6. | Beasts' head, holding a beast in its mouth. |
| " | 7. | Beak head. |
| " | 8. | Head of king wearing crown, with three crosses. |
| " | 9. | Bird flying over the head of a beast. |
| " | 10. | Pair of beast's heads, with foliage issuing from their mouths. |
| " | 11. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |
| " | 12. | Head of beast swallowing another beast. |
| " | 13. | Pair of beak heads. |
| " | 14. | Pair of beasts' heads swallowing two human heads. |
| " | 15. | Rosette and leaf ornament. |

Capitals of columns.—The capitals of the two outermost columns of the jambs on each side are carved with interlaced foliage and human or beasts' heads at the corner.

All the sculpture is in very good preservation; the details of the leaf ornaments being particularly well defined and as sharp as the day they were cut. The outermost order of the arch-moulding is decorated with objects which seem to be intended to give the idea of beak heads at a distance; but when looked at closely are found to be simply geometrical ornaments, consisting of two horse-shoe-shaped pelleted frames, one overlapping the other, and enclosing leaf patterns.

Similar imitative beak heads are to be noticed on the doorway at St. Denis' Church, Walmgate, York, on an arch-stone in the York Museum, on the doorway at Etton Church, Yorkshire, and elsewhere.

It is difficult to explain the figure sculpture at Stillingfleet. None of the subjects are scriptural; but we have several well-known types to be met with in other places, such as the crowned head, the head of a beast swallowing another beast, or a human head, and the head of a beast with foliage issuing from its mouth. The first object of the archæologist is to classify such representations rather than to explain their meaning.

The ironwork on the door at Stillingfleet is even more remarkable than the sculpture on the surrounding stonework. It is quite possible that the present door is the original one; but the specimens of the twelfth century are so rare that it is not easy to fix an exact date. A good deal of the ironwork has become decayed by age, and fallen away. What still remains, consists of a horizontal hinge-strap, with C-shaped attachment at the top and bottom of the door, and a horizontal band of plaited iron rods in the middle, besides which, there seems to have been a sort of lattice-work of diagonal strips.*

In the semi-circular space between the top hinge strap and the round arch are the figures of two men, a boat with the steering paddle hanging over the stern, and an ornament formed of four fleurs-de-lys placed in the shape of a swastica or fylfot. The figures in ironwork on the door at Stillingfleet are engraved in J. H. R. Bordeaux's "*Serrurerie du Moyenage*" (pls. 16 and 40). In this country ironwork on church doors wrought into the shape of human beings, beasts, or objects, are very seldom seen, although they are not uncommon in Scandinavia. On the door at Staplehurst Church, Kent, there is a representation in iron of a ship, a dragon or sea-monster, and several fishes.† In Paul du Chaillu's "*Land of the Midnight Sun*" (vol. ii., p. 359), an extremely elaborate door at Versås Church, Vestergötland, is illustrated.‡ It has upon it ironwork representing a man fighting with a dragon, and a Runic inscription to the effect that

"Asmunter gārthi dur."
(Asmund made the door.)

Other doors of a similar description occur at Visingsö, and Väfersunda, on Lake Vettern, Östergötland; at Reinlids, and at Hedals

* Similar diagonal strips occur on the door at Edstaston, Shropshire, which is probably the original one of the twelfth century coeval with the doorway.

† "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vol ix., p. 191.

‡ Copied from Oscar Montelius' "*Sveriges Historia*," vol i., p. 481.

churches, in Valders.* It is almost impossible now to determine the subject represented on the door at Stillingfleet, as so little of the iron-work remains. The ship which is the principal feature in the scene, may have been intended to symbolise the Church of Christ, but it is difficult not to associate it with the terrible events of the year 1066, when Harald Hardrada, of Norway, moved his vessels in the Ouse, only a mile distant from Stillingfleet, in order to prevent the English from descending the Wharfe. The horrors of the invasions of the Scandinavian vikings must have been fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of this part of Yorkshire in the twelfth century, and the smith whose skilful hand wrought the decorations of the door at Stillingfleet Church may have been influenced in his choice of a subject by local traditions of a sea-fight in which his own immediate ancestors were engaged.

HEALAUGH.

HEALAUGH is situated 8 miles S.W. of York, and is about 3½ miles from Tadcaster railway station. The late Dr. Daniel H. Haigh connects this place with St. Heiv, in his paper on the "Monasteries of St. Heiu and St. Hild,"† and professes to have discovered her name on a tombstone found some years ago in the churchyard. The principal object of interest in the church is the south doorway of the nave, which, although not so elaborate as some of the other examples we have described, has some curious sculptured details. The doorway only occupies the ordinary thickness of the wall, and consequently has fewer orders of moulding than usual. The hood moulding round the outer arch is ornamented with a chevron and is of large dimensions, thus giving increased depth to the arch by its projection beyond the face of the wall. Within this there are three orders of moulding, the two outer ones springing from columns in the angles of the jambs, and the innermost from a plain jamb with roll mouldings.

The innermost order of the arch moulding is plain, like the jambs, but the two outer ones are sculptured, as also are the capitals of the columns and the imposts. The middle or second order of the arch moulding is ornamented with 28 beak-heads. The subjects sculptured on the outer or first order of the arch moulding are as follows :

- No. 1. Human head.
- „ 2. Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth.
- „ 3. Head of a beast.
- „ 4. Head of a beast, with two horns.
- „ 5. Head.
- „ 6. Defaced.
- „ 7. Beast.
- „ 8. Dancing woman, standing on her head, and with long plaits of hair hanging down on each side.
- „ 9. Three kneeling figures.
- „ 10. Two figures enthroned.
- „ 11. Two kneeling figures.
- „ 12. Defaced.

* Nicolaysen's "Mindesmerker af Middlealderen Kunst," pls. 2 and 6.

† Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

- No. 13. Bird.
- „ 14. Two dancing women, standing on their heads, facing each other.
- „ 15. Head of beast, with foliage issuing from its mouth.
- „ 16. Beast's head.
- „ 17. Human head, crowned with cross over forehead.
- „ 18. Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth.
- „ 19. Human head.
- „ 20. Beast's head, with foliage issuing from its mouth.

On the imposts from which the middle order of the arch moulding springs, on each side there is a female figure with her arms akimbo, placed horizontally. The capitals of the columns are sculptured with interlaced foliage and beasts.

The figures on stones Nos. 9, 10, and 11 of the outer order of the arch moulding seem to form one group, and occupy the top part of the doorway in the centre. The two seated figures in the middle are apparently a king and queen. The king holds a sceptre in his left hand. The queen, who sits on the king's right, is grasping his right arm above the elbow, so as either to hold him back or attract his attention. She has long hanging sleeves. There are five kneeling figures, three on the king's right, and two on his left, all of whom seem to be supplicating a favour or asking forgiveness for some offence. The whole scene does not correspond with the stereotyped ways of representing any scriptural subject with which I am acquainted, and I can therefore only conclude that it is either a legendary or historical subject connected with the locality. The attitude of the tumbling or dancing women, on stones Nos. 8 and 14 of the outer arch-moulding, is probably intended to express immodesty, and thus typify worldly vices. Herodias' daughter is always portrayed thus when dancing before Herod. Numerous other examples occur in twelfth century sculpture, on the font at St. Mary's Church, near Torquay; on doorways at Ely Cathedral, and Barfreston Church, Kent; at Zürich Cathedral, in Switzerland; and at St. George's, Boscherville, and Amboise, in France.

The use of human figures placed horizontally, as on the imposts at Healaugh, is not unknown elsewhere, but it can hardly be recommended on the score of beauty.

BISHOP WILTON.

BISHOP WILTON is situated at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds, 14 miles E. of York, and 4 miles from Fangfoss railway station. It derives its prefix of Bishop from the ancient palace of the Archbishop of York, the site of which may still be traced. Murray's *Handbook to Yorkshire* informs us that the church of St. Edith at this place has "been thoroughly restored by J. L. Pearson, at the sole expense of Sir Tatton Sykes." It is a thousand pities that so good a modern designer as the architect of Truro Cathedral, and St. Augustine's, Kilburn, could not have been content to leave the splendid old Norman doorway at Bishop Wilton alone, and rest his reputation on more original work. If there ever was a case of putting new wine into old bottles, this is one; and with the usual disastrous result.

What must have been one of the finest Norman doorways in Yorkshire has been now reduced by the process of restoration to a hopeless jumble of old and new work. Where stones have become decayed, or were wanting, they have been replaced by new ones, but it is impossible to tell whether the sculptures on the latter are copies of what existed before or whether they emanated from the fertile brain of J. L. Pearson. The whole thing is a complete wreck, archæologically speaking.

The only illustration of the doorway at Bishop Wilton I have come across, is from a sketch by Miss Barstow, in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Anatomic Drawing Society's Sketch Book for 1862 (pl. 50). There are four orders of arch-mouldings; the three outer ones springing from nook shafts in the angles of the jambs, and a hood moulding surrounds the whole. The two outermost orders of mouldings are sculptured with heads and figures; the third order with 22 beak heads; and the fourth, or innermost, order is very richly decorated with geometrical patterns, recessed at intervals so as to show a plain roll moulding below. The subjects of the sculpture are as follows:—

First, or outermost order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-three voussoirs.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| No. | 1. | Head and foliage. |
| " | 2. | <i>Beast eating plant</i> (new). |
| " | 3. | Lion. |
| " | 4. | <i>Monkey playing on the pipes</i> (new). |
| " | 5. | Monkey playing on a tambourine. |
| " | 6. | <i>Warrior armed with spear on horseback</i> (new). |
| " | 7. | Winged dragon with looped tail. |
| " | 8. | <i>Lion symbol of St. Mark</i> (new). |
| " | 9. | <i>Angel symbol of St. Matthew</i> (new). |
| " | 10. | Man warming his hands at the fire. |
| " | 11. | <i>Agnus Dei</i> (new). |
| " | 12. | Bishop, with crozier, giving the benediction. |
| " | 13. | <i>Eagle symbol of St. John</i> (new). |
| " | 14. | <i>Bull symbol of St. Luke.</i> |
| " | 15. | Pisces. |
| " | 16. | Sagittarius shooting at a human head. |
| " | 17. | <i>Head between two dragons</i> (new). |
| " | 18. | <i>Mermaid</i> (new). |
| " | 19. | Beast and tree. |
| " | 20. | <i>Man kneeling and piercing a beast with his sword</i> (new). |
| " | 21. | Lion. |
| " | 22. | <i>Two serpents twisted together</i> (new). |
| " | 23. | Head and foliage. |

Second order of arch-moulding.—Twenty-one voussoirs:—

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| No. | 1. | Human head. |
| " | 2. | Pair of beasts' heads. |
| " | 3. | Three small heads. |
| " | 4. | Beak head. |
| " | 5. | Pair of beasts' heads. |
| " | 6. | Beak head. |
| " | 7. | Beak head swallowing head. |
| " | 8. | Man holding an axe. |
| " | 9. | Head of beast. |
| " | 10. | Head. |
| " | 11. | Head of beast swallowing man. |
| " | 12. | Head. |

- No. 13. Head of beast.
 „ 14. Man.
 „ 15. Two heads and a bell (?)
 „ 16. Man holding human head in one hand, and the ring of the chain attached to second human head on the next voussoir in the other.
 „ 17. Human head, with chain and two terminal rings attached to it.
 „ 18. Head of beast.
 „ 19. Two heads turned opposite ways.
 „ 20. Head of beast.
 „ 21. Head.

On the capital of the inner columns of the west jamb of the doorway is carved an archbishop's crozier, with a crossed head and spike at the bottom.

Some of the subjects on the arch-mouldings, such as Sagittarius and Pisces, are taken from the signs of the Zodiac; the man warming his hands at the fire, from the series of the seasons, or months. Perhaps the most curious of all the sculptures is that of a man holding two human heads, which he appears to be about to fasten together with a chain having large terminal rings at each end. A very similar subject occurs on the font from Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, now in the York Museum. The Sagittarius, shooting at a human head, may be compared with one on the font at West Rounton, Yorkshire.

Church Bells and Church Plate.

THE following lists of the counties that have published, or are about to publish, accounts of (1) Church Bells and (2) Church Plate have been kindly supplied by Mr. R. C. Hope:—

Church Bells.

Bedfordshire	(edited by)	T. North, F.S.A.
Cambridgeshire	- „	Rev. Dr. Raven.
Cornwall	- „	E. H. W. Dunkin.
Derbyshire (in part)	- „	Ll. Jewitt, in <i>Reliquary</i> .
Devonshire	- „	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A.
Essex	- „	Rev. C. Deeds.
Gloucestershire	- „	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A.
Hertfordshire	- „	T. North, F.S.A., & J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Kent	- „	J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Leicestershire	- „	T. North, F.S.A.
Lincolnshire	- „	T. North, F.S.A.
Norfolk	- „	J. L'Estrange.
Northamptonshire	- „	T. North, F.S.A.
Rutland	- „	T. North, F.S.A.
Somersetshire	- „	Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A.
Staffordshire	- „	Charles Lynam.
Surrey	- „	J. C. S. Stahlschmidt.
Sussex	- „	A. Daniel Tyssen.
Wiltshire	- „	Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A.
Yorkshire, E.R.	- „	Rev. A. Consitt Boulter, F.S.A.

In Progress.

Buckinghamshire	-	(edited by)	
Cumberland	-	"	Arch. Society.
Derbyshire (completed)	-	"	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Dorset	-	"	Messrs. Tilley and Turner.
Durham	-	"	R. Blair, F.S.A.
Northumberland	-	"	Arch. Society.
Nottinghamshire	-	"	W. Phillimore.
Suffolk	-	"	Rev. Dr. Raven.
Warwickshire	-	"	Mr. Tilley.
Westmoreland	-	"	Arch. Society.
Worcestershire	-	"	Mr. Tilley.
Yorkshire, N. & W. Ridings	-	"	J. E. Poppleton.

Church Plate.

Cumberland	(edited by)	R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.
Kent	-	Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, M.A.
Leicestershire	-	Rev. A. Trollope, M.A.
Norfolk (part of)	-	Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A.
Rutland	-	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Westmoreland	-	R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.
Worcester (Archd. of)	-	Ven. Archdeacon Lea, M.A.
York (city of)	-	T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., and R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

In Progress.

Cheshire	-	"	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Cornwall	-	"	Arch. Society.
Derbyshire	-	"	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Devonshire	-	"	Arch. Society.
Dorsetshire (in the press)	-	"	J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.
Durham	-	"	R. Blair, F.S.A.
Essex	-	"	Arch. Society.
Gloucestershire	-	"	Arch. Society.
Herefordshire	-	"	H. C. Moffatt and E. W. Colt Williams.
Lincolnshire	-	"	Rev. G. T. Harvey, F.S.A.
Northamptonshire	-	"	Rev. A. Trollope, M.A.
Northumberland	-	"	Diocesan Authorities.
Radnorshire	-	"	H. C. Moffatt and E. W. Colt Williams.
Shropshire	-	"	R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.
Surrey	-	"	G. C. Williamson.
Wiltshire	-	"	J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.
Yorkshire	-	"	T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., and A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

The Committee of the Society of Antiquaries for promoting the AMALGAMATION OF COUNTY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES met at Burlington House in February, at which all the members were present save Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. Gomme. Lord Percy propounded a detailed scheme for effecting the objects desired, which was carefully discussed, together with certain proposals of Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. Loftus Brock. Eventually it was decided to report to an adjourned conference of delegates of the different societies, to be summoned for May 7th.



The new number of the transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is now almost ready for issue to the members. It contains several very valuable articles, and will be particularly rich in pedigrees; the chief of these is a gigantic folding one of the ancient and knightly family of the STRICKLANDS, of SIZERGH, in Westmoreland, by E. Bellasis, Bluemantle Pursuivant-at-Arms. The other pedigrees are the Postlethwaites, of Millom, in Cumberland, by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A.; the Threlkelds, of Melmerby, in Cumberland, by W. Jackson, F.S.A.; and the Leyburnes, of Cunswick, by W. Wiper. Sizergh itself is the subject of two papers; in one, Mr. M. W. Taylor gives an historical and descriptive account of that most charming of all manorial halls; while in another Mr. Curwen treats of the beautiful woodwork, which is the glory of Sizergh. Miss Kuper contributes a most painstaking and exhaustive, but somewhat daring paper on the field names in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland. Dr. Barnes deals with lepers and leper hospitals in the two counties. The President (Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.) reprints with additions his paper on "The Retreat of the Highlanders through Westmoreland in 1745," which originally appeared in our pages: it is satisfactory to find that its publication brought to light additional information in corroboration of the Chancellor's views, particularly as to General Oglethorpe's flank march. The volume ends with an historical paper by the late Canon Weston, on Shap Abbey, and an architectural one by the great amateur navvy explorer, Mr. St. John Hope. Mr. Calverley's valuable and suggestive paper on the Giant's Grave at Penrith, read at the Society's last meeting, is held over for the present, time not yet permitting its being done justice to in the way of engravings.



The Society's programme for the year is not yet arranged, but some of the members suggest that the eastern side of the VALLEY OF THE EDEN is somewhat virgin ground, and might repay a visit. The following papers are promised for the Society's ensuing session:—The Huddlestons of Hutton John, by W. Jackson, F.S.A.; the Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, by the President; the Fourteenth Century Gravestones in Cumberland, by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A.; the Heraldry of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Statesmen (yeomen), by Miss Kuper; the Episcopal Seals of Carlisle, by Mrs. Ware; St. Hilda and St. Patrick in Cumberland, by the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.; the Misereres in Carlisle Cathedral, by Miss Henderson; the Plague in Cumberland and Westmoreland, by Dr. Barnes; etc., etc.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY are now printing for circulation among their members as part of their tract series, Sir Daniel Fleming's "Survey of Cumberland." Some time ago Sir G. Duckett edited for them, from a copy in the Bodleian, Sir Daniel's "Survey of

Westmoreland ; " it was not then known that Sir Daniel had written an account of Cumberland, but a manuscript book containing both Westmoreland and Cumberland unexpectedly turned up in the collections of Mrs. Dykes, the Red House, Cumberland. The history of the manuscript is not known, but it is in a seventeenth century hand. The Survey of Cumberland will form a tract of about 40 to 50 pages. There is some prospect of the chartularies of Wetheral and Holm Cultram being edited for the Society's extra series by the Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle ; much depends upon whether the undertaking can be made to pay. So also does the publication of the private journals of Wm. Nicolson, first archdeacon and afterwards bishop of Carlisle ; they have been entrusted to Mrs. Ware to edit. Those that have been already transcribed contain many interesting items : an account of Chief Justice Jeffreys' charge at the assizes at Carlisle ; the news of the death of Charles II. (*optimi regum*, Archdeacon Nicolson calls him) ; the festivities at Carlisle to celebrate the coronation of James II. ; the news of Monmouth's rebellion ; and it brings in many nice little local pictures. Nicolson must have been a man of great physical vigour to judge from the journeys he made on horse and on foot ; when he had a week's holiday he spent it in hunting, and he was not above arranging for a cock-fight on Collop-Monday.



Mr. A. Barnes Moss, of Carlisle, has just published the monumental inscriptions in the church and church-yard of ST. CUTHBERT OF CARLISLE. They have, to the number of about 550, been ably edited by Miss Margaret J. Ferguson, from transcripts made some years ago by her father, Chancellor Ferguson, and the Rev. E. W. Ford. In the interval between the transcription and the publication many of the inscriptions have totally perished ; the church-yard has been closed for burials something like thirty years, and the gravestones no longer receive the periodical painting that protected them from the weather ; damp and frost now work their evil way unchecked, strike upwards by capillary attraction, or enter at some deep cut letter, with the result that the whole surface of the stone quietly shells off, leaving the monument to look like a well-sucked piece of sugar. Should this venture pay, Mr. Moss will undertake the inscriptions at the other Carlisle churches, so as ultimately to produce a complete local necrology.



Lord Muncaster and some friends have recently been excavating in a barrow on BARNSCAR, near Devoke Water, on Muncaster Fell, and found two urns belonging to the bronze period, which have been restored by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum. Lord Muncaster intends to have the pre-historic remains at Barnscar thoroughly explored and planned ; this is most desirable ; they are very extensive and cover a large area, and much nonsense has been written about them, partly owing to writers having confused the site with another Barnscar down on the sea shore by Drigg ; the difficulty of exploring them is enhanced by their position, far remote from any dwellings where lodging could be got, thus rendering the long days of summer desirable for the work ; but unfortunately at that time the ruins are almost obscured by the too abundant growth of bracken.



A GOLD BRACELET of unusual type was recently found on a fell in Westmoreland, at a depth of three feet below the surface of the peaty soil, in a cleft of the rock into which it had apparently dropped. The bracelet has been formed by twisting a gold rod, whose section is a quartrefoil, with the sides of the foils much flattened. It thus differs from those formed by laying several gold wires side by side, twisting them like the strands of a rope, and then soldering the ends together, and probably belongs to a later period, the Romano-British.



During the extensive alterations and repairs still in progress, under the direction of Mr. Pearson, at the ancient PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. MARK, now known as "the Mayor's Chapel," BRISTOL, several features of archæological interest have come

to light, and are being carefully preserved. During the early part of this century large sums of money were spent in "beautifying the building" in the taste of the period, the fine architectural features of the church being to a great extent destroyed or covered over by sham carved work in plaster, all of which has now been removed. Remains of large altar tombs have been found in the north and south walls of the nave, but with nothing to show to whom they belonged. A fragment of a fine piscina was found in the east wall of the destroyed north transept (which is being restored), and another piscina, nearly perfect, in the south wall of the nave. Several doorways were found in the north wall, at different levels, which doubtless led into the domestic buildings of the hospital, long since destroyed. Mr. Pearson is also restoring the north side of the cloister, communicating with the new N. transept; no trace of the cloister could be seen before work was commenced on the site, but on clearing the ground a fine E.E. stoup, near the remains of a doorway leading into the transept, were discovered, and in the wall filling up the transept arch several heads from the destroyed E.E. corbel-table of the transept were found, some of which are in good condition and will be re-used. Several encaustic tiles bearing armorial and other devices, including the arms of the De Clares, Berkeleys, and other local families who were among the benefactors of the hospital, were dug up, and will be re-laid. One of the most interesting finds has yet to be mentioned. From the masonry filling one of the archways in the N. wall some large stones were found to be painted in the style of the early part of the fifteenth century, with the following subjects—(1) "The Nativity;" (2) "The Virgin Mary and St. Anne," with the kneeling figure of a merchant (?) probably the donor; (3) "The Resurrection," somewhat curiously treated. The last is much defaced, but the others are in fairly good condition and are valuable illustrations of the art of the period. The stones are all perforated in a curious manner with square holes which opened into the church, and through which probably the sick and infirm poor in the hospital were enabled to hear mass.



A memorial was recently presented by the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB to the Bristol Town Council suggesting that memorial tablets should be erected on houses in Bristol where distinguished persons were born, or had resided, and that certain time-honoured remains should be also indicated to strangers by inscriptions. Among the names of distinguished residents mentioned were Robert Southey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Hannah More, Jane Porter, Thomas Chatterton, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bishop Butler, Edward Colston, and others. The subject was considered at the February meeting of the Council and adopted, the following motion being carried unanimously—"That this Council is willing to grant the request of the Clifton Antiquarian Club as far as it effects the properties in its possession, and, although unable to do more than this, the Council would gladly see the wishes of the Club carried out all over the city." It is to be hoped that the scheme may be carried out without loss of time, and that thereby greater interest may be taken both by natives of and visitors to Bristol in the memorials of the past.



In CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL a fresco of the twelfth century, about four feet square, has been uncovered by the removal of a very late Norman wall-casing. It is on the north side of the apse of the well-known chapel, commonly called St. Anselm's, which stands on the south side of the choir's south aisle, and is the easternmost chapel on that side. Canon Holland has undertaken to restore this chapel, and in the process of the work he found that the north side of the apse had been cased with ashlar very late in the Norman period. Upon removing this casing, the fresco was found, still vivid in colour, upon the original wall (of Ernulf's or Conrad's work). The scene represented is St. Paul at Melita, after his shipwreck, shaking from his hand the viper. The real dedication of the chapel was to SS. Peter and Paul.



At ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL the west wall of the nave is being underpinned. In the course of this necessary work, indications have been found of the original Saxon building.

A beautiful SIGNET RING, set with an *intaglio* on cornelian, has been found while digging brick-earth at Milton-next-Sittingbourne, in Kent. It seems to have been buried with a Saxon nobleman, whose bones, together with a spear head and a glass drinking cup, were found at the same place. The *intaglio* represents a charioteer driving spirited horses, as seen on a well-known tetradrachm of Syracuse, from which the design has undoubtedly been copied.



Mr. T. Carter Mitchell, of Topcliffe, writes to us in February :—"A few days ago I picked up, by the side of Leeming Lane (Watling Street), about five miles to the north of Aldborough (Isurium), a remarkable fragment of ROMAN POTTERY. It is the handle of what must have been an enormous amphora, or some similar vessel. It is strikingly large, but well proportioned, and of good workmanship. It is unglazed, of a pink buff colour, well baked, and seemingly tough and strong. Mixed with the clay of which it is made are some small white specks, which under a lens look like powdered quartz, being angular and not rounded by wear as grains of sand are. The parts of the vessel from which the ends of the handle sprang, and the portion connecting these, are still attached to it. From the rounding off of the edges of the fracture the jar must have been broken for centuries. The handle is no less than 6 inches in circumference where grasped by the hand. That part of the vessel which remains varies from three-quarters of an inch to one inch in thickness. Some men who were lowering the side of the road turned it up from where, in all probability, it had lain since a Roman hand threw it there."



We fear that the fine old church at BENTLEY, near Farnham, will be much injured by the process of restoration that is being carried on. The Ancient Buildings Protection Society have tried to prevent any actual destruction taking place, but the restoration is being carried out with but little caution, and we fear with most serious consequences.



We are glad to notice that an enterprising Surrey newspaper, *The West Surrey Times*, has started a notes and queries column under able local editorship. Much interesting folklore and local intelligence has already been gathered up by its means, and we wish the column and its editor every success.



That fine mediæval building, the GUILDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, is, we hear, to be restored by its newly-appointed governors. We trust that reverent care will be exercised in doing as little as possible, as this building has been hitherto untouched and possesses some unique features of interest. Its garden front is one of the most beautiful elevations in that interesting old town. We are always fearful when these newly elected bodies desire to shine as restorers of local architecture, and we can only hope that they may be guided by some reliable architect who will permit them only to do what is absolutely necessary to prevent the old building going to ruin.



Some judicious restoration has been carried out at the parish church of WITLEY, near Godalming, at the expense of a generous parishioner, Mr. J. H. Foster. The charming exterior has been but little interfered with, save where careful repair has been carried out; but the interior is admirably re-arranged, and the result of the new seating, flooring decoration, and ornaments is very pleasing.



Professor J. H. Middleton has again been usefully discoursing on old ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS, of which there are many more remains left in England than is usually supposed. Two chasubles, from the chapel of Sawston Hall, were exhibited before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at their February Meeting.

Though of modern material and shape, they were found to be decorated with very elaborate orphreys, dating from early in the sixteenth century, of extremely beautiful and magnificent needlework. The most interesting parts of this embroidery are the subjects taken from the legend of the martyrdom of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England during the latter part of the medieval period. Six scenes from the legend are given on the orphreys of the red chasuble.

1. St. George in silver armour, with a red cross on his breast, represented as a youth, nimbed; he is brought before a crowned figure under the charge of having pulled down the edicts against the Christians which Diocletian had ordered to be published about the year 296.

2. The king consults with his councillors.

3. St. George, stripped of his armour, is brought before the king, who orders him to sacrifice to Apollo.

4. St. George is again brought up for judgment: this subject is very badly restored. The intermediate one of the fall of the Temple of Apollo is missing.

5. St. George is hung up, nude, to a "*furca*," and is tortured with a whip and pincers in the presence of the king and his attendants.

6. St. George is raised from the tomb by Christ.

Over each subject is a canopy on pillars, with two angels holding the "*rutilans rosa*," the favourite badge of Edward IV., as used on his "rose-nobles." The whole work is *appliqué* on linen, and great splendour of effect is given by stuffing parts of the gold canopies with wool, so as to make them stand out in high relief—a not unusual method at this late period, but more common in Germany than in England.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK. The restoration of the tower of this church having been completed mainly through the liberality of the late Miss Ryland, who gave £2,000 to the fund for that purpose, the committee have resolved to place a Latin inscription on the building in commemoration thereof. The following is a translation—"This Tower was restored in the year of our Lord 1885. Funds being wanting for finishing the work, Louisa Ann Ryland, with her accustomed beneficence, gave the aid that was needed."



The work of filling the niches in the tower of ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY (42 in number), is rapidly progressing. Above a dozen are now fixed in position; they are carved in white Hollington stone, and contrast effectively with the red sandstone from Runcorn with which the tower has been faced. The subjects of the statues have been mainly selected from the saints, prominence being given to those to whom chapels and altars in the church and city have been dedicated. The Botoners (who rebuilt the church, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) and several royal personages connected with the city's history, have also been included in the list.



During some alterations in progress in the mansion known as the "CHARTER HOUSE," on the south-eastern extremity of the city of Coventry, with which was incorporated a considerable portion of the monastery of the Carthusians, some interesting fragments have been brought to light. Doorways long hidden by modern additions, richly wrought carvings in wood previously hidden by plaster, massive walling, and other indications of the original structure have been exposed. Fortunately the building is in the possession of a gentleman who is desirous that nothing of historical or archæological importance shall be removed; and it is very probable that during the investigation important discoveries may be made illustrative of the arrangement of this monastery, which was a very wealthy one previous to the Dissolution. The precinct walls are for a considerable distance intact, and in good preservation.



Building has been going on on part of the site of the HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, COVENTRY, of which the only remains above ground are the chapel and its north aisle. During the erection of a theatre, east of the choir, extensive remains of walling were discovered, indicating the position of offices of the hospital or external boundaries. A quantity of human remains were also found, confirmatory of the opinion that the burial ground of the institution was on this side. The chapel was until lately used as a Free Grammar School, and is worthy of note as having been the building in which Sir Wm. Dugdale, the Warwickshire historian, received the earlier portion of his education. At the Dissolution the hospital came into the possession of John Hales, who converted it into a school, and left directions in his will for its endowment.



At a meeting of the HAMPSHIRE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY held on March 4th, Mr. T. W. Shore first exhibited an ancient British urn which had been brought from Dummer. He described it as one of the most remarkable discoveries in the south of England. It was one of a group of thirteen urns found within a few feet of each other just on the watershed between the Itchen and the Loddon, a short distance to the south of Basingstoke. This urn was about 14 inches across the top and 14 inches deep, and was made of clay and grit. It was of a rude type of pottery, of a coarse gritty character, though there were some signs of art in it; it might have been made on a potter's wheel, and partly baked. From its large size Mr. Shore thought it would not have been made for burial, but was probably a domestic vessel. The inside had been coated round with clay, in the middle of which the charred remains of the cremated body had been put, and then the top was covered in with clay. The urn was inverted on a bed of flints, and neolithic flints were found in some of the urns. There was no sign of a tumulus over them.



At a recent meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. Horatio Butterworth delivered an interesting paper on "The Ancient British Kingdom of Elmete." Mr. Butterworth explained that when the Ancient Britons were driven by their enemies from the east of the island, they settled in the west, from Cumberland to Cornwall, including Wales. Only one spot in the middle of the land remained unconquered, and that might be roughly spoken of as the West Riding, which was then called Elmete. This kingdom lasted about 200 years, from the time of the departure of the Romans in A.D. 409, to the conquest of Elmete by Edwin in 613. Some people thought the kingdom of Elmete lay between the rivers Wharfe and Aire, but he thought it was much larger, extending to the forest of Knaresborough on the north, Sherburn on the east, the vale of Calder on the south, and a line drawn through Bingley on the west. Mr. Green in his history said that the kingdom of Elmete extended to the Wharfe and Nidd on the north, to the Roman road on the east, the country of the Peak on the south, and the Pennine Hills on the west. The lecturer thought that the land was never thoroughly conquered by the Romans, and that Ilkley, Adel, Slack, and Colne were only military camps for keeping the people in order. In support of this, he said that there were no grand Roman remains found in any of these stations, but plenty of bronze coins. When it was conquered, Elmete became colonised by Anglo-Saxon Christians, as there were very few places named after heathen deities. The whole of the neighbourhood of Rombalds Moor was pierced with pit dwellings, which must have been used by the original inhabitants, as they were always placed near streams. He thought that the last final struggle between the Britons and the Saxons took place not far from the shooting-box on Rombalds Moor.



THE BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have arranged the following excursions for the months of May and June. In May they will proceed to Horton Hall (the seat of F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P.), where a paper will be read by Mr. Wm. Cudworth, the Hon. Secretary; later on in the same month they will go to Woodlane and Brerley Hall, with Mr. John Lister as cicerone. In

June an excursion will be made to Shibden Hall, Godley Grange, and High Sunderland.



At the meetings of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY during April, some exceptionally interesting papers will be read. On April 5th, Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., will give "An Analysis of the Contents of a Tudor MS., relating to the Suppression of Religious Houses in England and Wales, temp. Henry VIII., together with a Genealogical Notice of Dr. Thomas Legh, Provincial Visitor of the same;" and Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., will contribute "A Fresh Account of the Rebels in Manchester in 1745, from a MS. recently discovered by Mr. Earwaker." On April 26th, a paper entitled "Unpublished Records of the Mosse Family, of Skelmerdale, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," will be given by Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman; while Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon will read "An Irish Analogue of Nixon's Prophecy."



At the January meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, a paper was read from Mr. W. H. Heathcote on the extremely interesting village of RIBCHESTER. This village is chiefly noted for its profusion of Roman antiquities, many of which, doubtless, are still to be discovered. About half-a-mile to the east of Ribchester is Styd Church, the most interesting and oldest building in North Lancashire. It is evident from the mixture of styles that the church was built in the transition period from the Norman to early English, or the early part of the twelfth century. It is a very plain building, at first sight appearing more like a barn than a church, being only eighteen yards by nine broad. It contains a nave without aisles, and has neither tower nor belfry. The north door, now built up, has a circular arch with zigzag ornaments. The southern door, the one now in use, is evidently of later date, consisting of clustered columns with foliated capitals, surmounted by an arch of early English architecture. On the west side are the remains of a staircase, at the head of which is a doorway, now blocked up, which led to a western gallery not now in existence. No doubt the gallery led to the hospital or preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, with which building the church was connected. The inside of the church is very plain, the roof being supported by unwrought rafters. The old oak pulpit, which has no reading-desk, stands on a stone pedestal, a portion of a chain hanging over it from the roof. A plain oak screen sets apart a portion of the church for a chancel. In the chancel is an ancient pew, which may have belonged to the master of the hospital.



The POWELL ROLL OF ARMS (temp. Edward III.), belonging to the Ashmolean collection, one of the most important heraldic rolls still unprinted (see *Athenæum*, February 23rd, 1889), has been edited by Mr. James Greenstreet. Its publication in the pages of the *Reliquary* will begin in the forthcoming July issue. There is a modern copy of this roll in the British Museum (No. 26,677 Add. MSS.), but the spelling of the names in this transcript is frequently faulty.



The Annual Meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Derby in February. Mr. Arthur Cox, M.A., the Hon. Sec., was able to give a good account of the progress, work, and financial position of the Society. It was reported that the Duke of Rutland had courteously acknowledged the interference of the Society in preserving the panelling of Had-don from further experiments and scrapings of modernising bunglers, and had consented to become one of the vice-presidents of the Society. Mr. W. Bemrose read a very able paper on Domestic Woodwork, illustrated by many good examples from his private collection. The Rev. Dr. Cox followed with some remarks on Ecclesiastical Woodwork in Derbyshire.

The Derbyshire Society propose to continue their excavations of RAINS BONE CAVE in the spring, and have voted £10 towards the work. Professor Boyd Dawkins has most kindly offered to act as cicerone to the members at a visit that they propose paying to Owen's College Museum during May. Mr. John Ward, one of the most useful members of the Society, both by pen and pencil, proposes to deal exhaustively with the encaustic tiles of Derbyshire. Readers of early volumes of the *Reliquary* will remember the interesting articles on the Repton tile-kiln and Derbyshire tiles by the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt.



On Sunday, February 3rd, a most lamentable fire broke out in the CHURCH OF HANMER, Flintshire. Within a few hours nothing remained but the naked walls. The church was a fine example of late perpendicular work, with the nave arcades of an older church. The church was singularly rich in woodwork, screen, par-closes, and elaborate roofs. The pulpit, with its sounding board, was the finest example of carved Jacobean work that we have ever seen; it bore the date 1627, and had a wealth of inscriptions. Chained black-letter volumes, and other details of much interest disappeared in the flames. It is not a little remarkable that the church now consumed was rebuilt about 1490, in the place of one that was burnt down in 1463. Lord Kenyon has set a most generous example in instantly giving £1,000 towards the second rebuilding; funds are urgently needed. The Rev. Canon Lee, the rector, is a well-known Cambrian antiquary.



A remarkable metal CRUCIFIX (says the *Athenæum* of March 2nd) has been discovered beneath the chancel floor of a church in Holderness. It is of bronze, and the figure is hollowed out at the back. It is 6 inches long, and the stretch of the arms 5½ inches. The feet are not folded over each other. The full drapery round the waist is fastened with a girdle and comes down nearly to the feet. The crucifix cannot be later in date than the twelfth century, and is possibly not a little earlier than even this. Metal crucifixes of such a date are exceptional. The British Museum contains nothing within two centuries of it. It seems probable that it is of English make, with certain Irish characteristics in the mind of the artificer. It has evidently been attached to wood, possibly to a processional cross.

We are glad to be able to add that we have secured permission from the owner of the crucifix to have it fully illustrated in a future number of the *Reliquary*.



EDINGTON CHURCH, WILTS. In the paper read by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., before the Royal Archæological Institute at Salisbury, in August, 1887, mention is made of traces of a chamber having existed between the buttresses of the two easternmost bays on the south side of the chancel of this church; recent investigations by that gentleman, during the repairs which he is carrying out, have thrown fresh light upon this feature. In the buttress dividing the two bays, a built-up doorway has been opened out, with rebate for door and holes for hooks and bolt, and in each of the two end buttresses a window with marks of iron bars at close intervals, also with a rebate for shutter—no glazing having ever existed in either. Thus there is evidence of a double chamber with a shuttered window in each part, and the two divided by a door; the westernmost chamber communicating with the chancel by a door opening outwards, and the easternmost having openings in the main wall admitting a view of the high altar. These chambers were paved with encaustic tiles level with the floor of the chancel, and roofed at a low level—below the chancel window-sills. There is no definite evidence of the width of this adjunct, as the outer face of the buttresses has been rebuilt (doubtless when the structure was pulled down), but it was probably narrow, as the windows in the end buttresses are near to the main wall. The whole is an original part of the monastic church built by Bishop Edington in 1361, and its use was done away with in pre-Reformation times, as evinced by the masonry blocking up the squints.

Mr. Ponting considers the feature unique in many respects, and it certainly opens a wide field for conjecture.



At the Salisbury Congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1887, Precentor Venables, in his opening address as President of the Architectural Section, remarked that "the ELEANOR CROSS AT WALTHAM was undergoing restoration for the second time within his recollection." Unfortunately this is the case, but let us hope that it is an exceptional instance.

Up to 1833 little had been done to repair the ravages of time and neglect in this structure, but in that year an excess of zeal was shown, and the whole of the work of the two upper stages (excepting the central cose and the effigies) was renewed. A conjectural restoration of the missing terminal was also made by erecting the existing unsuitable spire surmounted by a small cross. The work was costly (it is on record that about £1,200 was spent), but the carved work was executed in soft white Bath oolite, known as "Farleigh Down," which in 50 years had become so much crumbled and perished as to be in danger of falling—indeed the Local Authorities had condemned the Cross as a "dangerous structure."

The second restoration was taken in hand in 1885, when a local committee was formed and Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., of Marlborough, appointed architect. All the exposed parts of the 1833 work have been cut away and reinstated in Ketton stone, with the exception of the spire, which was sound, and as its design is not calculated to lead anyone into considering it to be original, this has been left untouched, as also has been all the old work.

Some of the more sound parts of the original work removed in 1833 were built into the wall of an adjacent house: these have now been replaced in their former position in the Cross, and—as they comprised pieces of nearly every ornamental feature—are valuable evidence of the design. The general lines of the old work appear to have been carefully followed in the previous restoration, though the carving entirely lacked "feeling." The cost of the recent works has been about £700, part of which has yet to be raised.



The architect of the above restoration is to be congratulated in having also been given the interesting task of re-erecting "TEMPLE BAR," which, after having lain for ten years on a piece of waste land in Farringdon Street, now stands at the entrance to Theobald's Park, Herts. Owing to the disappearance of the distinctive marks which were placed on the stones when the structure was taken down, the finding of their original places was a difficult work, but it has been so far accomplished that, with the exception of the new stones introduced to take the place of missing ones, no change in the erection is apparent.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES: Vol. II. By Francis Adrian Gasquet. *John Hodges*. Demy 8vo., pp. vii., 611. Price 12s.—We should think that every reader of the first volume of Fr. Gasquet's account of the dissolution of the English monasteries has been longing for its successor. For our own part, now that its successor has arrived, our only regret is that there is no further

pleasurable anticipation, for with the second volume the work is finished. Turning first of all to the end of the volume, we find four maps, showing the distribution throughout England of the houses of (1) Black Monks (Benedictines and Cluniacs); of (2) White Monks [Cistercian]; of (3) Regular Canons, Black [Augustinian], and White [Premonstratensian]; and (4) the Nunneries and Gilbertine houses. These maps are designed to represent the state of the different orders in the reign of Henry VIII., and do not include the houses which were suppressed or died out before 1509. The map of the first volume showed the houses of the four great orders of Friars, and those of the Carthusians. But even these maps by no means exhaust the list of really religious houses that so thickly dotted the surface of England in the earlier days of Henry VIII. The houses of the Trinitarian and Crutched Friars, the Bonhommes, the establishments of the Knights of St. John, and the numerous hospitals served by a community are all omitted. We are, therefore, heartily glad to learn that considerable progress has already been made with a handy historical atlas of ancient ecclesiastical England, which will show not only all that is given in Fr. Gasquet's maps, and all the omissions mentioned above, but also the alien priories, the monasteries destroyed at an earlier date, the hospitals, and even the chantries. Meanwhile the historical or ecclesiastical student cannot but be grateful for the excellent maps that are supplied in these volumes; our only grumble about them concerns the publisher rather than the author, for they are printed on such material and mounted in such a manner as almost to ensure their being speedily torn or damaged. The other appendices to this volume all tend to make the work absolutely indispensable to anyone desirous of forming a fair estimate of monastic life and its suppression.

As to the volume itself, it is not quite so original or startling in its freshness as its predecessor, but it is just as accurate, fair, and interesting. It opens with a vivid account of the method of procedure in the dissolution of the lesser monasteries; to this follows a description of the remarkable rising in Lincolnshire against the suppression. The better known Pilgrimage of Grace, and the second northern rising are brought most vividly before us, good use being made of the graphic details of the resistance of the harnessed canons of Hexham, already printed by Canon Raine for the Surtees Society. The suppression of the convents is a singularly sad chapter; even their bitterest and foulest foes could only make and invent evil charges against a shadowy minority. That infamous couple, Layton and Legh, in their notorious *complot*, are only able to charge vice against 27 nuns of all the convents of the thirteen counties they visited, and even of these 27 all but 10 can be identified as subsequently receiving pensions. Even in this chapter, we notice the author's thorough honesty of statements; he corrects the popular misconception as to the number of religious women thus turned adrift into the world, and shows how it is usually much exaggerated. The chapters on the monastic spoils and their spending are, perhaps, the most valuable and original part of this volume, which is, however, of vivid and sustained interest from beginning to end. The concluding section, wherein are summed up "Some Results of the Suppression," is a masterly piece of writing, characterized also by a breadth of view and a calmness of reasoning that are the rare but first essentials for anyone who writes gravely of national history. Most cordially do we tender our thanks to Fr. Gasquet for all that he has accomplished. A right estimate of the real sources that were at work to bring about the great religious and social changes that gradually revolutionized England during the sixteenth century, and of the way in which that work was accomplished, will do much to heal modern differences, and to bring about that unity for which many earnest souls outside the Roman obedience are constantly yearning. Great writers of their kind and day, from Fox to Froude, have embellished or dressed up certain facts or fancies of these times, to arouse prejudices or to build up a flashy literary reputation; but now that the great stores of the Public Record Office, and the side lights of the Historical MSS. Commission are so fully open to research, the true historian of the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three children has yet to be found, and in Fr. Gasquet we recognise a worthy forerunner. Here is the weighty and true conclusion of a subject that the author has made so emphatically his own. "Such are some of the momentous social results of that great event (the suppression of the monasteries). They may be summed up in a few words. The creation of a large class of poor, to whose poverty was attached the stigma of crime; the

division of class from class, the rich mounting up to place and power, the poor sinking to lower depths; destruction of custom as a check upon the exactions of landlords; the loss by the poor of those foundations at schools and universities intended for their children; and the passing away of ecclesiastical tithes into the hands of lay owners. It has become habitual with many persons to regard the greatness of the Elizabethan era as in some way rendered possible only by the dissolution of the monasteries. By this the national energies are vaguely supposed to have now first obtained a fair field and fair play. That society should have resettled itself, and a new and great day should have dawned is nothing wonderful. The constitution of human society appears to be such as never to lose the power of recreating itself on a new basis, however desperate the condition to which it may be for a time reduced. Out of revolution order once more will surely be evolved, however much may have been irretrievably lost in the cataclysm which suddenly arrested a natural and normal development. It is in no spirit of concession to a sentimental and sterile feeling of regret for a dead past that it is desired to bring home the fact that the dissolution of the monasteries did inflict a terrible blow on the social state, and made life harder for the nation at large. It is always an advantage to know the truth and to learn how to face it. Besides, the past has ever its lesson for the present, and to know how grievous was the deception in the bright promise of national happiness and individual prosperity, which the distribution of so noble a prize was to secure, may have its lessons even in our own day."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE WALLOONS AND THEIR CHURCH AT NORWICH. By William John Charles Moens, F.S.A. *The Huguenot Society*. 4to., pp. vi., 111. Price 7s. 6d. This is an excellent publication of the Huguenot Society. The industry of Mr. Moens has collected together, in a readable form, a great variety of particulars relative to the settlement and subsequent life of the Walloons, or French-speaking people of Flanders, who settled at Norwich in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The sources of information that Mr. Moens studied to produce this volume were very various, and included the Domestic State Papers of the Record Office, the Corporation Archives of Norwich, the Parker Baker and Lansdowne MSS., and the Archives of the French and Dutch churches in London, as well as those of Ypres. "Invited by the Duke of Norfolk and the Corporation of Norwich, the strangers, on obtaining letters patent from the Crown, came to Norwich in 1565, from Sandwich, where they first settled, and soon increasing in numbers, restored to the city, by the manufacture of their various fabrics, that prosperity which had been lost by the ravages caused by the mortality from the Black Death at the close of the fourteenth century." By-the-by, Mr. Moens ought not to call 1349 the close of the fourteenth century. Strict articles were imposed on the strangers to ensure their due behaviour, as, for instance, that none of them were to be "founde walkynge in the streetes after the eight of the clock bell shalbe ronge in the churche of Saynt Peter of Mancrofte." In 1566 the Bishop of Norwich assigned to them a large disused chapel near his palace, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and called the Bishop's chapel. The Walloons had quiet enjoyment of this chapel until 1610, when the then bi-hop gave them notice to leave, as he required it. Other bishops warned them off, but they still continued. Bishop Corbet, in 1634, after accusing them of often breaking promises to leave, wrote sternly, "Your discipline, I know, care not much for a consecrated place, and anye other roome in Norwich that hath but width and length may serve your turne as well as the chappel, wherefore I say unto you depart and hire some other place for your irregular meetings." His successor, Bishop Wren, at last succeeded in ejecting them in 1637, and the Walloons took on a lease from the Corporation for forty years the old church of St. Mary the Less, that had been used as the hall for the sale of yarn. It continued, by renewed leases, in their possession until the dissolution of the congregation in 1805, through evaporation and absorption. It is only natural to expect that Mr. Moens should be prejudiced against Archbishop Laud. His actions, viewed from the Walloon standpoint,

quite justify the title of the chapter, "Persecution of the Foreign Churches by Laud," though it is difficult to see how any conscientious believer in the apostolic episcopate could have acted otherwise. But nothing save tainted evidence can justify Mr. Moens in saying that "it was proved at the trial of Laud that his desire was to reconcile the English people to the Church of Rome." The assertion is ridiculous, and can be controverted with ease on Roman Catholic evidence. Taken as a whole, this volume is much to be commended, for it deals with an exceptional and interesting subject in a clear and pleasant manner. The reproduction of the 1696 map of the city of Norwich as a frontispiece adds much to the value of the book.



THE HISTORY OF STANDON. By Edward Salt, B.A. *Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.* 8vo., pp. 274. Price 7s. 6d. This book is a most welcome addition to that rapidly-increasing library which has for its object the description and elucidation of local or parochial history. To those who intend to follow Mr. Salt's example, his work will be of great value, for the two introductory chapters give useful, concise summaries of the origin of our ancient villages, parishes, and manors, as well as a popular but careful explanation of the Domesday Return and its various terms. These chapters show wide and discriminating reading; but we would suggest to Mr. Salt, if the occasion arises, as we trust it may, for a reprint, that he should carefully weigh the writings of Sir Henry Maine and Messrs. Seebohm and Gomme on "Village Communities," and give us a digest. Another way in which this book will prove exceptionally useful to all interested in parochial and manorial history, and who may not have time to consult and compare larger works, is in the good account in the fourth chapter of ancient forest and hunting terms, as well as of court leets, court barons, and of the nature of manor court rolls. The most valuable part of the book to the antiquary is the series of Englished transcripts from these rolls, which exist in this parish from 1338 to 1773; they throw further light upon the procedure of these village courts than anything that has yet been printed outside the proceedings of a few archæological societies, not accessible to the general public.

A history of the church follows; it seems to be well done, though possibly a few other sources of information might have been consulted with advantage, as, for instance, the Commonwealth Survey at Lambeth Library. A list of the rectors is given, beginning with 1301; they are in all thirty-three. The last part of the volume gives the first two centuries of the parish registers, 1558 to 1758. The title of this long chapter is somewhat misleading, "Extracts from the Register Book of Standon," for we understand that they are really full transcripts of all the register, save for the omission of those of illegitimate birth. But in an antiquarian publication, we fail to see the reason for this omission. The volume closes with a good index. This parochial history cannot fail to be of great interest to all acquainted with Standon and that part of Staffordshire; and as a help to all intending to launch out in a similar direction, the book can be cordially recommended without reserve.



FOREIGN VISITORS IN ENGLAND: By Edward Smith. *Elliot Stock.* pp. xx., 222. Price 4s. 6d.—This is the most recent issue of that ever charming series, The Book Lover's Library. Within its pages Mr. Edward Smith pleasantly discourses of the visits that literary foreigners have paid to our shores during the last three centuries, giving notes on their books and their opinions. We are assured, in the preface, that the bibliography of the subject extends to over four hundred items, and are warned that no exhaustive treatment of the subject is to be expected in this little volume. An interesting list is given of the chief books to which reference is made, beginning with Von Rozmital, a Bohemian noble, who was on an embassy to England in 1466, and whose experiences were published a century later, and ending with Philippe Daryl, whose experiences of England appeared in an English dress in 1884, and whose chapter on the House of Commons is generally admitted to be the best general essay extant on our parliamentary

life and procedure. The author has hit upon a curious and interesting subject, has sifted his matter with much discrimination, and has produced a volume which is readable and instructive from cover to cover. One of the most interesting chapters is that which deals with inns and innkeepers. An instance is given of the successful carrying out of the supposed new crime of "boycotting," last century, whereby an innkeeper of Canterbury was ruined through having extortionately charged the Duc de Nivernois. The pedestrian travels, by Moiritz, a gentleman from Berlin, in 1782, afford us an amusing insight into the ways and manners of our country taverns.



NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. SWITHIN, HEADBOURNE WORTHY. By John Henry Slessor, M.A. *Simpkin & Marshall*. 4to., pp. 20, four plates. Price 5s.—From 680 to 685, St. Wilfrid, driven from Northumbria, took refuge in Sussex, where he was as active in his zeal for Christianity as he had been in the north. As a builder of churches St. Wilfrid was specially illustrious, of which the restoration of York Minster and the building of the noble churches of Ripon and Hexham testify in the north. During his sojourn in the south, he was equally active in a like direction. He built a monastery at Selsea, long since swallowed up by the sea. We know that he was the founder of the churches of Warnford and Corhampton, and there seems good reason to suppose that he may have been also the founder of the church of Headbourne Worthy, near Winchester. "The pilaster rib-work on the north wall of the nave and south wall of the chancel, the doorway opening into the western annexe, and the Rood therein, the long and short work at the north-east quoin of the nave, and the dial on the south wall of the tower" may all be assigned to the early period of Saxon architecture, when Wilfrid flourished. The ground plan of this small church is the same as it was in Saxon days, the nave 48 ft. by 25 ft. 8 in., and the chancel 28 ft. by 19 ft. 10 in., both measured on the outside. The most remarkable feature of this peculiar and most interesting church (now for the first time worthily described and illustrated) is the Rood in the western annexe, built into what was originally the exterior west wall of the church. It seems reasonable to suppose that the chief object of building this annexe in the 15th century was to preserve this very ancient Rood, which must have already suffered much through exposure to weather. The three full-sized figures of the Saviour and SS. Mary and John were cut in the stone, and originally stood out in bold relief. The Rood was lamentably defaced in the 16th century, but the outlines of the sculpture are clearly discernible. There can be no doubt that it is Saxon work, and an unique example of a Rood of that date. The notes on this church by Rector Slessor are careful and of much interest, erring only on the side of too great brevity; the book is beautifully printed, and the four illustrations (including that of the Rood), reproduced by the Photoplane Company, are most effective. Only 150 copies of this most charming volume were issued, and the antiquary or ecclesiologist who can secure a copy at the very moderate price named above will indeed be fortunate. It is quite certain to be speedily out of print.



JOHN FRANCIS: A LITERARY CHRONICLE OF HALF-A-CENTURY. Compiled by John C. Francis. *Richard Bentley & Son*. Crown 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xxxii., 560; Vol. II., pp. xii., 584. Price 24s.—Mr. Francis promises us shortly another and independent volume, which shall treat exclusively of matters immediately pertaining to the private life of his father. From the brief autobiographical sketch, and from the numerous incidental allusions throughout these pages, there can be no doubt that the life of the courteous gentleman who was for more than fifty out of the sixty years' existence of the *Athenaeum* its publisher, will be looked forward to with eagerness. The present volumes tell the story of the rise and progress of the *Athenaeum*, from the time when it was started by James Silk Buckingham, in 1828, down to 1882, the date of Mr. Francis' death, with completeness and accuracy. The history of the leading literary journal of the times, and the undeviating way in which it has followed the highest aims, and the most

rigid impartiality, cannot fail to be interesting; but this work is much more than a mere chronicle of the life of a weekly newspaper. The two volumes, as they deal with the reviews of books, the obituary notices, and the numerous original articles in literature, science, and art, form a really invaluable chronicle of all that is worthy of note in the world of letters during the past half-century. These volumes are as essential to any good library as Justin MacCarthy's "History of our own Times," to which, indeed, they form an admirable companion. Nor will they only be found to be absolutely accurate volumes for literary reference, but they are also pleasant books to take up and read from chapter to chapter. We are quite confident that our readers will be grateful to us for drawing attention to this work; it seems impossible to us that anyone can be disappointed with it; and, as the best way of showing the interesting character of its pages, we transcribe the contents list of two of the chapters, taken haphazard, one from one volume and one from the other. "Chap. III. 1832-1846. New Year's Address. Poem by Carlyle. Published at 2, Catherine Street. Death of Sir Walter Scott. Contributors to the *Athenæum*. English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Roxburgh Revels MS. Spanish Literature. The National Gallery. Letters of Nelson. Railway Map of England. New Houses of Parliament. British Association at Bristol. Bookseller's Provident Institution. Arabic and Persian Literature. Carlyle's German Lectures. Death of William IV. 'Victoria's Tears.' Removal to Wellington Street. Social Questions. Penny Postage. Discoveries in Photography. Electrotyping. Stationers' Benevolent Society. Bohn's Catalogue. Literary Fund. Printers' Franklin Pension. Longevity. Phrenology and Mesmerism. Harriet Martineau. Polar Expeditions. Lithography by Steam. The Oldest Wood-block. Faraday's Discoveries. Public Parks. Dwellings of the Poor. Death of Mr. Tegg. Telegraph to France. The *Daily News* Founded. Mr. Dilke becomes its Manager."

"Chap. VII. (vol. ii.). 1870-1872. The Spanish Throne. French Jealousy of Germany. War Declared against Prussia. Sale of London Papers. 'Paris and the War.' Enlargement of the *Athenæum*. Mr. Dixon resigns the Editorship. 'Literature of the People.' Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Caryl Papers. Rosetti's Poems. Death of Mark Lemon. Shirley Brookes, Editor of *Punch*. Death of Cyrus Fielding. Newspaper Stamp Abolished. Burmese Books. Obituary of 1870. Peace Proposals. Terms of Peace. War Literature. Death of Mr. Sampson Low, jun.—of Prof. De Morgan—of Robert Chambers—of David Chambers. Aquaria-Marine Biological Association. Death of Mr. Lloyd. National Debt. 'Battle of Dorking.' Death of Mr. R. Bentley—of Sir R. I. Murchison. Obituary of 1871. Sir Henry Holland's 'Recollections.' Dr. Livingstone. Stanley's 'How I Found Livingstone.' Death of F. D. Maurice—of Charles Lever. 'Memories of the British Museum.' Owen's College. The Clarendon Press. The Revised Bible. Dr. Murray's English Dictionary. Obituary of 1872."

Mr. John C. Francis' straightforward, unaffected style is not the least charm of these interesting pages. He has, all unconsciously, produced one of the best books of the year.



THE HISTORY OF LONGRIDGE AND DISTRICT: By Tom C. Smith, Preston. *C. W. Whitehead*. Small 4to., pp. x., 296. Price 7s. 6d.—Mr. Tom C. Smith has produced a painstaking and at the same time an interesting book. In many respects he follows the beaten tracks in gleaning material for local history; but in other respects his treatment of local subjects is bold, quaint, and amusing. It reminds us in parts of the well-known *History of Derby*, written by W. Hutton at the end of last century; this is a high compliment, for it is generally admitted to be a book of exceptional brightness and humour. We do not mean to say that we find this quaintness when Mr. Smith discourses of philology, Roman roads, or the Domesday survey, but when he carries down his history to modern times, he is delightful in his frankness. There does not seem any sting or sarcasm in his remarks, so we suppose the local celebrities do not feel very sore; but certainly it is altogether unusual and unexpected to find a writer living in such a Palace of Truth as to quietly jot down precisely what his real opinions are on matters going on

around him. Take, for instance, some of his writing upon his present vicar—Rev. Fitzherbert Astley Cave-Browne-Cave, who came to the parish in 1877. He is “as large and as fine a specimen of an English gentleman as it is possible for the soil to grow. Handsome, polished, genial, and courteous, his very appearance gratified the people of Longridge. Such a contrast he was to the late vicar. . . . Frank and outspoken, he told the people what his views were about parish work, and at once proceeded to throw himself with characteristic energy into the task of stirring up the somewhat stagnant waters of Longridge church and social life. . . . Mr. Cave would have made an excellent captain of Life Guards. He would have had his troop in first-rate order, a matter less difficult for one of his qualities than the disciplining of a country parish. . . . Hospitable to a fault, and a thorough gentleman, people find it hard to quarrel with him. He may have softened and toned down the amenities of social life, but that is all. As a preacher, Mr. Cave is hard to criticise. He so seldom does himself justice. So busy is he during the week, he has no time to read or prepare his sermons as a rule, and so either repeats a string of well-worn platitudes, or loses himself in the maze of an involved argumentative discourse. I’ve heard him preach fine sermons, and with his splendid voice and commanding appearance, it is a pity he should give himself so little chance in the pulpit.”

The antiquary, whether local or general, cannot fail to be pleased with the book. It is a history in brief of the district as well as of Longridge itself, short chapters being given to the neighbouring parishes of Ribchester, Chipping, Grimsargh, Whitechapel, and Goosnargh. We had noted down some examples of carelessness, but they are of no great moment, and perhaps scarcely worth quoting—why, for instance, should Mr. Smith write of Canon Raine, instead of the well-known Canon Raine? We are glad to learn that the same pen is now engaged on a detailed history of Ribchester.



RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS IN CHESTER: By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. *Manchester, A. Ireland.* 8vo., pp. xviii., 175. Mr. Earwaker has done a good work in publishing this extensively illustrated volume on the Roman Remains found of late in repairing the north wall of the city of Chester. The book consists of a series of papers read before the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society, and reprinted by permission of the council. We here find in a single volume the official report on the discoveries by the city surveyor, papers (and discussions thereon) by the late W. Thompson Watkin, by W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., by E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., and by G. W. Shrubsole. The historical introduction by Mr. Earwaker is a fair and interesting summary of the whole question. We most cordially support his view that, as it is now known that the north wall is full of Roman remains, further explorations ought to be undertaken. If this was carefully and systematically done, “none can say what unexpected discoveries might not be made, and what new light might be thrown, not only on the history of Chester, but also on the history of the Roman occupation of England.” The recent discoveries have already increased the number of inscribed Roman stones previously found in Chester, during the past 300 years, from five to thirty-two. The illustrations, twenty-three in all, add very much to the value of this excellent book; they are all from the drawings of Mrs. Earwaker. Only 100 large paper copies have been printed, price 21s.; and 150 on small paper, price 12s. 6d.



LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ABRAHAM SHARP. By William Cudworth. *Sampson Low & Co.* 4to., pp. xvi., 342. Price 26s.—Abraham Sharp came of a family of substance in Little Horton, near Bradford. His father, John Sharp, was a yeoman and clothier, and during the Civil War period took a very active part for the Parliamentarians in the siege of Bradford. Subsequently, he accompanied General Fairfax throughout the Western Campaign as his financial secretary. At the close he was rewarded by Parliament by a certificate of good service signed by Fairfax, and accompanied by a gold medal struck in honour of the great General. His eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Sharp, M.A., one of the

ejected ministers, was a man of good parts, and from a branch of the same family sprang Archbishop Sharp. Abraham Sharp, being a younger son, was intended by his father for a commercial life, and was apprenticed to a mercer at York, but his tastes were opposed to such an occupation, and the deed of apprenticeship was revoked. After some unsettledness of life, during which the bent of his mind was altogether in the direction of mathematical studies and the indulgence of his skill in mechanical operations, Abraham Sharp was brought into contact with the Rev. John Flamsteed, who received the appointment of first Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich Observatory, in 1676. Mr. Flamsteed determined upon the construction of a mural arc at his own expense, which was finished in 1683, but proved an utter failure. In his extremity Flamsteed sought the aid of Abraham Sharp, who in 1688 was assisting him at Greenwich Observatory, and in about fifteen months he succeeded in constructing a mural arc much stronger than the former one. This was finished, having been divided and engraved by Mr. Sharp's own hand, in September, 1689; and from that time every observation which Flamsteed made assumed a tangible and permanent form. Mr. Flamsteed also employed Sharp in computing the places of many of the stars of his catalogue. The climate of the south of England not agreeing with Abraham Sharp's Yorkshire constitution, he was obliged to return to Horton Hall. This was in the year 1694. Up to the time of Flamsteed's death, in 1719, an extensive and friendly correspondence passed between Greenwich and Horton, during which time Abraham Sharp was forwarding his astronomical observations to Flamsteed and keeping up a correspondence with him and with many scientific men on mathematical and other subjects. The correspondence embraces a variety of subjects, the most interesting being the account it gives of the repeated difficulties thrown in the way of the publication of the *Historia Cælestis*, especially by Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Halley, and the new light which it throws on Abraham Sharp's share in the compilation and ultimate publication of that great work. He not only supplied Flamsteed with material for completing his catalogue of 3,000 fixed stars, included in this work, but he drew the charts of all the constellations visible in our hemisphere, and the planispheres of the northern and southern constellations, which were so beautifully drawn that no engraver in England could be found skilful enough to do justice to his neatness of penmanship. Flamsteed dying when only the first volume had been published, the work of completing and publishing the second and third volumes devolved upon Abraham Sharp and Joseph Crosthwait, Flamsteed's assistant at the time of his death. For all this lifelong devotion to astronomical science Mr. Sharp received no pecuniary reward, nor were his labours ever publicly recognised and acknowledged. He died a bachelor in 1742, and in the ninetieth year of his age.

Such is an outline of the life so interestingly told by Mr. Cudworth in the handsome and well-illustrated volume before us. It is chiefly based upon a mass of correspondence between Sharp and his contemporaries that has been placed in the editor's hands. He has made good use of his materials, and has added much to the interest and value of the work by the supplementary chapters. These deal with the lives of John Sharp the Parliamentarian, Rev. Thomas Sharp, John Sharp the Royalist, Archbishop Sharp, and with several families (Clarkson, Stansfeld, and Rooke) that have been intimately associated with the Sharps by marriage.



LINCOLN MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1598-1628. By A. Gibbons. *Mitchell and Hughes*. Imp. 8vo., pp. viii., 163. Price 15s.

LIBER ANTIQVVS HUGONIS WELLS. By A. Gibbons. *Lincoln: James Williamson*. 8vo., pp. x., 113. Price 10s. 6d.—These two volumes are the result of the patient labours of Mr. A. Gibbons, previously well known to genealogists as the author of "Early Lincoln Wills." To the first of the volumes is prefixed a valuable account of the existing state of the archives of the Bishop of Lincoln, which Mr. Gibbons has been recently in part arranging. The Episcopal Registers are a fine series, beginning in 1209, and rivalled only by those of York, which begin in 1214. The Transcripts of Parish Registers from 1585 for the County of Lincoln are practically complete. There are also valuable episcopal and archidiaconal, monastic and general visitations. Terriers, tithe books,

ecclesiastical court books, court rolls, deeds, etc., exist "in immense masses." The documents transcribed in this volume are the Marriage Licenses from a series of "Allegation Books" between 1598 and 1628, with the exception of a break from 1606 to 1612.

The second volume is priceless to the ecclesiologist or the antiquary; it is a transcript of the earliest of the episcopal registers—namely that of Bishop Wells from 1209 to 1235. It is by far the earliest record of the diocesan details of the Church of England that has yet been printed. Its value is enhanced by a brief historical introduction from the pen of Canon Perry.



A CATALOGUE OF WROUGHT AND CAST LEAD HEADS. Illustrated by R. T. Blomfield, M.A. *John Alfred Hunt*, Hoddesdon, Herts. This is no ordinary trade circular, or it would not obtain notice here. It is an artistically drawn catalogue, large folio size, of wrought and cast gutter heads and rain-water pipes of lead. This is the first attempt, so far as we are aware, of the present day to revert to the artistic use of lead in connection with architecture, which was so usual a feature of the best buildings, both ecclesiastical and domestic, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even to some extent of the sixteenth century. The plastic but yet enduring quality of the material readily lends itself to a great variety of treatment, whilst the lights and shades and the varied tinting of lead spouting readily blend with almost any variety of brick or stone work, and thus the building is spared the ill-effect of the crude angles and hard lines of cast iron. We have long thought that architects and builders, as well as all those interested in church or manor-house reparation were strangely neglectful of an admirable material, and we therefore most cordially welcome this catalogue, specially prepared for submission to architects. Should Mr. Blomfield draw a supplementary catalogue, it would be well to give some examples direct from Tudor, Jacobean, and Queen Anne work. Those interested in old plumbers' or workings in lead will find an illustrated article on Derbyshire examples in Vol. VIII. of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal. We are glad to hear that Mr. Hunt has just executed some gutters and gurgoyles for the old church of Barfreton. Lead is also a good material for cresting.



BOOKS RECEIVED, ETC.—Just before going to press we have received a magnificent volume on the *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, by Mr. Charles Lynam; it will be noticed at length in the July issue. Other volumes of that good *Mermaid Series of Old Dramatists* will be noticed in July; also the *Cistercian Abbey, Strata Florida*, by Mr. Williams; and two more volumes of *English Writers*, by Professor Morley.

Mr. Elliot Stock sends us the first three numbers of the *Library*, a new monthly magazine of bibliography and literature, price 8d. It is the organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. In addition to the technical information under the head of "the Library Chronicle," which must prove of the greatest service to our rapidly growing Free Library Committees, the magazine gives a variety of interesting and appropriate articles. There seems to be plenty of elbow room for this new venture, which is more than can be said for some of the fresh literary magazines that have been recently started. From the same publisher we have received the *Antiquary* and the *Bookworm*, and two other pleasant volumes, the notices for which are reserved till July.

A number of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, published by W. K. Morton, of Horncastle, and edited by Messrs. Grange & Hudson, has reached us; it is a Quarterly, price 1s. 6d. and seems to be bringing to light a good deal of original matter; but it strikes us as giving rather little for the money. The first number of another local quarterly is to hand, *Vannin Lioar*, which is the journal of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, edited by Mr. Kermode. The Society appears to be doing an excellent work: the natural history section somewhat predominating.

Messrs. Parker & Son send us the *Church Calendar for the Diocese of Worcester* for the current year (the 29th of issue). The editing of Canon Howe seems to have ensured the usual accuracy for which this calendar is noted.





LATTEN CRUCIFIX, C. A.D. 1200.

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1889.

Armourers and Cutlers in 1537.

BY THE HON. HAROLD DILLON, F.S.A.,

Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

THE following lists of the members of the Armourers' and Cutlers' Companies in the year 1537 are to be found, with those of the other City Companies, in one of the Chapter House Books now in the Public Record Office. Mr. Overend, F.S.A., drew my attention to the volume, and the lists here transcribed were selected as furnishing materials for the commencement of what, it is hoped, may in time be a catalogue of the names of those makers of arms and armour, who, whether English born or foreign workmen, designed and constructed the suits and weapons now remaining to us.

The date of the lists—1537—is a useful one, as among the names are probably those of the makers of the oldest suits of English-made armour in the Tower and other collections in this country.

It will be remembered that Henry VIII. early in his reign imported into England, Almain or German armourers; also workmen from Milan and other places; but in these lists there occur few, if any, foreign names. Many of the foreign workmen remained in this country and settled down, Anglicising their names more or less; but they do not appear to have belonged to the City Companies at this date.

The names have been arranged alphabetically for easier reference and addition to, and though the spelling of this Chapter House Book has been copied it probably varies in many instances from other notices of the same names; but in many cases the surname and Christian name being both given will help to identify a man, as in the case of Marryn, or Marion, the King's bladesmith, by both of which names he is mentioned in the State Papers. In the list of the cutlers here given we find Marion Garret, who was evidently the man referred to, and better known by his baptismal than by his surname. Others of Henry VIII.'s favourite workmen are referred to in a similar manner, as Asymus or Erasmus Kirkener, which surname is very often omitted.

The bladesmith, Marion, appears to have had some reputation, for in an inventory of Thomas Cromwell's goods a sword by him is mentioned.

ARMOURERS' COMPANY.

John Alleyn	James fennings	Willm Newman
Thomas Baker	John Gilton	Willm Parr
Nicholas Barker	Thomas Gonn	Robert Paycock
Robert Barker	Willm Gonn	Edmund Perkyns
George Brody	Richard Honnt	John Porter
Willm Brown	Willm Horsenayle	John Richmond
Robert Burkard	Robert Innes	Hugh Saunder
Willm Chamber	Robert James	Edward Sisson
Willm Cooke	Edmond Jerham	Robert Slayer
Richard Corke	Miles Jerham	Willm Smythe
Symond Cowper	Willm Kyngston	Robt Stanfeld
Peter Crowche	Richard Laycrofte	Rogier Tindal
John Downyng	Willm Lucreant	John Trowlope
John Edwyn	John Lymsey	Richard Ward
Richard Empson	Alex Maperley	Thomas Weller
Thomas ffen	Thomas Mylner	John Wolf

CUTLERS' COMPANY.

Willm Aleyne	Marion Garret	Myles a Northe
Thomas Atkynson	John Giles	Thomas Owen
Mighell Baker	Roger Griswell	Willm Page
Richard Barret	John Harryson	John Porter
John Barton	Wilm Haryson	John Ray
Robert Bell	Robert Haryson	Richard Rome
Hugh Boswell	John Hawkyns	Chad Scott
George Bowre	John Hayland	John Smythe
Symond Bowmer	Henr Heymond	Willm Smythe
Raufe Bryce	Hugh Holmes	John Sterop
John Butt	Nicholas Humfrey	John Symondson
Richard Carter	Thomas Jarson	Willm Symondson
Willm Chatborne	John Jerom	Willm Symondson
Thomas Clyff	Henry Johnson	John Thorneton
Richard Colynson	Robert Lashford	Robert Thorpp
Thomas Colynson	Cristofer a Lee	Willm Thorpp
John Crathorne	John Leyceter	Anthony Togyll
Roger Curwyn	Thomas Malynger	John Wilford
Robert Eltham	Willm Marler	Thomas Worme
Richard ffanser	Antony Messyngere	Arche Wykham
Thomas fyreby	John Myghell	John Yeward
John fforster		

In connection with these lists a catalogue of the tools to be found in an armourer's shop at the beginning of the sixteenth century may be of interest. Such a catalogue is found in a warrant dated Sep. 18, 1514, for implements required for the Brussels armourers working under the superintendence of an Englishman, John Blewbury, at Greenwich. These workmen had been brought over to England by Henry VIII., probably by the mediation of the Emperor Maximilian,

who, like the English king, took much interest in the armourers' art. In the great work by Hans Burgmair, entitled "Der Weiss Kunig," and giving a fanciful account of the Emperor and his exploits, there is a most interesting picture representing him visiting an armourer's shop. On the walls are seen suits of armour, and in the foreground are three armourers at work fashioning portions of a suit. On the work bench are seen a great variety of the tools used by such workmen, and the Imperial visitor is supposed to be learning the art and mystery, as in other pictures in the same volume he is acquiring a knowledge of various other handicrafts.

3RD HENRY VIII. (1514).

xvij Septembr Also payde by O^r Cōmaundement to John Blewbery for the neue fforge at Grenewiche made for the Armarers of Brussells these pcells ensuyng ffurste for a vyce xiiij^s iiij^d Itm for a greatte beke horne lx^s Itm for a smalle bek horne xvj^s Itm for a peyre of bellowes xxx^s Itm for a pype Stake iij^s iiij^d Itm for a Creste stake iiij^s Itm for a vysure stake iiij^s Itm for a hangynge pype stake iiij^s iiij^d Itm for a stake for the hedde pecys v^s Itm for two curace stakes x^s Itm for iiij peyre of Sherys xl^s Itm for iij platynge hamers viij^s Itm for iij hamers for the hedde pecis v^s Itm for a Creste hamer for the hedde pece xx^d Itm for ij hamers ij^s viij^d Itm for ij greve hamers iij^s iiij^d Itm for one meeke hamer xvj^d Itm for ij pleyne hamers ij^s Itm for ij platynge hamers ij^s Itm for two chesels w^t an helve viij^d Itm for a creste hamer for the curace xij^d Itm for ij Revetinge hamers xvj^d Itm for a boos hamer xij^d Itm for xj ffyls xi^s Itm for a payre of pynsors xvij^d Itm for ij payre of tongs xvj^d Itm for a harth stake vj^d Itm for ij chesels and vj ponchons ij^s Itm for a wat^r trowgh xvij^d Itm for a temperinge barelle xij^d Itm for one Andevyle xx^s Itm for vj stokks to sett in the Tolys x^s Itm for xvj doubles at xvj^d every doble xxj^s iiij^d Itm for xvij quarters of Colys vj^s ix in Alle xiiij^{ll} xvj^s xi^d.

We have in this list some seventy-eight tools, and of some of these, such as the stakes and hammers, there is a large variety. This may be taken as evidence of the high point to which the art of the armourer had reached, and contrasts strongly with the representation in Rôyal MS. 16 G. v., and given in Vol. xxv. of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 318, of a mail maker at work with only his pincers. We are not told how many of these Brussels armourers there were at Greenwich, but the number was probably at this period of Henry's reign not very considerable.

It will be noticed that there is no mention of metal* for the material of the armour to be made, though the *colys* are supplied, and apparently at thirty shillings a ton. We also may notice that the "barrel pro loricis rollandis," so often occurring in mediæval inventories, is not here mentioned, and from this we may presume that the

* In another document of this year iron is mentioned at 4s. 8d. for a hundred and a half, while steel for vambraces and gauntlets is quoted at 60s. for the same quantity.

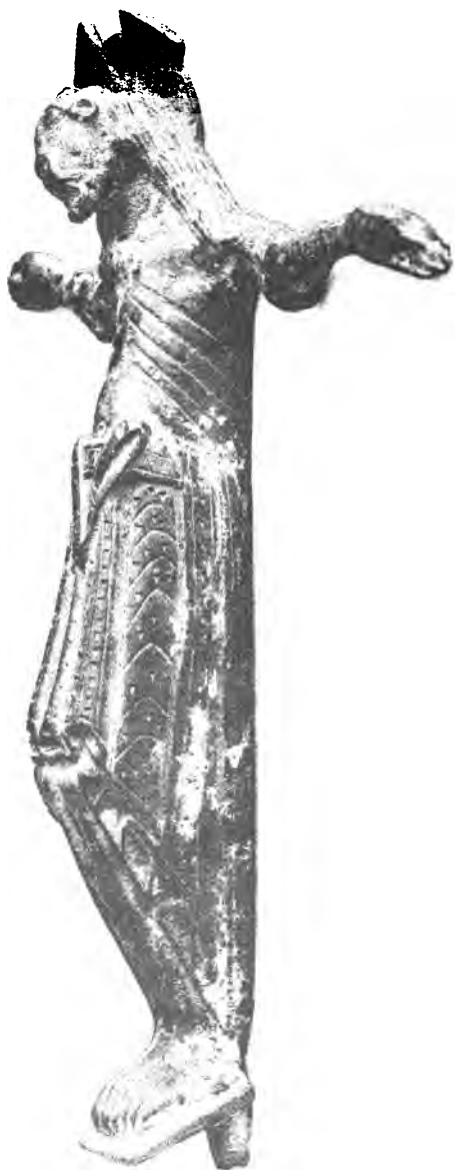
workshop was only for the making of plate armour, and that the chain mail gussets, falds or aprons, etc., belonging to a suit were made by other workmen, and that cleaning such defences did not come within the business of these armourers.

Whatever armour they did make would have to go to a mill afterwards for polishing and glazing, as it was called; and from the wages paid at this period in Germany to the different classes of armourers it does not appear that the polishers were considered inferior to the hammerers and cutters, as they received the same rate of pay. The designers, however, of many suits of the time of Henry VIII. must have been highly skilled workmen, as anyone may see by inspecting the suit now in the Tower made for that monarch, and weighing upwards of 92 lbs. No single point of the human frame is left unprotected, and yet the whole suit works as easily as a lobster's tail. There are some 232 pieces of metal in this suit, and except as regards the legs and arms hardly two pieces are alike in form. With reference to the tools mentioned the beke hornes were smaller anvils, and the stakes of different forms were for the same purpose as those seen now-a-days in a tinsmith's shop. The stokks were, perhaps, open wooden boxes in which to place the tools not in use, and fashioned like tubs.

The dobles at 16d. it is hard to define, but we may suggest that they were iron forms or moulds on which to make the pot helmets and morions. Very heavy objects, in shape resembling such head pieces, are sometimes met with and wrongly described as extra thick helmets, but the absence of rivets, or rivet holes, and their excessive weight point rather to their being the blocks on which these iron hats were made.

The crest stakes were, no doubt, stakes or small anvils on which the flutings so common in armour of this period were wrought, for the chronicler Hall speaks of Henry VIII. wearing "a crested almayne rivet"—that is, a fluted suit of armour, consisting of head-piece, gorget, back breast, and taces. The whole list is an interesting one, and the prices of the tools being given adds much to the value of this fragment of the history of armour-making in the sixteenth century.





LATTEN CRUCIFIX . . . A.D. 1200.

On an early Latten Crucifix found in a Holderness Church.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE small latten crucifix figured, nearly full size, on Plates xiv. and xv., is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the arms; its weight is about 9 ozs. It was found recently beneath the chancel floor of a Holderness Church, and is now in the possession of Rev. E. A. B. Pitman, Vicar of Old Malton. It is said that no metal crucifix dates before the tenth century. In the earliest examples our Lord is represented in a colobium, with sleeves reaching to the feet; but the gradual baring of the figure soon afterwards commenced. The crucified Saviour is always portrayed as living until the eleventh century, but afterwards as dead, or with agony depicted in the face.

This crucifix belongs to the Gothic type, in which the Saviour is represented after death and the body emaciated, in contradiction to the Byzantine type in which the Saviour is alive and the body much fuller. The early character of this crucifix is proved by the separation of the feet and the way in which they rest on the suppedanea, and also by the length of the kilted drapery fastened round the waist by a buckled girdle. The pose of the head, the length of the hair, and the beautiful cruciform nimbus are remarkable and noteworthy. The figure has probably been designed and wrought by an English artificer. There has been some little difference of opinion as to its date, but the most probable conjecture is the latter part of the twelfth century, or as late as A.D. 1200.

The exceptional value and interest pertaining to this crucifix arises from the fact that it is the only known example of about this date and style which is in a fairly perfect condition. Iconoclastic zeal has more or less mutilated other extant examples, and there can be no doubt that this figure was placed for safety in the position from which it has been recently recovered.

In the Archæological Museum, pertaining to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, are six small metal crucifixes of an early date, but all of them in a fragmentary condition. In the extensive collection of crucifixial figures in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, is a latten example of much the same size and proportions as the one here figured. The pose of the head and the features are somewhat similar; the knees are bent, and it has kilted drapery and girdle, but there is no nimbus round the head, and the feet and arms are imperfect. The Dublin figure is assigned to the twelfth century.

The Invasion of Ireland by William of Orange.

From an original manuscript in the Public Record Office.

TRANSCRIBED BY FLORENCE LAYARD.

It will interest readers of history to know that there is preserved in the Public Record Office a very curious old manuscript, entitled, "Relation of his Majestie's Expedition in Ireland, 1691." This "Relation" is not signed, but it is super-inscribed "Schomberg," and may have been written by Count Mainard Schomberg, after his father's death at the Battle of the Boyne. If this be so, it will be remarked that he speaks of himself in the third person when describing the actions in which he was wounded; or another suggestion may be offered, namely, that this MS. is the work of Count Charles, afterwards created Duke of Leinster, as both brothers were present in the campaign. The incorrect turns of phrases in the manuscript, and its defective spelling, show it to be the work of a foreigner; but with all its faults of diction, it is a valuable and vividly written narration of this Invasion of Ireland. It is evident on the face of it, that the writer has himself been an eye-witness of the scenes and engagements therein described, although he states in his prefatory title, that he has assisted himself in the task from facts "drawn out of letters."

His obvious motive has been to refute various false reports, and spurious accounts, which apparently were in circulation after the campaign was over, and which doubtless were propagated in all directions by the adherents of the deposed Sovereign. It will not be necessary here to speak any further of the contents of the manuscript; it will tell its own story, in the vigorous terse language of the writer. It is well worth the perusal of the curious reader, as this document has never before appeared in print, nor has it ever previously been transcribed.

1691.

RELATION OF HIS MAJESTIE'S EXPEDITION IN IRELAND, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE, DRAWN OUT OF LETTERS WRIT BY PERSONS OF QUALITY & CREDIT.

The Gazetts have given the Nation an account of the progress of his Majestie's arms in Ireland, & there has been a particular Relation of that Action at the River of the Boyne, published by Authority: But many have desired to see all that, layed together, which was parcelled out in the Gazetts, & all men observed the defectiveness of the printed Relation of that great Victory. I have therefore thought it might be of some service to the publik, to set this whole matter in one full and true light. The common Relations of Actions where Princes are, in person, are generally employed in setting forth the share that they had in them, & in making every thing that past,

depend and turn upon that : this made all people observe with wonder, & not without some indignation, that an Action, whose history is a panegyrick of him that conducted it, beyond all that Eloquence or Flattery can invent, was related in such a manner, as if, in reverse to the extravagant Vanity of counterfeite Hero's, for whom all things are raised farr above their true value, the designe had been, to lessen one of the greatest things that is in History. When the Earle of Portland* who ordered that Relation to be drawen, was asked by S^r Robert Southwell, if he thought he had done the King right, in setting out that part which he acted in it, as it ought to be : He answered, he was very sensible that it was extremely Defective there : but he could not help that, the King would not endure it otherwise. He hoped therefore, that others would doe the King right, thô he who was bound to obey his commands, was not suffered to doe it.

When Courage rises out of fierce & violent passions, it is often both proud & cruell, but when it springs from a Divine & truly Heroical temper, and has its last finishing, it is accompanied both with Clemency & Modesty. He that dares doe the greatest things that humane Nature can rise up to, finds in himselfe the pleasure of having done them to so high a degree that he wants nothing, & indeed can receive nothing from praise & applause, where as those that have not a greatnes of soul equal to that of their fortune, Court the false appearances of a Courage that does not belong to them.

The chiefe designe in publishing this, is to let the Nation see how happy they are, in a Prince that seems born to raise the honour & reputation of England which lasines and luxury have sunk so low. Therefore I have made hast to publish this Account, which I have drawn only from Letters, that thô they came from men of as much judgment as Candor, yet were writ in hast, & in a Camp that was in perpetual Motion & Action. *But I did not think fit to stay for a more particular account from Eye witnesses ; since I know that any Discourse of this kind, that is drawn from such Vouchers as I have before me, will be readely licensed in his Majestie's absence, whereas if I should delay the publishing of it till I should have the opportunities of making it more perfect, I might have the same restraints put on me, which obliged the Earle of Portland to be reserved in his Relation.*† If there appeare here Characters that exceed the greatest that are in History, yet I thought these would rather be lessened, than heightened by any of the Strokes of Art, & therefore I have writ this with an unaffected Simplicity, such as agreed best with the Subject. Words are not necessary, when things speak : And as it was a noble commendation of the Roman Historian, " that he had writ the lives of their Emperors with as much liberty as they had led them ; " so the true Rule in writing any part of the King's Story right, is to use as

* Count Bentinck, one of the favourite courtiers of William III., was appointed his Privy Councillor, Privy Purse, and Groom of the Stole, and created in 1689 Earl of Portland. He died in 1709, and his son, who succeeded him, was created in 1716 Duke of Portland, and became the ancestor of the present family of that name and title.

† All the lines in italics are erased in the original.

little pomp in setting it out, as he Himself does in performing it. The Preface is perhaps too long for the Discourse : but it required some introduction to excuse & justify the Writer, & the Subject is so rich, that when it is once broke in upon, it is not very easy to give over.

His Majesty sailed from High-Lake about Noon on Wednesday the 11th of June, having six Yachts & six men of war, commanded by S^r Clouesly Shovell,* and about 40 other ships attending him, the Wind was very bare, & the Weather very foggy, so that they were often forced to cast Anchor to stop Tides, & did not reach as far as Ramsey Bay, which is at the north end of the Isle of Man, till 10 of the clock on Friday night ; but Saturday morning, the Wind grew high, so that by half an hour after one, the King cast Anchor in Carrickfergus Bay, and landed at Carrickfergus, where he was received with all possible expressions of Joy and respect by the Duke of Schomberg† & the rest of the officers of the Army ; he rid that night to Belfast which lyes at 8 miles distance from it, & he as well as all that were about him were extreemly delighted to see 3 or 4 hundrid ships overspreading all that Spacious Bay. He found the Cannon were all safely arrived, & the Money, which as may be easily beleaved was no unacceptable thing to the Army, was landed the next day. There were all the marks of rejoycing both at sea & Land that was possible, the Ships firing, & fireworks & bonfires concluding the solemnity of the Reception. The next day being Sunday, Mr. Royce, one of his Majesties Chaplains, opened the Campayne by a most Eloquent Sermon preached on a very sutable Text “ Who through Faith subdued Kingdoms.”

The King found all things in good order at his Landing. Lieutenant General Douglas had marched with 10 or 12 thousand men to the frontiers, the bulk of the Artillery was at Hillsbrough, some of the great Cannon were kept on board to attend his Majesties moteons by Land, and the rest were sent forward to the same place, More Regments were dropping in every Tide. The only want was of Intelligence from the Enemy, none coming that could give any better then what was the publick talk of the Army. Sir Clousely Shovell was immediately despatched away with orders to find out the Earle of Torrington,‡ &

* Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, b. 1650 ; drowned Oct. 23, 1707.

† Armand Frederic Schomberg, Maréchal de France, Governor of Prussia, Minister of State, Generalissimo to His Electoral Highness of Brandenburg, Duke and Peer of England, General of the Army in Ireland, Master of the Ordnance, and Knight of the Garter. Born 1619, m. 1st, Johanna Elizabeth de Schomberg, his cousin ; 2nd, Damoiselle Susanne d'Aumale, d. of the Sieur d'Haucourt ; killed at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

‡ Admiral Herbert, commanding the Dutch and English Fleets, created Earl of Torrington. The title became extinct on the death of the 1st earl in 1716. The present Viscount Torrington is descended from Sir George Byng, created Viscount Torrington in 1721. William was incensed against Torrington on account of the losses suffered by the Dutch, and denounced him to parliament in the speech with which he opened the autumnal session. Torrington was tried by a court-martial at Sheerness, and honourably acquitted ; but the King deprived him of his command, and forbade him his presence.

to abide with him. After some dayes stay at Belfast & Hillsbrough, his Majesty advanced to Logh Brick Lane, june the 22d. Here a party that was sent out, advanced indiscreetly, too near the Enemy that lay at Dundalk, & so fell into an Ambuscade; there were about 30 of our men killed & wounded, & he that commanded the party was taken & examined; among the questions that were put to him, one was, "Whither the King was yet Landed or not?" It seemed strange to hear such a Question asked after the King had been 8 daies in Ireland. But the truth was, the Enemy was so deceived by the false Intelligence that their Friends in London gave them, that they depended upon it that the King's affairs in England were in so ill a condition that he durst not leave that Kingdome, & they were also made beleieve, that the English Troops, would for the greatest part goe over to them, as soon as they came near them: all this was so positively writ to them, that the true Intelligence that they had of the King's being in person in Ireland, together with the strength of his Army, was not beleieved, till this Captain fell into their hands: But if the Answers that he made, struck those that were upon the secret with a deep Consternation, the advantage of this Action did no less animate the Irish who had been so litle accustomed to things of this kind, that they might be forgiven a litle joy upon it, which they expressed by carrying the cloaths of the slain in triumph over all their Camp. The King came now to understand, that K. James his Army lay at Dundalk, consisting of 17 Regments of foot, 5 of horse & 4 of Dragoons, & that Sarsfield was about the Navan* with 15,000 more. And at this time, his Majesty had about him 16 Regments of foot, 32 squadrons of horse, and 7 of Dragoons. The two Armies lying now at 16 miles one from another. His Majesty did ride out himselfe on the 23^d as all wise did, to view the ground before the Army marched, & he advanced within 4 miles of the Enemy, to the place where the Skirmish had been the day before. He gave order to mend the High wayes for the Artillery & Wagons. And thô some thought they were impassable, he would hear of no difficulties and indeed overcame them all. Any other Enemy besids the Irish, would have made this passage very uneasy to him. But, while he was ordering matters with that precauteon, which so difficult a march required, he had news that the Enemy had retir'd from Dundalk to Ardee,† where they had encamped last year. So on the 26th he marched from Logh Bricklane to Neury, & from thence next day to Dundalk, which he found handsomly fortified, thô by the ruine of almost all the houses of the Toun to furnish stone. Here L. G. Dowglas joyned the Army with 20,000 men, who had been sent to Armagh to have come by the great road to Dundalk, in case the Enemy had kept the passes as was expected. The King ride on immediately allmost halfe way to Ardee, & sent some Dragoons foreward to discover how things stood there, & he intended to have

* Navan, market town on the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater rivers, 26 miles N.W. of Dublin, in Co. Meath.

† Ardee (in old Irish tongue, *Atherdee*, or town on the Dee), 12 miles N.W. of Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland.

pour'd in his hors that night upon them, but thô the Dragoons returned with some horses which *they had* they had taken, yet they brought such uncertain news, that he could not depend upon them, so here he lost a lucky opportunity ; for the Enemy brok up that some day about Noon from Ardee, and left 15 Troops of horse to disguise & defend their Retreat. They advanced 3 miles short of Drogheda, & next morning, at 3 of the Clock, they decamped in such hast, & apprehension of being pursued, that the King might at least have cut off those 15 troops, if he had had the certain intelligence of the state of their affairs.

It is certain that the Enimies retiring as the King advanced, did not a little dishearten them, especially their quitting those advantageous & almost impassable grounds between Neury & Dundalk. The Deserters that came to the King, said that it was given out in the Army, that the Enemy intending to draw the King to a batle, was resolved to let him come on, & give him a fair ground to draw up in, but this was too course to pass even upon Irish Soldiers. Others said that the Enemy apprehended that L. J. Dowglas with his body, might come behind them, & fall in between them & Drogheda, & so cut off their provisions. Others imputed it to a plain want of heart and courage, & this was most commonly beleaved. But if the Enemy yeilded ground to the King, they took care to leave him nothing else, for there was not a house nor an Inhabitant left in all these places that they abandoned ; everything was rifled & wasted to such a degree, that it was visible that French Troops were there, & that they carry their cruell and destroying Genius along with them, whither so ever they goe : Only they left their own sick men behind them, to perish for want & in misery, if the King had not given orders to take care of them : Others were left behind on other purposes, for at Ardee, a man & a woman were found near Major General Kirk's* Quarters, with considerable quantities of poison, going to poison the Wells. They were presently knockt down by the Soldiers, they confessing the crime, and gave also some account of the person that employed them, but since the matter is infamous, & what they said is not to be depended on, I doe not name him. But as the Enemy sent persons to destroy the Army by poisoning the Wells, they likewise betook themselves to the Infamous practice of imploying Assassins against the King's person, for among the Lord Tyrconnell's† papers that were afterwards taken, a Letter was found that had been writ by him at Ardee to Q : Mary at St. Germain's, in which he gave her a Melancholy account of their affairs, he writ that the Enemy were 40,000 strong, & furnished with all things necessary, whereas they were not above 25,000, & they were destitute of everything. The King was for fighting, but he himselve was against it, & he concluded that notwithstanding all her care of their affairs, he had

* The celebrated Percy Kirke, Colonel of the so-called Regiment of "Kirke's Lambs," famous for their courage and for their cruelty.

† Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, died 1691. He raised an immense force of half-wild peasants, ill-trained, and worse-armed, to assist King James II. in his advance on the Prince of Orange.

now no hopes but in Jones's Negotiation. It has been discovered since the falling upon that Letter, that Jones was an assassinate sent to murder the King. A fit practice for an Italian woman & an Irish Man to correspond about. The enemy in this Retreat, had many Councils of War. All the Officers advised K. James to retire behind the Shannon & there to Lie upon a defensive, till he should see what the French Fleet Should doe, for as they reckoned that as it was superior to the King's in Strength, so they flattered themselves with hopes that some of the King's Ships would go over to them : their party at London had also assured them that there would be commotions both in England and Scotland, they knew also that a Fleet of Frigatts & Maloyans would be sent from France to burn all the King's Provision ships, & by this means he would both be shut within Ireland, & not be able æither to goe or send over releefe to England, likewise be starved in Ireland for want of provisions from England, & when his affairs should be brought into this distresse, then it would be easy to repasse the Shannon and retrieve that which was now to be abandoned to him. All that was offered in opposition to this, was, that if Dublin were abandoned, that was upon the matter the losing of all Ireland, which would follow the fate of that City, & that upon such a Retreat or rather flight, the Army would lose heart, that it would not be possible to keep them together ; upon this it was that K. James resolved to Lie near the Boyne & to put all to hazard in a batle there, where indeed the advantage was vastly great at this time, from this it was not possible to divert him by all that either the Irish or French could say to him, who both agreed in this, tho' they differed almost in all other things. But K. James was inflexible, so every one of his Army, Lamenting the fate that seemed to be upon him, resolved to doe the best he could.

On the 28th the King rode out towards Ardee where he encamped on the 29th, and on the 30th he advanced to the River of the Boyne, his tent being pitched a mile from it, & as far above Drogheda. That night he slept only 3 hours, and next day he risd at one, & was on horse-back by two, & by 3 of the Clock he brought his Army in sight of the Enemy ; while he was waiting for his Artillery, he rid along the River viewing them, being then within Musket shot of them, there was then with him the Prince, the D. of Schomberg, the Prince of Hess D' Armstat, the D. of Ormond, * Mr. Boyle, & some other persons of Quality. The Enemy observing a Company of persons of Quality moving in such a manner, concluded that the King was among them, & upon that they drew down two pieces of 6 pound ball, from the ford a litle higher, & planted them opposite to the place where the King was, & began to play : The second shot past so closs to his Majesties back, upon the blade of his right Shoulder, that it carried off a hand breath of his cloaths, shirt and all, & made a wound that at first sight lookt very terrible ; it drew about a Spoonful of blood, & lookt as if it had been burnt &

* James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, b. 1610 ; d. 21 July, 1688.

discoloured, as big as the palm of one's hand. It is not easy to express with what terrour all that saw it, were struck, only his Majesty did not at all appeare concerned, nor was there the least alteration in his Countenance when he was asked, "how he did?" he raised himself a litle in his Stirrops, & said, "it was nothing, all was well;" he could not be perswaded to goe to his Tent, only he Lighted & suffered Dr. Hutton his first Physician & Mr. Vanloon his Surgeon to view it, & there was no small difficulty in perswading him even to doe that; It gave an unspeakable joy to all about him, when they assured them that it was only skin deep; A plaister was put upon it, & his Majesty was so earnest to be again on horse back, that he might show himselfe to his Army, that he would not stay till he should be shifted, only he put on another Coat, & so he continued on horse back above 5 hours after that; It was indeed necessary that he should show himselfe as soon as might be; for as his presence was that that gave life to all, so it getting abroad that a Cannon ball had touched him, a silence & a consternation ran through the whole Army, which was presently dissipated when his Majesty was seen riding about & in good health, without the least change in his looks or behaviour, & when all persons were making their compliments to him, his answer to them all was, "It was nothing." And with a Modesty that was equal to his Courage, he seemed out of Countenance when the matter was magnified so much, for indeed every man lookt on it as if a new life had been given himselfe, & considering this as a manifest indication of a special blessing of God that watched over the King. It was during this present consternation that one of the French deserters went away, for he was soon after that mist, & probably it was he that Carried the news to the Enemies Camp, which was from that sent to France of his being killed, that has occasioned all that mad extravagance of joy, that by directions from the Court has run over France, to such an excesse that it has appeared that they thought they could not rejoyce enough for being delivered from so formidable an Enemy: this transport of joy, together with all the brutal instances in which it has showed itself, seemed all that was wanting to give the King's Character its full Lustre in the World: The Erecting Trophies & Triumphal Arches to princes are the effects of force & flattery, whereas such an Universal extasy of joy over a whole Kingdom has given the most evident demonstrations possible, that they have just apprehensions of that King, at the same time that they express such a barbarous hatred to him. But as the enemy found to their cost next day, that he was both alive and well, so perhaps er'e long France may be likewise assured of it by marks of the same Nature. So unusual an accident & such an extraordinary deportment as the King showed upon it, deserved to be a litle insisted on.

To be continued.

The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Chelmsford.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE convent of the friar-preachers of Chelmsford stood in Moulsham, a suburb of the town, near the river Can, and a little above the present gaol. It was a small house, and accommodated at most about twenty-four friars. It cannot have been founded by Malcolm king of Scotland, as Camden, Speed, Weever, and others say, for the fourth and last sovereign of that name died five years before St. Dominic was born. It may be conjectured that Malcolm founded a hospital or religious house, which was afterwards made over to the friars; but this must have been done at least with the sanction of the abbot and monks of Westminster, to whom Moulsham belonged, so that it is probable that the friars were indebted to them for their establishment here. The house is said to have been dedicated to St. Dominic, and it must be dated later than the year 1234.

The friar-preachers of Chelmsford first come into notice in 1277, when Edward I. was at Havering, in Essex, and April 18th, sent them an alms of 10s. by the hand of F. Ralph, to provide them with a day's food.¹ In 1289, this king at *Ralegh*, about Aug. 21st, gave them an alms for three days' puture:² and Queen Eleanor of Castile, Sept. 5th, bestowed a gift of 40s.³ The executors of the latter, soon after Michaelmas, 1291, paid 100s. for this convent to F. William de Hotham, through J. de Berewyk.⁴

In 1325, whilst Edward II. was staying at the abbey of Coggeshall, these friars, Dec. 18th, made a present of 243 apples to him.⁵ Next day, the king arrived at Chelmsford, and sent them an alms of 8s., by the hand of F. John de Northho, for a day's food, being the allowance for 24 religious.⁶ Edward III. paid a visit to this town, in July, 1342, when the friars met him in procession, and he gave them, on the 31st, with his own hand, an alms of 3s. 4d.⁷

A mortmain license was granted, June 20th, 1341, for John Baldewyne of Chelmsford, chandler, jun., Joan, widow of William le Vynetor of Chelmsford, and John her son, and John le Smyth also of this town, to assign each 12. of land to the friars, for enlarging their homestead; and also for the friars to make an underground conduit from a spring in Chelmsford fields to their house.⁸

Elizabeth de Burgh, lady de Clare, by will dated Sept. 25th, 1355, and proved Dec. 3rd, 1360, bequeathed 40s. "as freres

¹ Rot. garder, de oblat. et elem. regis, 5 Edw. I.

² Rot. elem. regis, 17-18 Edw. I.

³ Rot. hospit. regine, 17 Edw. I.

⁴ Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

⁵ Hospic. regis: rot. de presentis, 19 Edw. II.

⁶ Rot. garder. de partic. expens. forinsec, 19 Edw. II.

⁷ Treas. of Rec. of Excheq., Vol. A. ¹⁰/₁₀.

⁸ Rot. 15 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 45.

precheours de Chelmsford." *Elizabeth de Bohun*, countess of Northampton, May 31st, 1356, bequeathed 20*l.* to the same. *Humfrey de Bohun*, earl of Hereford and Essex, and lord of Brecon, by will dated Oct. 10th, and proved Oct. 20th, 1361, bequeathed 10*l.* to these friars, to pray for him. *Sir John de Plaiz*, by will of June 22nd, 1385, proved July 16th, 1389, bequeathed five marks to every house of friars-mendicant in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge. *Lady Alice Nerford*, baroness de Neville, by will of Mar. 21st, 1393-4, proved May 31st following, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to the friars here. *Margaret Rokell*, by will of June 8th, proved July 11th, 1427, bequeathed 20*s.* each F.F. John Rokell, Master John Ashwell, and Master John Tyll. *Sir Henry Marney* knt., lord Marney, Dec. 22nd, 1523, willed that his executors, immediately after his death, should cause a trental of masses to be said for his soul, and for the souls of Sir William Marney his grandfather and dame Katharine his wife, and Sir Robert Marney his great grandfather and his wife, Sir John Marney and dame Joan his wife, and for the souls of his two wives, Thomasine and Elizabeth; also for the souls of Thomas Marney and his other children, first at Scala Coeli in Westminster, at the Friars Observant at Greenwich, at each of the four orders of friars in London, at the Blackfriars in Chelmsford, at the crossfriars and greyfriars in Colchester, and at the friars at Maldon; will proved, June 15th, 1525.⁹ The princess *Mary*, afterwards queen, in Jan. 1536-7, delivered 5*s.* to one Biggs, for the friars of Chelmsford.¹⁰

A few of the religious of this house come under particular notice. *F. Robert de Chelmsford* probably belonged to it. He was the companion of F. Walter de Winterbourne (the king's confessor, and afterwards cardinal of Sta. Sabina) with whom he went, early in 1289, into Guienne, in the king's service. At the royal request they both attended the king's esquire Albin in his sickness, and for the expenses incurred in that service, and for a pair of boots each, they received, Mar. 25th, the sum of 10*s.* 4*d.* They had allowed them, June 14th, 8*s.* 8*d.* for small and necessary expenses, and for the tailor's work of their summer garments. On his journey back to England, in August of the same year, F. Robert met with a severe injury, so that at Canterbury, Aug. 16th, the king paid 15*d.* for the cart which had conveyed him, in one day, from Dover to that city.¹¹ *F. Thomas de Langford*, it is said, was born at Langford, not far from Malden, in Essex; learned his humanities with the friar-preachers of Chelmsford, to whose convent he afterwards belonged, and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. He excelled in general literature, was keen in philosophy, well versed in Scripture, skilful in scholasticism, and well read in history. He flourished about the year 1314, and wrote: 1, *Chronica ab orbe condito usque ad suam ætatem*. 2, *Postilla super Job* which Lusitanus says was neither unlearned nor un-

⁹ Nicholls: Royal Wills. Nicolas: Test. Vet. Blomefield: Norfolk. Bentley: Excerpt. Hist.

¹⁰ Royal Collection, 17 B. XXVIII., f. 76. Brit. Mus.

¹¹ Rot. elemos. regis, 17-18 Edw. I.

worthy of perusal. 3, *Sermones per totum annum*. 4, *Varia disputationes*.¹² A writ of arrest was issued, Oct. 12th, 1355, against *F. William Jordan*, and when captured he was to be taken to Chelmsford and delivered to the prior or his *locum tenens*, and to *F. Geoffrey de Leghes*, or to either of them.¹³ It appears that he went abroad without a royal license, probably to the Roman court in the matter of the quarrel between the king and the bishop of Ely.¹³ By the master-general of the order in 1397, were assigned to this convent, *F. John Ruscelis*, June 2nd; *F. John Ande*, June 20th, for two years; and *F. John Cogeshale*, June 22nd, with leave to visit and stay with Squire Cogeshale (cum armigero Cogeshale)¹⁴ who was probably his eldest brother. *F. Thomas Ycorerayn*, of the convent of Athenry in Ireland, died at Chelmsford in 1428; he did many good things for his native convent, before he came into England.¹⁵

There are now no means of ascertaining the quantity of land immediately attached to this priory. The community, in 1535, possessed the clear yearly revenue of 9*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, of which the tenth to the crown was 18*s.* 7½*d.*¹⁶ Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, reported to Thomas Cromwell, in Nov., 1538, that he had just suppressed fourteen houses of friars, mostly in the eastern counties, and the last of them was the Black Friars of Chelmsford.¹⁷ The buildings, site, and lands soon found tenants; and at Michaelmas, 1539, the possessions of the late convent were thus enumerated:—

The house and site of the late priory in the hamlet of Mulsehame, with all buildings, barns, gardens, orchards, etc., within the site and precincts; a croft called *le Gravell pytts*, in Great Badowe, subject to the rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* to the crown, as of the manor of Great Badowe; a croft in the parish of Wryttell, late in the holding of William Aylenoth; a croft of 2*a.*, late in the holding of Richard Love of Mulsehame; a croft of 4*a.*, late in the holding of John Carter: all let on a crown lease, July 2nd, 1539, for 21 years from the last Michaelmas, at the yearly rent of 32*s.* 2*d.* to Thomas Mildmay, gent., one of the auditors of the court of augmentations. A croft in the parish of Wryttell, in holding of Edward, heir of Will. Aylenoth, for 2*s.* 6*d.*; but it turned out that it was the same croft included in the lease. A croft near *le Spitell Howse*, in holding of John Turner, at 6*s.* 8*d.*, but being copyhold and part of the demesnes of Mulsham, it reverted to the lord of the manor, and the rent was extinguished. Total yearly rents, 41*s.* 4*d.*; reduced to 32*s.* 2*d.*

Several tenements, all except four being in Moulsham, were let by the year. Tenement, with garden adjacent, near the gate of the house, held lately (1539) by John Nytell, then by Robert Maunche, void from Lady-day to Michaelmas, 1541, then held by — Percyce,

¹² Pitseus. Quetiff et Echard.

¹³ Pat. 19, Edw. III., m. 6d.

¹⁴ Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romæ.

¹⁵ Clarendon's MSS. Vol. xx., fol. 51: Old MSS. Brit. Mus.

¹⁶ Valor Ecclesiasticus.

¹⁷ Miscel. Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, Vol. VIII., No. 117, orig.

16s. Tenement, with garden adjacent, unoccupied till Lady-day, 1539, then held by William Pettes, 13s. 4d. Tenement held by John Dunmow, 6s. 8d. Tenement, and garden held by the same, 6s. 8d. Tenement and garden held by Richard Byrde, 7s. 8d. Tenement and garden held by Thomas Wheler, 13s. 4d. Tenement next to the Greyhound Inn, held by *, but void from Michaelmas, 1540, for a twelvemonth, 8s. Tenement and garden held by Richard Love, 10s. Tenement and garden held by John Tyler or Taylor, but void from Michaelmas, 1540, for a twelvemonth, then occupied by him again, 4s. Tenement and garden held by * Peers, 8s. Tenement held by mother Kyng, 6s. 8d. Rent of a tenement in Great Badowe, called Draks, 2s. 4d. Tenement held by Thomas Fusse, 6s. 8d. Three tenements in Spryngfield Lane, in Spryngfield parish, one held by John Salmon, another by John Adams, and the third by the widow of Thomas Berners, 28s. Total yearly rents, 6l. 17s. 4d. Total yearly value, 8l. 18s. 8d., reduced to 8l. 9s. 6d.

Repairs of the property cost, in 1539, 17s. 6d.; in 1540, 4l. 1s. 3d.; in 1541, 59s. 9d.; and in 1542, as some portions had become ruinous, and needed patching up, 16s. 1d. for Wheler's tenement, 18s. for Percy's, 14s. 8½d. for those in Spryngfield Lane, 20d. for Pettes', 10s. for Taylor's, and 16s. 8d. for the tenement near the Greyhound.¹⁸

Such was the condition of the property whilst it was in the hands of the crown, and William Mildmay was collector of the rents. The particulars for the sale of all that had been leased to Mildmay (we have not traced the descent of the other lands) was made out, June 16th, 1542, for Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca, settled in London.¹⁹ He received the grant of the rent and reversion of possession, Sept. 9th following, for twenty years' purchase (28l. 18s. 4d.) to be held by him and his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite, by the 100th part of a fief and the yearly rent or tithe of 13s. 3d.²⁰ From Bonvisi the property was passed to Mildmay; and in that family, seated at Moulsham, it has remained for many generations. The site of this house is still called *The Friars*. The building was excellent, being a composition of brick, flint, and freestone. The kitchen, standing nearly to the year 1770, was looked on as a great curiosity, on account of the roof being supported and decorated in the manner of the Theatre at Oxford. But now there are no remains.²¹

¹⁸ Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., No. 96. Et annis seq.

¹⁹ Particulars for grants, 34 Hen. VIII.

²⁰ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 1., m. 14 (13).

²¹ History of Chelmsford.

The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III).

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THIS record, the contents of which are now printed for the first time, is probably the most important one yet remaining which illustrates the heraldry of King Edward the Third's reign. It exists in the shape of a vellum book, and is preserved among the Ashmolean MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In the year 1812, when the Ashmolean collection was, it would seem, in a state of some confusion, this book came under the Rev. D. T. Powell's notice as not being catalogued in any of the lists of those MSS. He at once perceived the great value of its contents, both for historical and genealogical purposes, and made careful fac-similes, in like colours, of all but a few of the arms. The volume containing these fac-similes afterwards found its way to the British Museum, having been purchased by the Trustees at the sale of the Wellesley Library, at Sotheby's, in June, 1868. It is now No. 26,677 of the Additional MSS.

Owing to Mr. Powell's shortcomings as a reader of medieval caligraphy, many of his renderings of the names, written over the shields in the Roll, are inaccurate. Although, therefore, for the purposes of the present publication, I took my text in the first instance from his copy, I went to Oxford in the summer of 1886, and carefully collated the whole with the original.

At the end of every entry in this edition is given the folio and space appertaining to each shield in the Ashmolean MS., and these are preceded by square brackets containing the folios and spaces of the corresponding shields in the Museum copy. It will be observed that Mr. Powell did not deal with the coats consecutively throughout, and that he has misplaced several.

In Black's catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS., this Roll is numbered 804, and assigned to some year between A.D. 1345 and 1351.

The Roll.

		Powell.	Orig.
		fo.	sp. fo. sp.
1. Or, semy of fleurs-de-lis Sa.	Sir costyn Mortimer.	[1, 1]	2 ^b 10
2. Chequy Or and Gu., a bend Erm.	Clifton.	[1, 2]	2 ^b 11
3. Or, semy of fleurs-de-lis Sa.; a label of three pendants Gu.	— Mortymer, le niueue.	[1, 3]	2 ^b 12
4. Sa., a cross engrailed Or; a baston Arg.	Sire Jon Vfford.	[1, 4]	3, 1
5. Gu., a cross recercellée Arg.; a baston Az.	Benhale.	[1, 5]	3, 2
6. Sa., a cross engrailed Or; a baston gobony Arg. and Gu.	Sir Edmund Vfford.	[1, 6]	3, 3
7. Gu., frettée Or; a label of three pendants Az.	Audele.	[1, 7]	3, 4
8. Arg. (diapered), on a bend Sa. three cross crosslets fitchée in pale of the field.	Causton.	[1, 8]	3, 5

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
9. Gu., frettée Or; a label of three pendants Az. charged with a mullet of the field.	Audele le niueue.	[1, 9] 3, 6
10. Sa., a bend engrailed Arg. fimbriated Gu. betw. two cotises Or.	Welyngton.	[1, 10] 3, 7
11. Erm., on a chief Gu. three lozenges conjoined in fess Vair	Gerbrigge.	[1, 11] 3, 8
12. Gu., three bars gemelles Or, and on a canton Arg. five billets Sa.	Hynggelose.	[1, 12] 3, 9
13. Or, on a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. three escallops Arg.; in the dexter chief an annulet . . .	Heminall (in a modern hand above "Menhall" erased).	[1, 13] 3, 10
14. Sa., a pale fusilly Arg.	Furnewys.	[1, 14] 3, 11
15. Paly of six Arg. and Gu.	Fobert fiez neell (in another hand).	[1, 15] 3, 12
16. Per pale Or and Gu., a lion passant Arg.	Joh' Plays.	[1, 16] 3 ^b 1
17. Gu., a chief Or.	Wauton.	[1, 17] 3 ^b 2
18. Gu., two lions passant Erm.	s' th' ffelton (above is Ammonde).	[1, 18] 3 ^b 3
19. Gu., a swan Arg.	s' thm's Dale.	[1, 19] 3 ^b 4
20. Or, on a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. three escallops Arg.; in the dexter chief a pierced mullet Az.	Menhall.	[1, 20] 3 ^b 5
21. Arg., three lions' heads erased Gu.	[blank] Lukard.	[2, 1] 3 ^b 6
22. Chequy Or and Gu., a canton Arg.	[blank] Raynes.	[2, 2] 3 ^b 7
23. Or, crusilly and a chevron Gu.	[blank] Holebroke.	[2, 3] 3 ^b 8
24. Chequy Or and Gu., a canton Erm.	s' tho's Reynes.	[2, 4] 3 ^b 9
25. Arg., a chief indented dancettée Gu.	s' Edward Hengaue.	[2, 5] 3 ^b 10
26. Az., three crescents Arg.	s' Edm' Thorp'.	[2, 6] 3 ^b 11
27. Gu., three bars gemelles Or and a canton Erm.	[blank] Ingelose.	[2, 7] 3 ^b 12
28. Az., a cross Or.	s' Rauf Scheltoff.	[2, 8] 4, 1
29. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Gu.; a canton Erm.	Iskynsall.	[2, 9] 4, 2
30. Az., on a cross Or an annulet Sa.	Schelton.	[2, 10] 4, 3
31. Gu., a bend Arg. billetty Sa.	s' tho's Moriewes.	[2, 11] 4, 4
32. Erm., a saltire engrailed Gu.	s' Will' Scargyl.	[2, 12] 4, 5
33. Gu., two lions passant Erm., crowned Or.	s' tho's ffeltoff.	[2, 13] 4, 6
34. Az., a fess betw. two chevrons Arg.	s' Will' tendringe.	[2, 14] 4, 7
35. Barry lozengy of six Arg. and Gu.	s' Will' fitz Willam.	[2, 15] 4, 8
36. Arg., a chevron Gu. betw. three cross croslets botonnée fitchée Az.	s' Joh' Schardelow.	[2, 16] 4, 9
37. Quarterly Arg. and Sa., on a baston Gu. three mullets Or.	s' Will' Caly.	[2, 17] 4, 10
38. Chequy Or and Az., a fess Arg.	Clyfford.	[2, 18] 4, 11
39. Quarterly Arg. and Sa., on a baston Gu. three mullets Or, and over all a label of as many pendants of the last.	Caly.	[2, 19] 4, 12
40. Vert, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Arg.	Herpyng ^h m.	[2, 20] 4 ^b 1
41. Arg., on a chevron Gu. three cross croslets botonnée fitchée of the field.	Wyltyn.	[3, 1] 4 ^b 2

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
42. Erm., three chevrons Sa.	Rypes.	[3, 2] 4 ^b 3
43. Az., an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Arg.	s' Johan Shyryok.	[3, 3] 4 ^b 4
44. Or, a lion saliant Gu.	s' Sim' ffeibrig'.	[3, 4] 4 ^b 5
45. Chequy Or and Sa., a fess Erm.	Calthorpe.	[3, 5] 4 ^b 6
46. Arg., on a bend Az. betw. three cross croslets botonnée fitchée . . . as many eagles displayed Or.	s' th' Gyssyng'.	[3, 6] 4 ^b 7
47. Arg., a chevron Gu. betw. three lions ramp. Sa.	bourne.	[3, 7] 4 ^b 8
48. Sa., three martlets Arg.	Nawnton.	[3, 8] 4 ^b 9
49. Gu., a cross patonce and botonée Arg.	Aton.	[3, 9] 4 ^b 10
50. Arg., a chevron betw. three round buckles Sa.	Croxford.	[3, 10] 4 ^b 11
51. Gu., a cross patonce and botonée Arg.; in the dexter chief an annulet Az.	Aton.	[3, 11] 4 ^b 12
52. Arg. three inescutcheons Sa.	Loudham.	[3, 12] 5, 1
53. Gu., a cross patonce Or, and label of three pendants Az.	Latemer.	[3, 13] 5, 2
54. Gu., a bend fusilly Or.	Mershall'	[3, 14] 5, 3
55. Arg., three castles triple-towered Gu.	Arfeis.	[3, 15] 5, 4
56. Barruly (of 12) Arg. and Az., on a canton Gu. a lion passant Or.	Hallys.	[3, 16] 5, 5
57. Arg., a bend betw. six cross croslets fitchée Sa.	Kawston.	[3, 17] 5, 6
58. Gu., a chevron betw. three eagles displayed Arg.	Crull.	[3, 18] 5, 7
59. Az., a cross Or	shelton.	[3, 19] 5, 8
60. Chequy Or and Sa., a fess . . .	Calthorp.	[3, 20] 5, 9
61. Or, three chevrons Sa.	Manne ("Manney" in later hand).	[4, 1] 5, 10
62. Arg., on a chief Vert three pierced mullets Or.	Drwry.	[4, 2] 5, 11
63. Az., three chevrons Or.	Aspall.	[4, 3] 5, 12
64. Sa., an eagle displayed Arg. armed Gu.	boyland.	[4, 4] 5 ^b 1
65. Sa., a bend of fusils conjoined Or.	[blank] Hertford.	[4, 5] 5 ^b 2
66. Gu., on a chief indented Arg. two pierced mullets Sa.	s' John Hoo.	[4, 6] 5 ^b 3
67. Gu., three covered cups Arg.	Argentein.	[4, 7] 5 ^b 4
68. Arg., three crescents Gu.	s' Will' Butvileyn.	[4, 8] 5 ^b 5
69. Az., three pierced cinquefoils Arg.	s' Joh' tylneye. (Above is written "fytton.")	[4, 9] 5 ^b 6
70. Gu., a cross engrailed Arg.	s' Will' Ingesthorp.	[4, 10] 5 ^b 7
71. Gu., a cross Arg. within a bordure engrailed Or.	s' Joh' Carb . . . al.	[4, 11] 5 ^b 8
72. Per fess Arg. and Gu., an annulet counterchanged, and in chief two mullets Sa. pierced Or.	[No Name.]	[4, 12] 5 ^b 9
73. Paly of six Or and Gu., a chief Erm.	s' John Geny.	[4, 13] 5 ^b 10
74. Quarterly Arg. and Az., on a bend Sa. three owls Or.	s' Joh' le Groos.	[4, 14] 5 ^b 11
75. Az., an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Or.	s' tho's Geny.	[4, 15] 5 ^b 12
76. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa., crowned . . ., and a label of three pendants Gu.	Stapulton.	[4, 16] 6, 1

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
77. Az., three pierced cinquefoils Or within a bordure engrailed Arg.	} bardolffe.	[4, 17] 6, 2
78. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa., crowned . . . and charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis Or.		
79. Or, a saltire lozengy Gu. and Vair.	} Stapillton.	[4, 18] 6, 3
80. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm.		
81. Or, a saltire lozengy, Gu. and Vair; a label of three pendants Arg.	} Willington. Nerford.	[4, 19] 6, 4 [4, 20] 6, 5
82. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm., collared		
83. Chequy Or and Az., on a canton Gu. a lion ramp. Erm.	} [Willington; in modern hand.]	[5, 1] 6, 6
84. Sa., a fess engrailed Erm. betw. three boars' heads of the second coupéd at the neck, tusked Arg.		
85. Az., six escallops Or.	} Nerfforde.	[5, 2] 6, 7
86. Erm., two chevrons Sa.		
87. Or, a chief indented Sa.	} s' Joh' Warrenne.	[5, 3] 6, 8
88. Arg., crusilly and a lion ramp. tail forked and knotted Gu.		
89. Sa., a cross engrailed Or, and in the dexter chief an annulet Arg.	} bagworthe.	[5, 4] 6, 9
90. Erm., a lion ramp. tail forked and knotted Gu.		
91. Per pale Az. and Gu., a lion ramp. Erm. and label of three pendants Or.	} Ratilysdown. Illey.	[5, 5] 6, 10 [5, 6] 6, 11
92. Per pale Az. and Gu., a lion ramp. Erm., crowned Or.		[5, 7] 6, 12
93. Lozengy, Erm. and Gu.	} s' John Haveryng.	[5, 8] 6 ^b 1
94. Az., a lion ramp. Arg., and label of three pendants Gu.		
95. Az., semy of fleurs-de-lis Arg.	} Vfforde.	[5, 9] 6 ^b 2
96. Arg. [diaper], three cocks Sa., jelloped, beaked and legged Az.		
97. Erm., a maunch Gu.	} breus.	[5, 10] 6 ^b 3
98. Az., a fess engrailed betw. three escallops Arg.		
99. Or, on a cross Gu. five escallops Arg.	} [Oldhall; in modern hand.]	[5, 11] 6 ^b 4
100. Arg., a lion ramp. gardant Gu., armed Az.		
101. Gu., three in escutcheons Erm.	} [Oldhall; in modern hand.]	[5, 12] 6 ^b 5
102. Arg., a lion ramp. gardant, Gu., armed Az., and a label of three pendants of the last.		[5, 13] 6 ^b 6
103. Az., a lion ramp. gardant Or, armed and langued Gu.	} Rokelle.	6 ^b 7
104. Arg., a fess and in chief two crescents Gu.		
105. Az., a lion ramp. gardant Or, armed and langued Gu., charged on the shoulder with a pierced mullet, Sa.	} geffray Coluile.	6 ^b 8
106. Erm., a chief lozengy Gu. and Vair.		
107. Arg., a cross engrailed quar- terly Gu. and Sa.	} Harlyng.	[5, 14] 6 ^b 9
180. Az., a bend Arg. voided Or, betw. two cotises dancettée of the second.		
	} Cokeny.	[5, 15] 6 ^b 10
	} Calthorp de erthenley.	[5, 16] 6 ^b 11
	} Wellewike.	[5, 17] 6 ^b 12
	} Seteryngton alias bygod [beneath this is: "by- good"].	[5, 18] 6 ^b 12
	} gerard Hourun.	[5, 19] 7, 1
	} stormyn.	[5, 20] 7, 2
	} No name.	[6, 1] 7, 3
	} Hethersete.	[6, 2] 7, 4
	} Watsand.	[6, 3] 7, 5
	} Hethersette	[6, 4] 7, 6
	} [Corbrigge; in modern hand]	[6, 5] 7, 7
	} No name.	[6, 6] 7, 8
	} Poyerd.	[6, 7] 7, 9

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
109. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the 1st quarter an eagle displayed Vert.	Pakyngham.	[6, 8] 7, 10
110. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vairy Or and Vert, 2 and 3, Gu.	Peuerell.	[6, 9] 7, 11
111. Arg., a chevron betw. three mullets Gu.; on an escutcheon of pretence of the first a lion ramp. Vairy Or and Vert.	No name.	[6, 10] 7, 12
112. Lozengy Or and Sa.	Creketoft.	[6, 11] 7 ^b 1
113. Or, semy of fleurs-de-lis Sa. within a bordure engrailed Arg.	Mortimere.	[6, 12] 7 ^b 2
114. Sa., a chevron engrailed Or betw. three mullets of the second pierced of the field.	No name.	[6, 13] 7 ^b 3
115. Az., three griffins passant Or.	s' Geffr'y Wythz.	[6, 14] 7 ^b 4
116. Az., a bend Or betw. two cotises dancettée Arg.; a label of three pendants Gu.	Power Poyerd.	[6, 15] 7 ^b 5
117. Arg. a fess Sa. betw. six martlets . . .	Delahey.	[6, 16] 7 ^b 6
118. Arg., a fess Gu. and label of three pendants Az.	Dodingselles.	[6, 17] 7 ^b 7
119. Arg., two cotises dancettée Sa.	Haukeford'.	[6, 18] 7 ^b 8
120. Chequy Or and Gu., on a fess Arg. three martlets Sa.	thorp.	[6, 19] 7 ^b 9
121. Arg., frettée Sa., an inescutcheon Gu.	De la Rever.	[6, 20] 7 ^b 10
122. Arg., a fess betw. two chevrons Gu.	Peché.	[7, 1] 7 ^b 11
123. Erm., on a fess Gu. three roundles Or. (This is the last of the gold and silver shields.)	s' Nicol dagworth.	[7, 2] 7 ^b 12
124. Sa., a cross engrailed Or and label of three pendants Arg.	s' tho's Vfford'.	[7, 3] 8, 1
125. Arg., crusilly fitchée and a lion ramp. tail forked and knotted Gu.; a label of three pendants Az.	[hauringe; in modern hand.]	[7, 4] 8, 2
126. Sa., a cross engrailed Or, and in the dexter chief a crown Arg.	s' Wauter Vfford'.	[7, 5] 8, 3
127. Sa., a cross engrailed Or, and in the dexter chief a mullet Arg.	Vfford'.	[7, 6] 8, 4
128. Gu., a saltire engrailed Arg., and a label of three pendants Az.	Kerdeston.	[7, 7] 8, 5
129. Arg., a chevron Gu. betw. three lions ramp. Sa.	bourne.	[7, 8] 8, 6
130. Sa., on chief point of a bend Arg. a crescent Gu.	Antyngham.	[7, 9] 8, 7
131. Gu., on chief point of a bend betw. six cross crosslets fitchée Arg., a fleur-de-lis Az.	Haword'.	[7, 10] 8, 8
132. Sa., three lions ramp. Erm.	Sugles.	[7, 11] 8, 9
133. Barry nebuly of six Or and Gu, a baston Az.	Lovell'.	[7, 12] 8, 10
134. Gu., a lion ramp. Or, and a canton Erm.	Scaringbourne.	[7, 13] 8, 11
135. Az., a fess betw. six cross crosslets botonée Or.	Saintomer [written above is: Thomas de sancto Ome . . .].	[7, 14] 8, 12
136. Arg. a lion ramp. Sa., langued Gu., and charged on the shoulder with an annulet Az.	Miles stapleton [written above is: S ^r myles stapel-ton.]	[7, 15] 8 ^b 1

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
137. Arg., four pales Gu.	Rowtheng'.	[7, 16] 8 ^b 2
138. Sa., a bend Arg.	Antyngham.	[7, 17] 8 ^b 3
139. Arg., on a cross Gu. five escal- lops Or.	[Villiers; in modern hand.]	[7, 18] 8 ^b 4
140. Sa., a chevron betw. three lions ramp. Arg.	s' steuen de Hales.	[7, 19] 8 ^b 5
141. Sa., a lion saliant gardant Arg.	No name.	[7, 20] 8 ^b 6
142. Barry of eight Arg. and Sa.	Meriet.	[8, 1] 8 ^b 7
143. Arg., a fess engrailed Sa., betw. three mullets Gu. pierced of the field.	No name.	[8, 2] 8 ^b 8
144. Sa., a fess dancettée betw. three mulletts Arg.	s' Hugh de Wesnam.	[8, 3] 8 ^b 9
145. Az., a cross chequy Arg. and Gu.	Reydon.	[8, 4] 8 ^b 10
146. Az., a chief chequy Or. and Gu.	Ikelyng perpownt.	[8, 5] 8 ^b 11
147. Gu., a griffin segreant Or.	s' Laur' bryndeale [written above is: "brenley"].	[8, 6] 8 ^b 12
148. Only a shield stained with Gules. Query if something has not been stuck on it.	Le Sire ffurnywal'.	[8, 7] 9, 1
149. Arg., a lion ramp. Az., langued Gu.	Sire Walter ffaucunberge.	[8, 8] 9, 2
150. Or an orle Az.	bartram.	
151. Or, a lion ramp. Gu.	barun de bothale.	[8, 14] 9, 3
152. Gu., two lions passant Arg.	Sire Jon de Cherletoñ.	[8, 9] 9, 4
153. Arg., two lions passant Gu.	Sire Roger le Strange.	[8, 10] 9, 5
154. Arg., a lion ramp. Az. guttée Or, crowned of the third, and langued Gu.	Sire Jon le Strange.	[8, 11] 9, 6
155. Gu., a cross recercellée Arg.	Sire Nich' Burnel.	[8, 12] 9, 7
156. Az., crusilly fitchée and a lion ramp. Or, langued Gu.	Wyliby.	[8, 13] 9, 8
157. Or, two lions passant Az.	Sire Thom' brewes.	[8, 15] 9, 9
158. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg., crowned Or, and langued Gu.	Barun de Doddeleye.	[8, 16] 9, 10
159. Az., flory Or, a lion ramp. of the second debruised by a baston gobony Arg. and Gu.	Le sour de Segrane.	[8, 17] 9, 11
160. Gu., a cross patonce Or.	Le sour de bemoude.	[8, 18] 9, 12
161. Or, three piles meeting in base Az.	Latimer.	9 ^b 1
162. Sa., fretée Arg.	Sire Gy Bryan.	[9, 1] 9 ^b 2
163. Barry of six Arg. and Az.	Haryngtoñ.	[9, 2] 9 ^b 3
164. Barry of six Arg. and Az.; a label of three pendants Gu.	Gray, Codenore.	[9, 3] 9 ^b 4
165. Barry of six Arg. and Az.; a baston Gu.	Gray, Wylton.	[9, 4] 9 ^b 5
166. Or, a cross engrailed Sa.	Sr. Jon Gray, Rotherñfe[ld].	[9, 5] 9 ^b 6
167. Or, a lion ramp. with two tails Sa.	Mohun.	[9, 6] 9 ^b 7
168. Arg., a chevron Sa. betw. an orle of martlets Gu.	Welle.	[9, 7] 9 ^b 8
169. Or, on a fess Gu. three roundles Arg.	Sire Jon Hardeshulle.	[9, 8] 9 ^b 9
170. Or, a fess Gu.	[Blank] Hountyngfelde.	[9, 9] 9 ^b 10
171. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu. and a canton Erm.	[Blank] Coleuile.	[9, 10] 9 ^b 11
172. Chequy Or and Az., a fess Gu.	[Blank] Basset.	[9, 11] 9 ^b 12
173. Az., a bend betw. six covered cups Or.	Le Seinour Clyfford.	[9, 12] 10, 1
	[Blank] Botyler.	[9, 13] 10, 2

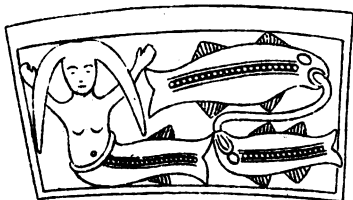
		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
174. Gu., frettée Or.	Le ^{sour} Audeley.	[9, 14] 10, 3
175. Gu., three lucies hauriant, 2 and 1, Arg.	Le ^{sour} de Lucy.	[9, 15] 10, 4
176. Az., billetty and a fess dancettée Or.	Le ^{sour} de Deyngcourt.	[9, 16] 10, 5
177. Gu., a lion ramp. Vair.	Sire Ad' Eueryngham.	[10, 1] 10, 6
178. Gu., crusilly and a fess dancettée Or.	s' Jon Thengayne.	[9, 17] 10, 7
179. Gu., a saltire Arg.	Le ^{sour} Neuyle.	[9, 18] 10, 8
180. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Az., three chaplets of roses Gu.	Barun de Greystok.	[9, 19] 10, 9
181. Arg., a chevron betw. three rooks Sa.	s' Thom' Rokeby.	[9, 20] 10, 10
182. Sa., three covered cups betw. as many cross crosslets fitchée Arg.	s' Jon Stryuelyn.	[10, 2] 10, 11
183. Gu., on a cross patonce Or five mulletts of the first pierced of the second.	s' Thom' Outhred'.	[10, 3] 10, 12
184. Az., a bend Or and label of three pendants Arg.	Sire Henri Scroup.	[8, 19] 10 ^b 1
185. Or, a cross Sa.	Sre Will' Atonne	[8, 20] 10 ^b 2
186. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa., langued Gu.	Sire Milis Stapeltoñ.	[10, 4] 10 ^b 3
187. Gu., a saltire Arg. and label of three pendants Az.	Sire Jon Neuyle.	[10, 5] 10 ^b 4
188. Gu., three escallops Arg.	s' Will' Dakere.	[10, 6] 10 ^b 5
189. Gu., on a saltire Arg. a mullet Sa.	s' Robert Neuyle.	[10, 7] 10 ^b 6
190. Arg., a chevron betw. three lions' heads erased Gu.	s' Robert Rotlyne (? or ' Roclyue").	[10, 8] 10 ^b 7
191. Gu., on a saltire Arg. an annu- let Sa.	s' Radulp' Neuyle.	[10, 9] 10 ^b 8
192. Gu., a lion ramp. within a bor- dure engrailed Arg.	s' Thom' Gray norreys.	[10, 10] 10 ^b 9
193. Arg., a maunch Sa.	s' Radulpus Hastynges.	[10, 13] 10 ^b 10
194. Or, a maunch Gu. and label of three pendants Az.	s' Hug' de Hastynges.	[10, 14] 10 ^b 11
195. Quarterly Az. and Arg., in the 1st quarter a fleur-de-lis Or.	s' Thom' de Metam.	[10, 15] 10 ^b 12
196. Vair.	s' Jon ["Beauchampe" added in a modern hand]	[10, 11] 11, 1
197. Arg., a fess Sa. betw. three cres- cents Gu.	s' Water Patsell.	[10, 12] 11, 2
198. Gu., three lions ramp. Arg., and over all a baston Az.	s' Robert . . . ["ffitz Payne" written above, and above an earlier name, now undeci- pherable, which per- haps began with W.]	[10, 16] 11, 3
199. Or, a lion ramp. Sa., crowned and langued Gu.	s' Edmond Clifdone.	[10, 17] 11, 4
200. Az., two bars dancettée Or.	S' Jon de la Ryuer.	[10, 18] 11, 5
201. Gu., three lions ramp. Arg. and over all a baston Az. charged with three mulletts Or. [<i>This shield placed upon another.</i>]	s' Walter Pauly Stratton.	[Memo]. 11, 6
202. Arg., six six-foils Gu. pierced of the field.	S' Jon Paltoñ.	[10, 19] 11, 7
203. Or, on a bend Sa. three mullets Arg. pierced Gu.	S' Nich' Boneuyle.	[10, 20] 11, 8

		Powell.	Orig.
		fo.	sp. fo. sp.
204. Vair, a fess Gu.	S' Rob' Marmyon.	[11, 1]	11, 9
205. Arg., a chief chequy Or and Az.	S' Will' Wareyne.	[11, 2]	11, 10
206. Az., a cross patonce Arg. voided of the field.	s' William meltune ["meltun" written above].	[11, 3]	11, 11
207. Sa., frettée Arg. and a label of three pendants Gu.	s' Jon Haryngtone.		11, 12
208. Gu., a cross patonce Arg.	s ^{er} W de Say norreys.	[11, 4]	11 ^b 1
209. Az., on a chief Arg. three chaplets of roses Gu.	[Blank] Plays.	[11, 5]	11 ^b 2
210. Arg., three bars Sa.	s' Ad' Hou'tone.	[11, 6]	11 ^b 3
211. Erm., on a saltire Gu. a mullet Or.	s' Will' Shargil'.	[11, 7]	11 ^b 4
212. Az., a chevron betw. three covered cups Or.	s' Nich' Botyler.	[11, 8]	11 ^b 5
213. Arg., on a bend betw. six martlets Gu. three roundles Or.	s' Nich' Wortele.	[11, 9]	11 ^b 6
214. Gu., a lion ramp. Vair charged on the shoulder with an annulet of the field.	s' Edmond Eueryngham.		11 7
215. Sa., an inescutcheon within an orle of owls Arg.	s' Jon Caluerleye.	[11, 10]	11 ^b 8
216. Quarterly Or and Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.	s' Jon Rocheford.	[11, 11]	11 ^b 9
217. Gu., six lions ramp. Arg., crowned Or, within a bordure engrailed of the second.	[Blank] Haselartofi.	[11, 12]	11 ^b 10
218. Gu., six lions ramp. Arg., crowned Or.	s' Walter Haselartone.	[11, 13]	11 ^b 11
219. Quarterly Arg. and Gu., over all a bend Sa.	s' Gerard of Wyd [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Sr gerard of Widerinton"].	[11, 14]	11 ^b 12
220. Lozengy Gu. and Arg.	s' Jon fitz William.	[11, 15]	12, 1
221. Sa., a lion ramp. within an orle of pierced six-foils Arg.	S' Gervis clyfton.	[11, 16]	12, 2
222. Arg., a bend Az. crusilly Or.	s' John Lowdh'm.	[11, 17]	12, 3
223. Arg., a fess dancettée betw. three water-bougets Sa.	S' Will' Trussebot.	[11, 18]	12, 4
224. Arg., a fess dancettée betw. three water-bougets Sa.; a label of as many pendants Gu.	S' Robert Trussebot.		12, 5
225. Az., a fess Arg., betw. three lions ramp. Or.	s' Will' de Thorne.	[11, 19]	12, 6
226. Arg., three bird-bolts Gu. furnished Sa.	S' Jon Bosoun.	[11, 20]	12, 7
227. Or, on a fess Gu. three-water bougets Arg.	s' Rich' byng'm [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "byng'ham"].	[12, 1]	12, 8
228. Arg., a fess of five fusils conjoined Gu.	s' Thom' Newemarch [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Newenard"].	[12, 2]	12, 9
229. Barry of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three fleurs-de-lis Or.	s' Ric' de Gray.	[12, 3]	12, 10
230. Barry of six Arg. and Az., a label of three pendants Gu., each charged with as many roundles Or.	[Blank] gray.	[12, 4]	12, 11

To be continued.



1.



4.



2.



5.



7.



3.



6.

ST MICHAEL'S, BARTON-LE-STREET.
SCULPTURED SUBJECTS ON HOOD MOULDING OF ARCH
OF OUTER DOORWAY OF PORCH.

SCALE $1\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES TO 1 FOOT.

The Norman Doorways of Yorkshire.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

(Continued from page 110.)

BARTON-LE-STREET.

THE little village of Barton-le-Street is situated five miles north-west of New Malton. The old church of St. Michael, which formerly existed here, was entirely pulled down in 1870, and rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Perkins, an architect practising at Leeds, the cost having been defrayed by the late Mr. H. F. Meynell Ingram. Before its destruction, it must have been one of the most interesting Norman buildings on a small scale in Yorkshire.

Fortunately photographs were taken showing its original condition, and Dr. Cox, the present Rector, has been kind enough to lend me the copies out of the vestry, in order that I might be able to make this article more complete. The plan of the old church, like its successor, consisted of a plain nave and chancel without additions. The roofs were covered with stone tiles of picturesque appearance, and there was a modern bell gable of the year 1836, at the west end. Below the eaves a corbel table ran the whole way along the top of the north and south walls of the nave and chancel. These corbels were all of Norman date, with a few exceptions next the west end of the nave on both sides, where they had been replaced by later ones. Each corbel was sculptured with a grotesque head of some kind. There were 41 corbels on each wall of the nave, and 12 on each wall of the chancel, making 106 altogether, out of which 16 were later ones without sculpture. Of the 90 old corbels, 79 have been re-used in the new church, being built into the interior walls, just below the wall plate of the roof, thus :—

On north side of nave	-	-	-	-	16
On south side of nave	-	-	-	-	16
On each side of doorway	-	-	-	-	2
On north side of chancel	-	-	-	-	16
On south side of chancel	-	-	-	-	14
On east side of porch	-	-	-	-	8
On west side of porch	-	-	-	-	7
Total	-	-	-	-	79

The north wall of the nave was supported by three large buttresses to prevent its giving way, and there were other buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles. The north and south walls of the chancel were each divided into two bays by a pilaster in the centre of the length of the wall, and there were other corner pilasters at the north-east and south-east angles. The design of the pilasters was exceedingly good. The angles had a roll moulding, and at the top on each side there was a pretty little carved head, looking out

quaintly from the nook formed by the junction of the pilasters with the corbel table. There were three doorways, one in the north wall of the nave, a second opposite to it in the south wall, and the third in the north wall of the chancel, next the west end. The north doorway of the nave had two orders of arch-mouldings, and a sculptured hood moulding. There was a single nook shaft in the angle of each jamb.

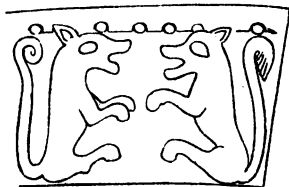
The arch of this doorway appears to have been re-placed just as it was to form the outer doorway of the north porch of the new church, and some of the jamb stones have also been re-used. The south doorway of the nave of the old building had two orders of arch-mouldings, and no nook shafts to the jambs. The stones were taken to form the north doorway of the new church inside the porch. Three of the original plain, round-headed, narrow Norman windows existed before the old church was pulled down, two in the north wall of the nave, and one in the west bay of the north wall of the chancel. The remaining windows were Early English in style, but it is not easy to tell their actual age from the photographs.

It must always be a matter of extreme regret to archæologists that the old church of Barton-le-Street was pulled down, and it must not be forgotten that in cases such as this, the ecclesiastical authorities who grant the faculty, and the generous patron who supplies the money, are often more to blame than the architect. The new building is designed in the Norman style, and is so far a sham antique, in which an endeavour is made to revive an art feeling that was the outcome of mediæval culture six hundred years ago. The architect has, however, earned our gratitude in this respect, that he has re-used all the sculptured portions of the old church in the new one, and where it has been necessary to introduce modern sculpture, he has not fallen into the silly error of trying to imitate the twelfth century work. The details of the new church possess an individuality of their own, so that there is no chance of the archæologist at any future period being confused in endeavouring to distinguish the new work from the old.

The following is a list of the subjects on the ancient sculptured portions built into the exterior of the new church, giving their present positions :—

Outer doorway of north porch.—The arch removed from the north doorway of the nave of the old church, consisting of two orders of arch-mouldings ornamented with chevrons, and surrounded by a hood moulding composed of twelve stones sculptured with figure subjects, thus (Plates xvii., xviii.) :—

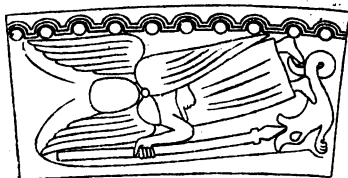
- (1, at springing on left-hand side.) Two beasts following one behind the other, the one in front having a curious triple tuft of hair on the end of the tail.
- (2) A winged dragon with a looped and floriated tail.
- (3) A pair of goats standing on their hind legs, one on each side of a tree, and foliage behind each.
- (4) A syren and a pair of fish.



8.



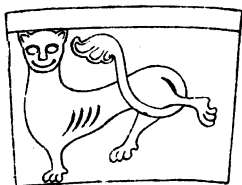
11.



9.



12.



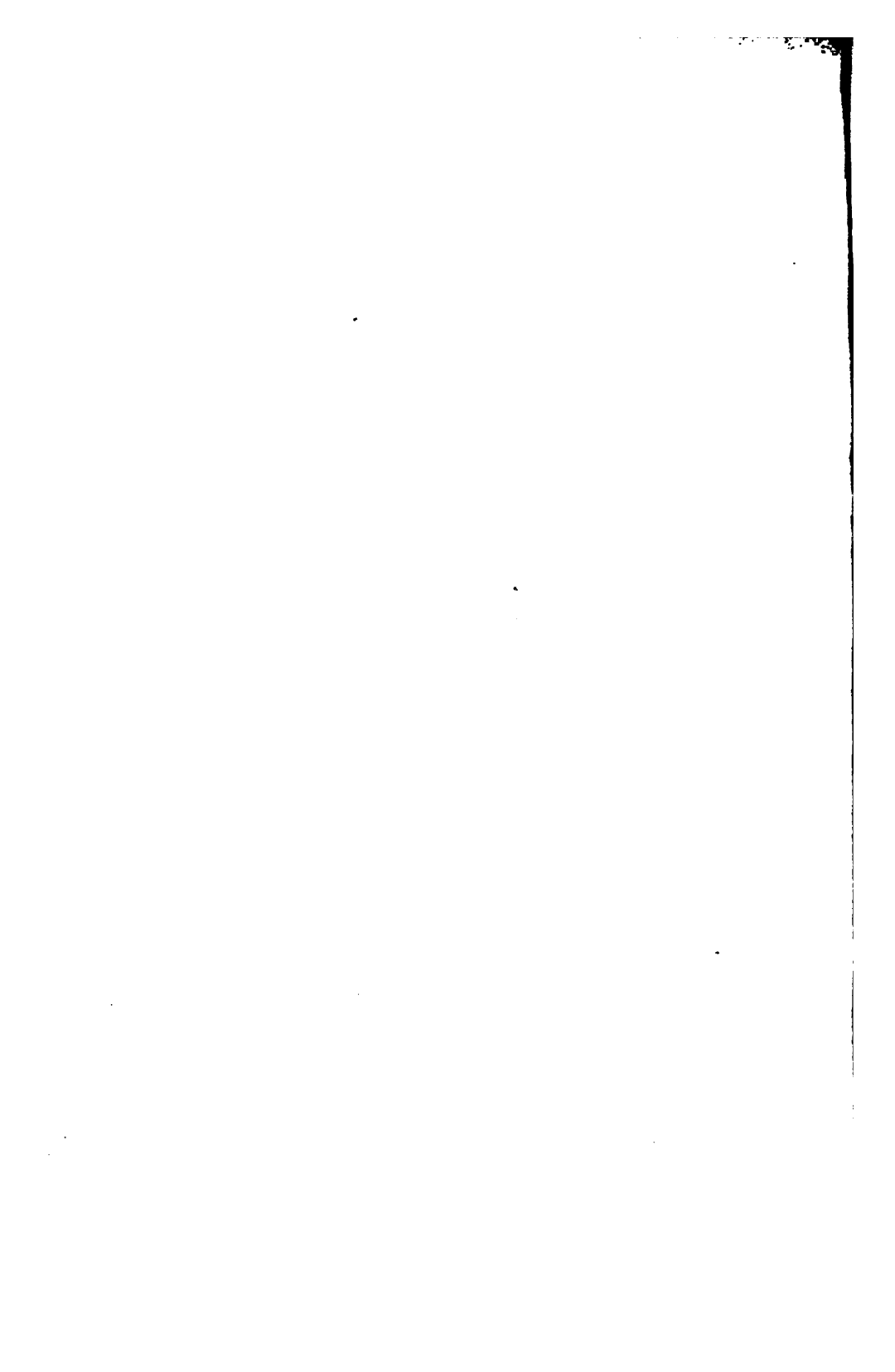
10.



13.

ST MICHAEL'S, BARTON-LE-STREET.
SCULPTURED SUBJECTS ON HOOD MOULDING OF ARCH AND ON
RIGHT JAMB OF OUTER DOORWAY OF PORCH.

SCALE $1\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES TO 1 FOOT.



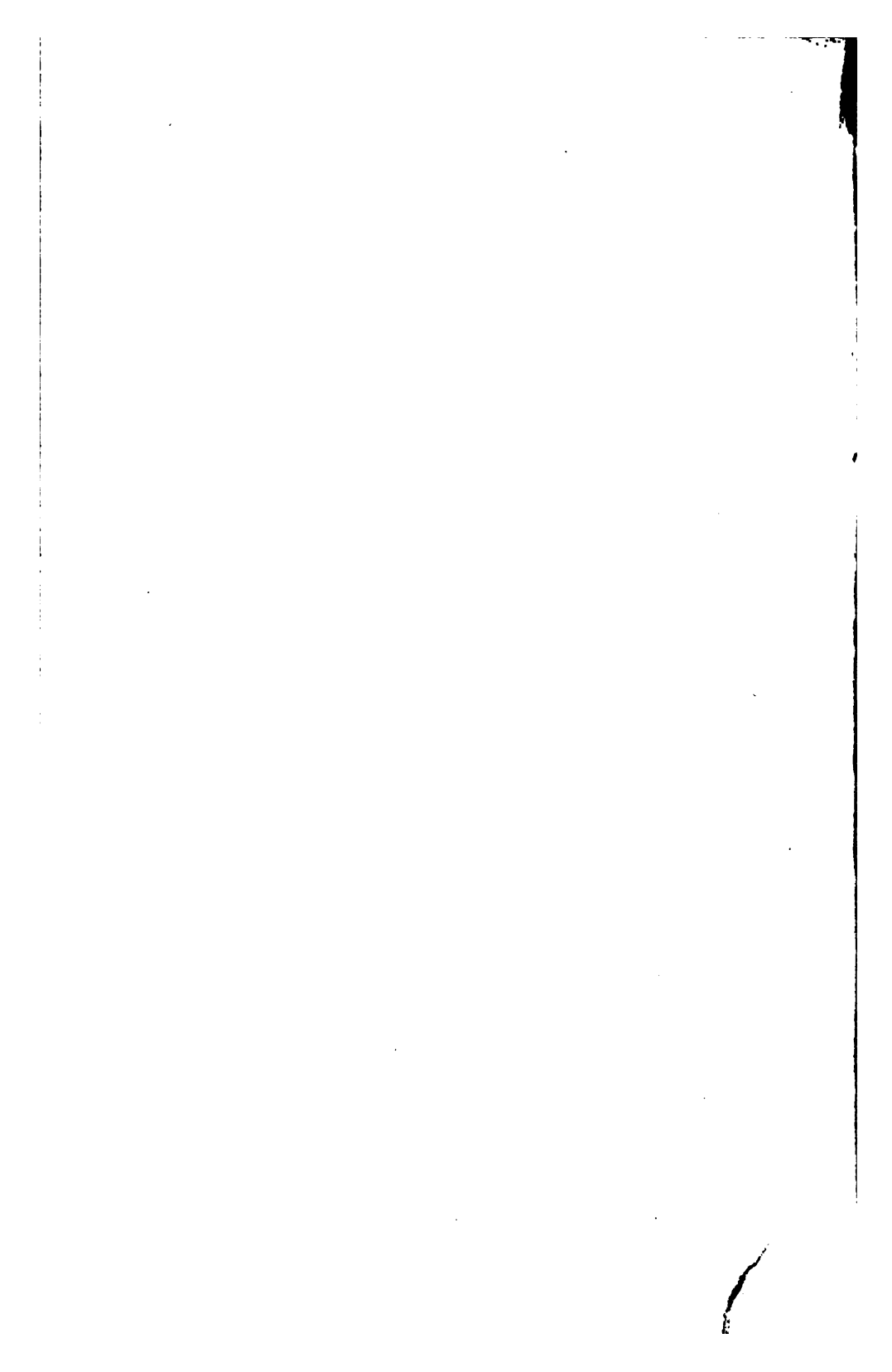
XVII.



XVIII.



ARMORIAL LEDGER STONES, HOLY TRINITY, HULL.



- (5) A naked man—(?) Adam.
- (6, on the keystone.) An ecclesiastic enthroned, holding a key in the right hand and a crozier in the left. On each side is a man, the subject being perhaps Christ giving the keys to St. Peter.
- (7) A naked figure—(?) Eve.
- (8) A pair of beasts, sitting on their hind quarters facing each other.
- (9) St. Michael and the Dragon, in reference to the dedication of the church to St. Michael.
- (10) A beast with floriated tail bent between its hind legs and appearing over the back.
- (11) A beast involved in foliage.
- (12, at springing on right-hand side.) A pair of birds facing each other.

Some of the stones removed from the jambs of the north doorway of the nave of the old church, sculptured thus :—

On the right jamb.—At the top, in the Agnus Dei, with three crosses on the nimbus, and a pair of angels with hands uplifted (Plate xviii., No. 13). The remaining seven stones below are new.

On the left jamb.—Four old stones much defaced, except the second from the bottom, which has a pair of beasts' heads, with foliage issuing from the mouth, upon it. The remaining three stones are new.

North doorway of nave, inside porch.—The arch, consisting of two orders of mouldings, removed from the south doorway of the nave of the old church, the outer order composed of sixteen stones, sculptured thus :—

- (1, at the springing on the left-hand side.) A pair of beasts' heads.
- (2) A human head, with cross on the forehead and foliage.
- (3) A pair of beasts' heads and foliage.
- (4) A human head, and a beast's head with foliage.
- (5) A beast with a floriated tail.
- (6) A winged dragon in a tree.
- (7) A pair of beasts' heads and foliage.
- (8) A tree.
- (9) A pair of beasts' heads and foliage.
- (10) A bearded human head.
- (11) A human head with plaited beard, and a beast's head.
- (12) A tree.
- (13) A pair of human heads.
- (14) A pair of human heads.
- (15) A pair of human heads and foliage.
- (16, at springing on right-hand side.) Foliage, with two small beasts' heads.

The inner order composed of eleven stones sculptured with a con-

tinuous scroll of foliage, and on the fifth stone from the springing on the right-hand side, a goat among the foliage.

Some of the stones of the jambs removed from the south doorway of the nave of the old church, sculptured thus on two faces (*a*) and (*b*) at right angles to each other.

On the right jamb—(*1a* at the top). A pair of beasts' heads with foliage issuing from the mouths.

(*1b*) A man with a bow playing on a stringed instrument.

(*2a*) A man holding a beast round the neck—(?) David and the Lion.

(*2b*) Foliage.

(*3a and b*) Foliage.

The remaining three stones are modern.

On the left jamb—(*1a* at the top). A bird with outspread wings, holding foliage.

(*1b*) A winged dragon.

(*2a*) A pair of ornamental rosettes.

(*2b*) A bird pecking at fruit.

(*3a*) A woman riding on a beast and holding its tail.

(*3b*) A beast with floriated tail.

(*4a*) Sagittarius.

(*4b*) Foliage.

The remaining two stones are modern.

Slabs built into exterior wall of nave above north doorway of nave inside porch.—These are eight in number. Nos. 1 and 2 were originally built into the east wall of the nave of the old church, on each side of the chancel arch, about the level of the springing, and white-washed over. The remainder were found built face inwards amongst the Norman masonry of the north and south walls of the nave. The subjects of the sculptures are as follows :—

- (1 and 2) Two rectangular slabs, which should have been placed together, as they form parts of one scene, viz. : The Adoration of the Magi, but are now separate. On one slab is the Blessed Virgin in a bed with the new-born babe, and above two angels censing; and on the other the three Magi, crowned, bringing gifts, followed by two shepherds with pointed hoods, holding crooks in their hands.
- (3) Within a vesica shaped pelleted border, a crowned figure holding a drawn sword in his right hand.
- (4) Within a circular pelleted border, the upper half of a figure holding a branch of conventional foliage in his right hand.
- (5) Within two circular pelleted borders, placed one below the other and joined in the middle, a man with a scythe over his shoulder.
- (6) Within a similar border, a man holding a small object, perhaps a flower or bunch of grapes in his right hand.
- (7) Within a similar border, but without the lower circle, a man carrying a sheaf of corn.

- (8) Within a circular pelleted border, the upper half of a crowned figure holding a floriated sceptre in his right hand.

When (4) and (8) were perfect, they must have corresponded to (5), (6), and (7), the whole forming one series.

The subjects of the ancient sculptures re-used in the interior of the new church are as follows:—

Corbels on each side of the springing of the arch of the opening from the south side of the chancel into the organ recess.

On the east side:—

- (1) Head of a man holding a horn close to his mouth.
- (2) Head of a king, with three crosses on his crown.
- (3) Head of a man, with his mouth curiously puckered up as if whistling.

On the west side:—

- (1) The head of a bull or cow.
- (2) The Agnus Dei.
- (3) The head of a bishop holding a crozier.

Capitals of Columns of Chancel Arch.—There are two orders of arch mouldings, the inner one springing from a double column with double capitals, and the outer one on each side from a single column, with single capital.

On the north side:—

Double capital in centre—(a) on left side, human head with foliage, and beast with foliated tail; (b) on right, beast's head and foliage.

Single capital next nave—beak head and foliage.

On the south side:—

Double capital in centre—(a) on left side, a beast with floriated tail; (b) on right side, beast's head with foliage.

Single capital next chancel—a syren.

Fragments built into west wall of chancel on each side of chancel arch at level of springing.

On the north side of arch:—

A goat standing on its hind legs and foliage.

On the south side of arch:—

Two men, forming part of a group in some scene, the meaning of which is not clear.

Portions of the carved string courses in the interior of the new church were taken from the old one, but there are no figure subjects upon them, only foliage and conventional patterns. There is also rich foliage on the interesting piscina shaft on the south side of the

chancel, which was found during the rebuilding and put in its present position.

In the next article the sculptured subjects at Barton-le-Street will be described more fully.

The details of this church are sufficiently remarkable to make it worth while to produce verbatim the account of the visit paid to Barton-le-Street some years before the old fabric was levelled, by that careful ecclesiologist, the late Sir Stephen Glynne. We desire to express our acknowledgments to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, for his kindness in lending us the note books of Sir Stephen Glynne relative to Yorkshire churches :—

BARTON-LE-STREET, ST. MICHAEL, 19TH NOV., 1863.

A small church, with only nave and chancel, but of lofty and dignified proportion and most interesting from the unusually rich work of advanced Norman character which prevails throughout. Over the west end is a modern pointed bell-cot for one bell in an open arch, and a west window is of doubtful Decorated character.

The north and south doorways are both large and rich, especially the former, which has externally three courses of ornamental mouldings—the outer has sculpture of various figures, animals, angels and saints—which must have some meaning, the outer moulding has bold chevrons, the inner has chevrons containing globular figures like fruit; the jambs and the abaci also highly enriched with heads, dragons and other odd animal figures in square compartments, and in the angles are shafts with spiral studded mouldings.

The southern doorway is smaller, but has two ornamental courses, the outer with figures, etc., not unlike that of the north door, the inner has a kind of scaly ornament, the jambs have ornamentation carried through the imposts, but there are no shafts. These doors are rather large in proportion to the church, internally they have hoods which are continued under the windows as string course and enriched with a kind of twining foliage ornament. There has been a modern alteration within on the south side of the nave, at least one window has been tampered with, and a new piece of ornamental string course put in. The chancel arch has been altered badly, but the fine clustered shafts supporting it remain undisturbed, having richly sculptured capitals with abaci pre-enting studded scroll work and spiral mouldings, with some variety. The chancel has on both north and south two windows all with pointed arches, except one on the north, which is semi-circular. The semi-circular window arch is carried on shafts with cushion capitals. Below the windows, as in the nave, is a fine string course.

On the north below the string course is a cluster of three grotesque heads under a kind of cap. On the south appears something similar, one head that of an ox, and another the figure of a holy lamb. The east window has three pointed windows within enriched semi-circular arches having shafts. On the south of the altar is an obtuse arched almy, and a similar one on the north, but no indication of piscina. The ceilings are flat and modern, and the church is paved. The font has a circular bowl, on square stem. Externally a corbel table of heads and other figures runs under the roof. The chancel has original flat buttresses, but not the nave; on the north the central buttress is large and has shafts in the angles.

In the churchyard is an ancient stone coffin—also a sepulchral slab with the head only in relief, sunk within a trefoiled recess.

The six grotesque heads formerly on each side of the chancel walls, serving, we imagine, as bracket supports for images, are those described by Mr. Romilly Allen as now used as capitals of the archway of the organ chamber on the south side of the chancel.

During the rebuilding, we grieve to say that not only the sepulchral slab and stone coffin (as well as some much later monuments) mentioned by Sir Stephen Glynne disappeared, but also the old font.

EDITOR.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from page 88.

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Wakelin, John, and Garrod, Robert ..		1792	1802
Wakelin, John, and Taylor, William .		1776	1792
Walker, Bowyer		1735	
Walker, William	1557		
Wall, Thomas		1708	
Wallis, Major John	1677		
Wallis, Herman		1773	
Wallis, Thomas		1758	
		1773	
		1775	
		1778	
		1792	
Walpole, Adam de	1348		
Walpole, Henry			1773
Walron, Maurice	1630		
Walsh, John	1451		
Walsh, Nicholas	1348		
Walsh, White		1698	
Walter, Anthony	1664		
Walter, Joshua	1617		
Walthers, Herman Joseph			1773
Walton, William de	1347		
Walton, William	1443		1455
Walyngwick, Nicholas de	1339		
Ward, Joseph		1697	1720
		1713	
		1717	
		1720	
Ward, Michael			
Ward, Robert, and Townley, John .	1677		
Ward, William	1609		
Wards, Edward	1677		
Warham, William		1705	
Waring, Richard	1646		
Wark	1551		
Warley, Henry	1509		
Warley, Nicholas	1509		1520
Warley, R.	1516		
Waryn, John	1451		
Warren, Laurence	1545		
Warren, George	1586		
Wasson, John	1660		
Wastell, Thomas	1516		1520
Wastell, Samuel		1701	
Waterhouse	1668		
Waterhouse, Thomas		1702	
Waters, James			1773
Waterstone, John			1549

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Watkins, John	1752		1773
Watkins, William		1756	
Watkins, William, and Devonshire, T. ..		1756	
Watson, Thomas			
Watton, Richard Lewis			1773
Watts, Benjamin		1698	
		1720	
		1710	
		1720	
Watts, Richard		1757	1773
Waysmith, Francis	1663		1702
Wealstead, Robert			1539
Webbe, George			
Webbe, Thomas		1773	
Webbe, William		1621	
Weld, John	1616	1623	
Weld, Richard			
Welder, Samuel			
		1714	
		1717	
		1720	
		1729	
Weldring, John		1773	
Wells, Edmond			1773
Wells, Samuel		1740	
	1449	1750	
Welstonby, William			
Werritzer, Peter		1739	
		1750	
Weltherell, John			1586
Weltherell, Thomas	1540		
West, Benjamin		1737	
Wetherell, John			1586
		1739	
		1743	
West, James	1738	1739	
Westbrook, William			
West, William		1738	
Westman, John			
Weston, William		1773	
Westhay, John	1670		1773
Whaley, Michael			
Wheat, Samuel		1756	
		1773	
Wheeler, John	1608		
Wheeler, Richard		1608	
Wheeler, William		1635	1699
Wherrit, Robert			1773
Whichhale, Richard		1430	
Whipham, Thomas		1737	
		1739	
		1773	
Whipham, T., and Williams, W.		1740	
Whipham, Thomas, and Wright, Charles ..		1758	1760
White, David		1773	1773
White, Fuller		1744	
		1758	
		1768	

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
White, John		1719 1739	
White, Peter		1635 1679	
White, Samuel			1773
White, Thomas	1677		
White, Mr.	1683		
White, Fuller, and Fray, John		1750	
White, Peter, and Churchill	1677		
Whitehead, James	1674		
Whitehill, Gilbert	1678		
Whitford, Samuel			1773
Whitford, William			1773
Wiburd, James			1773
Wickes, George		1721 1735 1739	
Wicks, John	1453		
Wigan, Thomas			1773
Wigge, Robert	1557		1586
Wight, James			1773
Wilde, John	1622		
Wilford, Starling		1717 1720 1729	
Wilkins, John	1576		1599
Wilkinson, Thomas			1773
Wilks, Dennis		1737 1729 1747	
Wilks, Dennis, and Fray, John		1753	
Wilks, James		1722 1728 1729 1697 1755	
Williams, Charles			
Williams, James			
Williams, James	1820		
Williams, John			1773
Williams, Richard			1712
Williams, Robert		1726	
Williams, Robert			1797
Williams, Thomas	1673		d1697
Williams, William		1742 1697 1706 1720 1728 1739	
Williaume, David			1741
Willie, George	1620		
Willis, Percival, and Co.	1870		1878
Willmore, Thomas		1790	
Willmott, James		1741	
Willots, Moses			1773
Wilson, Joseph	1703		1710
Wilson, John	1586		
Wilson, Michael	1698		

LONDON—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Wilson, Thomas			1773
Wilstead, Robert	1678		
Wimans		1697	
Wimbush	1662		
Winburgen, Roger		1517	
Winkins, Nicholas		1751	
Winsmore, John			1773
Winter, John			1773
Winter, William			1773
Wintle, George		1787	
Wintle, Samuel		1783	
Wirgman, John	1745		1773
Wirgman, Gabriel			1773
Wisdome, John		1704 1717 1720	
Withers, Samuel			1773
Wolff, Morgan	1520		
Wolk, John	1480		
Wollaston, Sir John	1638		d1658
Wood, Christopher Fly, and Filkin, Thomas			1773
Wood, Edward		1722 1735 1740	
Wood, Samuel		1733 1737	1773
Wood, Thomas	1491		
Wood, William	1604		
Woodhouse, Thomas			1773
Woods, Christopher		1775	
Woodward, Charles		1741	
Woodward, William		1731 1743 1750	
Wooler, William			
Woolfrey, Nathaniel	1700		
Worboys, Arthur			1773
Worthington, William			1773
Wotton, Richard Lewis			1773
Wren, John		1777	
Wright, Arthur	1625		
Wright, Charles	1773	1775	
Wright, James			1773
Wright, John			1773
Wright, Paul			1773
Wright, Robert	1569		1578
Wright, Sacheverel			1773
Wright, Thomas		1754	
Wright, Thomas	1772		
Wygge, Robert [<i>See Wigge</i>]	1552		1586
Wympier, John Le	1307		
Wyndesore, William	1340		
Wynne, Thomas			1773
Wythers, Fabyan	1539		
Yard, Warw	1677		
Yate, Robert	1708		
Yerbury, Daniel		1715	

LONDON—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
York, Edward		1705 1709 1730	1773
York, Thomas	1773	1722	
Young, George		1746	
Young, James		1773	
Young, William		1775 1735 1739	
Young, James, and Jackson, Orlando ..		1774	
Zouch, Richard		1735 1739	
YORK.			
Addison, John		1789	
Addwell, G.	1817		
Agar, John		1760	1807
Agar, John, jun.		1782	1807
Agar, Francis		1808	
Agar, Charles		1783	1807
Agar, Thomas		1799	
Aire or Arie, Thomas		1659	
Alberwick, Thomas		1400	
Alnwyck, Alan de	1374		
Andrew, Peter		1473	
Anghoo, Robert		1365	
Angorwe, John	1401		
Appilton, William			
Appilton, Thomas		1412	
Appilton, William			
Arstot, John Van		1438	
Ashley, William	1805		1819
Astley, Jonathan		1805	1823
Astley, William		1784	1830
Atkinson, Jonathan		1735	
Atkinson, Thomas			
Austin, Thomas		1490	
Aylshire, Waymsbolt de		1385	
Bagot, Robert		1452	
Baker, J. James	1805		1806
Banes, William		1475	
Banks, Thomas		1553	d1572
Barber, James J. (Lord Mayor, 1833) ..	1805		d1857
Barber, James ; Cattle, George ; and North, William	1841		
Barber, James and Co.			
Barber, James, and Whitwell, William ..	1815		1841
Barber, James, and North, William (dis- solved partnership, 1847)	1840		1847
Barber, Thomas		1721	
Bargeman, John		1547	
Bargeman, John			1588

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Bargeman, Richard		1535	1575
Bargeman, Roger		1615	
Barry, Robert			1395
Bartliff, George	1807		
Beckwith, Ambrose	1741		1758
Beckwith, Edward		1520	
Beckwith, Leonard		1590	d1592
Beckwith, Radus		1528	
Beckwith, Robert		1546	d1585
Bedall, Alanns de		1396	
Bee, John		1566	
Bell, John, jun.		1830	1851
Bentley, John		1725	
Bentley, Michael			1725
Bentley, William		1713	
Berdnay, John de		1398	
Best, John		1694	
Best, Marmaduke		1657	1684
Betts, John		1525	
Bewe, John		1574	
Biggin, Martin		1571	
Biliffe, Robert		1653	
Bisphm, Thomas		1449	
Blackburn, John		1460	
Blackburn, Thomas de		1353	
Blake, Thomas		1557	
Blake, William		1583	
Bonyman, Richard			1575
Booth, G.	1807		1810
Booth, J. B.	1806		
Booth, W.	1807		1815
Booth, W. B.	1806		
Bowes, Thomas		1498	
Breary, Richard (Sheriff, 1555)		1535	1555
Breton, John		1411	
Bright, Thomas		1411	1452
Brogden, James		1774	
Brogden, Joseph	1784		1807
Bruyle, Peter		1410	
Bryce, Francis		1634	d1640
Bryne, Francis		1634	
Buck, John		1440	
Buck, John		1450	
Buck, John		1830	
Buckle, Joseph		1715	d1761
Buckle, Stephen	1741		1758
Buite, Francis		1648	
Burrell, James, ? John (Last Assay Master)		1814	1851
Burton, Edward		1517	
Busfield, John		1727	1741
Busfield, William		1679	1700
Cadman, R. and Co.	1809		
Camidge, John		1660	
Carlille, James Bellamy		1801	
Carverd, Phillip		1541	
Casson, Robert		1606	

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Casson, Roger		1645	<i>d</i> 1657
Casson, Sem		1613	
Cateby, John		1385	
Cattle, George		1785	1807
Cattle, Richard	1807		
Cattle, Robert (Lord Mayor, 1841)		1807	<i>d</i> 1842
Cattle and Barber	1808		1813
Cattle, William	1816		1823
Cay, William		1809	
Cayley, Richard	1748		1758
Cayne, John (Goldbeater)		1336	
Chamberlayne, John		1395	
Chapman, Oswald		1526	
Chapman, Oswald		1532	
Chester, William de		1337	
Chewe, Richard		1664	
Clarke, Charles		1503	
Clarke, Richard	1774		1784
Clarke, Robert		1807	
Clarke, Thomas		1652	
Clayton, Robert		1640	
Close, John		1416	
Close, John			<i>d</i> 1442
Clyff, Thomas de		1376	
Clyveland, John de (Searcher, 1411)		1393	1411
Colam, John	1490		
Colayne, Richard		1440	
Colonia, Gilbert		1396	
Colonia, John de		1374	
Colonia, John de		1397	
Colonia, John de		1388	
Colton, John		1569	
Cook, William		1487	
Cranforth, Richard		1545	
Creser, Isaiah		1811	
Creser, L.	1809		
Cure, Robert		1500	
Custard, John		1339	
Dalburgh, John		1432	
Dand, John		1481	
Dangen, Peter		1574	
Darbyshire, Mathew	1784		1807
Denome, Robert		1559	
Dickenson, John		1589	
Dickson, Robert		1469	
Dray, John (Goldbeater)		1364	
Duke, John		1397	
Duke, William		1416	
Ducheman, Kenrick			<i>d</i> 1571
Dyke, John		1426	
Eamsonson, Robert		1559	
Eamonby, Lawrence		1535	
Ede, Richard de		1376	
Elliot, William	1807		
Ellis, James		1636	
Ellis, John		1415	

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Ellis, John	1748		1758
Ellison, Robert		1820	
Elsey, William		1674	
Enstance, Thomas		1494	
Erberry, Thomas		1444	
Eston, William		1444	
Etherington, William		1788	
Etherington and Crossley	1805		
Fenby, Edward de		1348	
Fenway, Michael		1502	
Ffemyndyn, Bernard		1413	
Fforester, Thomas		1396	
Fforth, Son de		1360	
Fief, Henry		1398	
Field, John		1442	
Foster, Jasper		1616	
Foster, Henry		1399	
Foster, Robert			d1719
Foster, Thomas		1396	
Foster, William		1569	d1610
Fox, William			d1393
Francis, Thomas		1502	
Freeman, Edward		1591	
Freeman, Thomas		1638	1638
Frees, Henry		1398	
Frenland, John		1461	
Frost, Henry	1600		
Frost, John		1622	
Frost, William		1595	d1618
Gaile or Gale, George (Lord Mayor, 1534)		1517	d1556
Gale, Robert de		1374	
Gainsford, R. and Co.	1809		
Gambell, George		1555	
Gambell, Miles		1550	
Gatcliffe, Francis	1748		1784
Gateshend, William de		1395	d1433
Gaynell, William		1361	
Geldart, John		1674	
Geldart, Joshua		1645	d1663
Gibson, George		1678	1684
Gill, Mark (Lord Mayor, 1697)		1680	1697
Gillian, John		1457	
Godson, Francis		1562	
Godson, George			1583
Goldsborough, Charles		1681	
Goldsmith, William		1458	1517
Goldsmith, William		1517	
Goodman, Gainsford and Co.	1807		
Gorras, Walter		1440	1464
Gorras, John		1464	
Gouillet, Peter	1748		1758
Grandeson, Roger		1397	
Grantham, John de		1376	
Gray, Thomas (Lord Mayor, 1497)		1468	1497
Grantham, John de		1376	
Grenland, John		1461	

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Gylls, George		1558	
Gylmyn, Nicholas		1589	
Gylmyn, Robert (Searcher, 1561)		1550	1593
Hall, John		1632	
Halton, William			1433
Halton, Henry		1433	
Hampton, J., and Prince, J.	1777		1808
Hankes, Thomas		1460	1462
Harlam, Warmebold	1401		
Harman[s]		1463	1493
Harper, John		1543	
Harrington, Christopher		1595	d1614
Harrington, Robert		1475	
Harrington, Thomas		1624	d1642
Harrington, Robert		1616	d1647
Harrison, Symond		1606	
Haunby, William de		1359	
Hayston, John		1491	
Hayton, Thomas		1525	
Hayton, William		1617	
Hedwin, Thomas		1550	
Hedwin, Robert		1430	
Heend, William		1430	
Henderson, Thomas		1551	
Henso (see Seger)		1414	
Hensold, James		1542	
Heward, Christopher		1648	
Hewitson, John		1606	
Hick, Matthew	1823		
Hillensame, William		1367	
Hiller, William		1367	
Holdsworth, Harman		1476	
Hollins, Thomas		1406	
Honingham, William		1355	
Hopperton, William		1539	
Horn, Herman		1430	
Hornby, Thomas	1784		1789
Hornsey, Roger		1601	
Howe, Thomas		1577	
Hudson, William		1721	1741
Hundmanby, William de		1345	
Hunter, Christopher		1551	d1582
Hutchinson, Robert		1480	
Hutchinson, Robert	1506		
Hutchinson, William		1571	
Hutchinson, William		1604	
Hutton, Thomas		1568	d1576
Inskip, Robert de		1365	
Ipswich, John de (Goldbeater)		1394	
Jackson, Edward	1817		1823
Jameson, Alexander		1495	

To be continued.

The Armorial Ledger Stones in the Church of The Holy Trinity, Hull.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

(Continued from p. 90—Concluded.)

XVII.

Here lyeth the body of M^r Jere'
Hunt survey^r of His Mai^{ties} Custom^r
at Boston who dyed at Lincolne
the 28th Apr 1678 and by his owne
appointment here interred.

XVIII.

Under this stone lyeth
the body of M^r John King of the towne of King
ston upon Hull Marcha^r
who dyed the XIII day of May 1678 and in the
XXIII yeare of his age.

In concluding this series of sculptured armorial grave stones, it will be seen that those only have been given which have legible inscriptions; it is desirable, therefore, to mention that there are others in the church where, either from the attrition they have been subject to, or from their inaccessible position beneath seats, no accurate drawings could be obtained. Of those whose inscriptions cannot be read but the whole or portions of the heraldic charges on the shields are plainly to be seen, there remains the following :—*North Aisle of Choir.*

1. On a lozenge shaped shield, a chevron. 2. A fine achievement, with shield parted per saltire. Crest two wings addorsed. *South Aisle of Choir.* 1. A shield charged with two chevronells. Crest a talbot passant. 2. A shield, of which the crest alone can be made out, viz.: Out of a mural crown an eagle with two heads displayed. *North Transept.* 1. A shield charged with a bend and crest, partly obliterated. 2. A fesse dancette between oak leaves. *South Aisle of Nave.* There are here four fine slabs covered by seats, upon the shield of one (name Lambert) may be seen a chevron, and upon another part of the embattled fesse of the Arms of the Maister family. *Choir.* A shield with three escallops in chief. Crest a Pegasus. There are also three large slabs in the retro-choir, whose armorial portions have been filled up with cement. The total number of these interesting stones now remaining is thirty-two.

A most useful addition to the stock of genealogical and heraldic knowledge might be gained if notes were taken of all armorial slabs remaining in our churches, as a record of many families, their social position, and alliances could be thus obtained, which otherwise in the course of no very long time must pass into oblivion. The duty of protecting and preserving the monuments of those once amongst us, cannot be too strongly urged upon the custodians of the venerable fabrics within whose hallowed walls they lie.

The Custody of Provincial Records.

BY W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

It is little more than fifty years ago since the Act of Parliament was passed which made provision for housing the National Records. Their condition, exposed as they were to every risk of destruction from vermin, fire, and water, had become a public scandal; many, too, were in the charge of careless custodians. For all practical purposes most public records at that time were inaccessible, being scattered about in very many separate depositories. The principal record offices then were the Tower of London, Carlton Ride, and the Chapter House at Westminster, besides many smaller ones. By those who now are accustomed to search at the Public Record Office, in Fetter Lane, the inconvenience and danger of the old order of things can scarcely be realised, and yet nearly twenty years elapsed before the building of the present Record Office completed the scheme originated by the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 94.

This scheme was after all only a partial and incomplete one. It dealt merely with the records of the superior courts, and with rolls and charters, etc. placed by that Act under the care of the Master of the Rolls. The enormous mass of public records scattered throughout the country have not been affected by it, with the one exception of certain local courts, such as the Welsh Courts and the Palatine Courts of Durham and Cheshire.

Provincial records, which in number and importance equal or exceed those deposited at the Public Record Office, are practically in the same unsatisfactory condition as they were in 1838, and indeed had been for centuries before. The consequence of the neglect and apathy thus shown is patent to all who have the slightest acquaintance with the subject. The depositories are so numerous that the destruction and loss of local records can be no matter for surprise. Practically no supervision is exercised over them, and consequently it is left to chance whether the respective custodians realize the importance of carefully guarding the records in their care. The few cases in which this is adequately done serves only to emphasize the general neglect of local records; nor can we hope for better things so long as the present system, or rather want of system, is allowed to continue. Too much responsibility is laid upon the present custodians, who usually are engaged in the transaction of current business, and are not archivists. To the latter class, who have been specially trained to such duties, the care of records should alone be entrusted, for it is not too much to say that the functions of the record *maker* and the record *keeper* are, to all intents and purposes, incompatible. This fact was amply recognised by the Act which created the Public Record Office, and it is essential that this principle should be extended when dealing with provincial records, the state and custody of which is no more satisfactory than was that of the public records before 1838. When we bear in mind how successful the operation of the Public Record Act has been, it is a matter of surprise that no

attempt has been made to extend it to all other records, but the apparent vastness of the question and its chaotic state in general, has doubtless deterred any dealing with it.* Nevertheless it is impossible that this apathy can continue much longer.

In a short paper it is almost impossible to deal adequately with this subject. Space will not allow us to treat upon the present unsatisfactory condition of local records in detail, which must be taken for granted. Their extent and importance may be inferred from a short list of some of the principal classes not dealt with by the Record Act. It is based on the Record Reports of 1801 and 1837, to which the reader is referred for fuller particulars. A rough estimate of the number of the repositories is added, which will serve to show how scattered they are, and consequently how divided is the responsibility for their safe care.

1. Parish Registers	...	...	...	13,287
2. County Records in care of Clerks of the Peace	...	...	...	57
3. Borough Records	...	...	...	118
4. Ecclesiastical Courts	...	...	...	28
5. Cathedrals	...	...	...	27
6. Universities and Colleges	...	...	...	40
7. County Land Registries	...	...	...	4
8. Inns of Court	...	...	...	4
9. Libraries	...	...	...	12
10. Probate Registries	...	...	...	41
Total				13,618

To these must be added the various repositories of manor rolls and private records, which are to be found in the hands of their owners or their solicitors. The number of these it is impossible to estimate, but they must amount to many thousands, and we shall probably be very much within the mark if we say that the records of this country are in the care of upwards of *twenty thousand* different custodians. So long as responsibility is thus divided, it is impossible to expect that they can be properly cared for, or that they can be really accessible to historical students. The question is one of more than national importance. It is not merely Englishmen who are interested in their preservation, they are, indeed, the heritage also of all the Englands beyond the seas. America and our Colonies may justly ask us to take every care to preserve these records, which concern them equally with us.

There are two methods by which this can be done. The records might all be collected together in Fetter Lane. Such a scheme can at once be dismissed. It would be rightly unpopular in the country, and to collect the whole records of the nation into one place would obviously be a grave imprudence. The only alternative, and the one which would seem the natural sequel of the Record Act of 1837, is the formation of local record offices, in which might ultimately be

* An abortive bill, relating to the custody of Parish Registers, was introduced into Parliament some years ago by Messrs. Borlase and Bryce. This dealt merely with one class of provincial records, and was moreover based on a wrong principle for it aimed at centralizing them in London.

gathered all the records of their respective districts. There can be no doubt that the only suitable areas are the counties. Diocesan record offices have been suggested, but they are clearly unsuitable if only by reason that English dioceses are in transition, though doubtless they will ultimately become coterminous with the counties. Obviously the suggested County Record Offices should be under the care of the new County Councils. The principal towns, *i.e.*, those privileged as "County boroughs" might be permitted to retain their archives, though they should be encouraged for evident reasons of economy and convenience, to unite with the counties in forming conjoint record offices. In the County Record Office under the care of the *custos rotulorum*, who would be an officer of the County Council, ought to be deposited, in addition to county records proper, all parish registers, and provision should be made for the ultimate reception of the remaining records mentioned in the foregoing list. The removal of the parish registers to proper custody as has been done in Scotland and Ireland is imperative, but it should be to county record offices and not to Somerset House. Due provision could readily be made for preserving to the parish clergy the fees they now derive from this custody, and similarly any other vested interest ought to be protected. Permission also should be accorded to such parishes as might desire to incur the expense of providing copies of their registers to keep in the place of the originals. Such an arrangement is a workable compromise between the present system and the proposal to remove all parish registers to London. Similar arrangements ought to be made with regard to all other public records. As regards private records, such as manor rolls and conveyances of land, provision also should be made for them, and their owners encouraged to deposit those which are not modern documents of title, *pro salva custodia*, in the County Record office. Doubtless there are many who would be glad to avail themselves of such facilities, the adoption of which should be voluntary. Thus in a very few years, the number of separate record depositories would be very sensibly diminished. A hundred local record offices, or even fewer, would be a great improvement on the twenty thousand or so repositories which now exist. In every county then, and perhaps every principal town, *i.e.*, towns which are privileged as County Boroughs, we ought to find a public record office under the control of the county or town council, or rather of a record committee composed of members of the council and delegates from public bodies contributing records, while the *custos rotulorum*, at present an ornamental officer, would naturally become the record keeper. In London, there ought to be established a Central Board of record keepers, composed of the Master of the Rolls and the principal officials of the Record Office with record inspectors, and reinforced by unpaid members on the nomination of certain public and learned bodies. The duties of such a board would be in the first instance the control of the present Public Record Office and the functions now fulfilled by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which might then be allowed to become extinct. Their most important duties would be to exercise a general control over provincial record offices.

The inspector members would inspect them from time to time, and report on their condition to the Central Board, which annually would present a synopsis of its work for publication as a "Blue Book." Upon such a Board would naturally devolve the duty of promulgating model regulations for the formation and conduct of provincial record offices. Such a Board should be consultative, and ought not to supersede or clash with the functions of the respective record committees.

This Central Board would also be charged with the duty of seeing that the depositories of county records were suitable for their purpose—that they were fire proof, damp proof, and of sufficient capacity to contain the documents which it is probable they would be called upon to receive. Then on its sufficiency being certified to by the Inspectors of the Central Board, the Master of the Rolls would erect the record depository into a County Record office, whither in due course would be sent all parish registers, and with power to receive all or any other class of local records, should it be desirable to deposit them there. The essential part of such a scheme as the present is that it should be voluntary and not compulsory. There can be no doubt that when efficient County Record offices are provided, most public bodies would gladly deposit there such of their muniments as are not required for current use, and probably many private persons would follow suit.

An important question in every such scheme as the present is that of expense. It is probable that little, if any, additional expenditure would follow. As regards the Central Board there need be none, for the duty of reporting on Record repositories would fall upon the present officials of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, who fulfil very similar duties at present. The County Councils are at the present time under a statutory obligation to preserve their records, so that the machinery for establishing county record offices already exists at hand. Little more would be required in the majority of cases than the use of an extra room to receive the muniments, which under this scheme, would have to be deposited there. A few extra feet of shelving would usually suffice for the whole of the parish registers of a county. The cost of this would be trifling. Doubtless the services of an extra clerk, acting under the direction of the Clerk to the Council, or the *custos rotulorum*, would be required, but there can be little doubt that the extra fees which would naturally accrue from increased facility of access to the records, would more than cover the expense of his salary.

To empower County Councils to receive parish registers and other provincial records, a short Act of Parliament would of course be requisite, but about this, there ought to be, even in the present state of public business, comparatively little trouble. Such a system of public county record offices has many obvious advantages, not the least being that the student and the lawyer would know at once whither to direct their inquiries. That under the present system, or want of system, is now well-nigh impossible. The impetus given to historical study by the formation of the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane, was

great indeed, but it would be more than equalled by the formation of county record offices, a convenience which would be appreciated by the whole of the English-speaking world. The present scattered condition of provincial records is a source of danger to the documents themselves, and a grave inconvenience to those who would consult them. Some change is urgently required, but the only alternative to a system of county record offices, is the ultimate aggregation of all records in the Public Record Office, and that policy in every respect would be a dangerous and disastrous one, though to London antiquaries it might be a convenient one. A scheme of county record offices seems to afford a safe *via media* between the present want of system and an excessive centralization.

On Animals Represented in Brasses.

BY RANDALL DAVIES.

REPRESENTATIONS of animals occur in brasses in three ways. First, and principally, at the feet of effigies; secondly, in the heraldry of a composition; and, lastly, merely as ornaments or accessories in inscriptions and canopies.

Instances of the first of these classes (which I venture to suggest) are tolerably familiar, as they are inseparable from the principal figures. The second class is such a large one, that Mr. Boutell has only been able to give it a passing notice in his book on heraldry. But to the third class very little attention has been paid; for, in the contemplation of a large brass, it is not easy to notice every detail at a glance. Only when a brass is rubbed, and bit by bit comes out, are these incidental pieces of work fully appreciated; and even when the rubbing is finished, it is only a careful survey that shows what pieces are specially worthy of more careful attention.

Of the origin of animals at the feet of effigies I will not venture to say anything, because by the time that brasses were introduced in England these creatures had come to be a conventionalism. It is easy to see, however, what a boon to the artist they must have been, helping him out of the dilemma of a pair of legs standing upon nothing; and look, into what glorious curves the lions' manes and tails have been worked!

It is not reasonably to be supposed, though often sextons invite the belief, that the lion or dog was in each case his master's faithful companion. As far as the lion is concerned, he is, as I said, a fine opportunity for the artist; but besides that, his frequent occurrence is no doubt due to sentiment inspired by the royal arms. Of dogs, there are instances of their having their names on their collars, as "Jakke," and "Terri," and it is noticeable that ladies' little dogs in the fourteenth century wear collars of bells exactly like those of to-day. Of other animals at the feet of effigies there are not a great many

instances. A horse occurs in one or two late examples, as at Ledbury (Thos. Caple, 1490); a leopard at Gunby (Judge Lodyngton, 1419); and a griffin at Hayes (Walter Grene, 1450). Amongst those better known are the eagles at Little Easton, the hedgehog and leopard at Digswell, and the elephant at Wivenhoe. All of these are purposely substituted for the usual lion or dog, being cognisances of the several families whom these brasses commemorate; and they form an appropriate link between the first and second of the divisions I suggested.

Animals which represent particular families are not only prominently placed at the feet, but are often found in convenient nooks and corners of the whole composition. The brass of Alianore de Bohun, 1399, is a good instance, where the swan, gorged and chained (the Bohun badge), is placed conspicuously in the middle of the canopy, and also at intervals round the inscription. Not only this, but on either side of the canopy, at the spring of the arch, sit a lioncel and a swan, the Bohun shield being a bend cotised, between six lioncels rampant.

Another example is at Wimbish, Essex, 1345, where the floriated cross, in which the figures stand, rests on an elephant; that pachyderm being the cognisance of the Beamonts.

In brasses of merchants we find the same idea followed out. At Taplow, Bucks., the stem of a cross rests on a "dolphin embowed haiant," commemorating "Nichole de Aumberdene yadis pesioner (fishmonger) de Londres." There is another dolphin at Finchley, being a rebus of W. Godolphin (Fig. A.) the execution of the design seems to be out of all proportion to the quality of its conception. At



FIG. A.

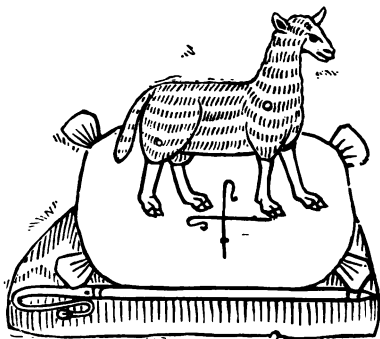


FIG. B.

Northleach, John Fortey, a woolmonger, has one foot on a woolpack, the other on a ram. Fig. B. is from a later brass in the same church, which shows the woolpack, shepherd's crooks, and ram. Another brass at Northleach has William Scors (1447) a tailor, Thos. Fortey a woolman, and between them Agnes, "sponsa placens." It would seem that the woolmen would not allow a tailor to use a ram, which cognisance belonged to them, so he stands on a pair of scissiors. The

inscription, however, Fig. C., vindicates the tailors, having every species of animal interspersed between the words; there is even a goose. But these belong properly to the third division.

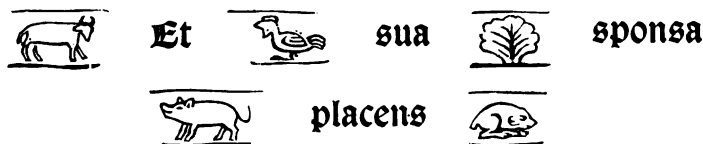


FIG. C.

Of crests, we have fine examples at Blickling, of a griffin; at Morley, Derbyshire, of a pelican; and at Cobham, Sir Nicholas Hawberks fish (a restoration); besides numerous dogs' heads, as at Chelsea, Fig. C., Sir Arthur Gorges, 1625. Another curious heraldic symbol is the mermaid, found on Lord Berkeley's collar, though, perhaps, gallantry would forbid us to mention her under our present heading. Fig. D. is a shield, now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, whom I have to thank for my rubbing of it.



FIG. D.

Perhaps the third class is the most interesting, of birds or beasts put in at the pleasure of the artist, and subject to no condition of use. They occur principally on marginal inscriptions, to make a short legend go all the way round and in canopies, as at Little Hawkesley, Essex. Fig. E. from Wynington, Beds., 1391, is more remarkable in



FIG. E.

conception than others. It is at the end of the marginal inscription, and seems, as it were, to forbid it to come any further. It is probably an adaptation from some illuminated MS. of the time; for, as a rule, the beasts on English brasses are real ones, and it is only in Flemish work that there are all kinds of fancies of winged dragons.

At Enfield, Middlesex, the inscription round the effigy of Joyce Tiptoft, c. 1470, is eked out with various rude things, Figs. F. to N.



FIG. F.



FIG. G.



FIG. H.



FIG. I.



FIG. J.



FIG. K.



FIG. L.



FIG. M.

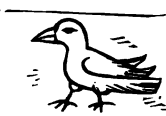


FIG. N.

An eagle, an absurd rabbit, a hedgehog, a man in the moon, and others.

Fig. O. is the end of the inscription of John Tame, Fairford, 1500.



FIG. O.

These are such instances as have come under my notice, and with a little more time I could multiply them; for there are many interesting and quaint pieces of design in the details of some of our English Brasses, which are but rarely considered, and in many cases where the whole composition is ugly or worthless, there are yet bits of it which are worth preserving.

Gleanings from the Close Rolls of Henry III.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Continued from page 113, Vol. II.

Oct. 3 (Bruer). The Mayor and Bailiffs of Lincoln commanded to sell the King's wines in the cellar in Wickford street and send the money received for them to the King. The same day the King gave to Richd. de Wysebeck 10 oaks outside the hays of Shirewood forest, for the works of the church of St. Botolph, Lincoln.

[“This church,” says Col. Holles in his church notes (Hare MS., 6829) “is of very ancient building; being framed in y^e fashion of a crosse, y^e steeple standing in y^e middle of y^e church, in the which there is this onely coate of armes in y^e window—Gules, on a bend blew, 3 lyons passants gardants d’or between 9 billets arg.—3, 2, 1 on a chiefe, and 3 on base.” The present church bearing the same name is of more modern construction.]

Bruer, now called Temple Bruer, was a preceptory of Knts. Templars founded in the reign of H. 2. The exterior gate fortified by royal licence 34 E. 1—*de kernellanda magna porta apud manerium de la Bruer*. The last Preceptor, Willm. de la More, admitted to that office in 1300, was the grand prior of all England, which he held till 1309-10, when the order was suppressed and their estates given to the Hospitallers.

Adam Wallensis, attorney of Gerard de Furnivall *v.* Andrew, son of Thomas, concerning land in Sutton, Lincs. Robert, son of William, attorney of John de Nevill *v.* William, son of Hugh, concerning customs, &c., in Carleton, Linc. Hugh de Weyern and Phillip de Well, attorneys of Ralph de Normandy *v.* Roger de Normaneby, concerning land in Normaneby, Linc.

Oct. 5 (Sempringham). Replevin of lands, &c., of Henry de Messingham, if he will find pledges, &c., to answer for trespass of forest, &c.

[The King was a guest of the abbot and convent of Sempringham (founded in 1139) the first house of the only order ever founded in England. Gilbertines included monks and nuns living under the one roof, the canons following the rules of St. Benedict, and the nuns the precepts of St. Augustine. The founder, Gilbert, was the son of Joceline de Sempringham, and was born in this village in 1083. His was a bold design which undertook to regulate both male and female religious persons, living in the same monastery, although they were most carefully separated from each other; yet the order was, at least, as free from scandal as any other, and was confirmed by a bull of Pope Eugenius 3.

The canons of this house wore a black cassock, a white cloak, and a hood lined with lambskin; the nuns wore gowns, cloaks, and hoods of one uniform sable hue. The whole order was governed by one master, or prior-general, the first of whom was, of course, the founder himself, who lived to see 13 monasteries of his order founded before his death, at a great age, in 1189, of which 11 were situated in this county. Gilbert was buried in his robes at the east end of the conventual church between the altars of the Virgin and St. Andrew, in such a position that, notwithstanding the erection of a divisional wall running east and west, presumably down the centre of the choir or chancel, for the purpose of separating the canons of this house from the nuns when at their devotions, both could see a portion of his tomb, and there many miracles are said to have been wrought, which in addition to the great sanctity of his life, led to his canonization by Pope Innocent 3 in 1202, and to his translation in the course of the same year. When his body was raised, it was found in perfect condition, and was wrapped afresh in fine linen, next in a covering of rich silk, given by Hubert, Abp. of Canterbury, and finally enclosed in lead, within which was deposited a record of St. Gilbert's life and miracles, a memoranda of his translation, in the presence of the Abp. (Walter Hubert, 1193-1207); the Bps. of Ely (Eustachius, Dean of Sarum, Chancellor, 1197-1220); Norwich (John de Grey, Chaplain to the King, 1200-14); Hereford (Giles de

Bruse, 1200-16); and Llandaff: Eustace, abbot (1199-1209) of Peterboro', and others, nobles, and innumerable other persons, clerical and lay. The body was then once more consigned to the same tomb from which it had been taken, and the divisional wall, said to have been of marble, was re-erected as before. On the leaden coffin was the following inscription: "Hic jacet sanctus Gilbertus, primus pater et institutor ordinis de Sempringham, translatus in hunc loculum, domino Huberto, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, per mandatum Innocentii papæ tertii, iii idus Octobris, anno ab incarnatione Domini MCCII." At the dissolution the annual revenues of this house were valued by Speed at £359 11s. 7d.]

To be continued.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

A thoroughly practical meeting was held early in May at the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES' Rooms, Burlington House, on the proposed interunion of provincial archæological societies, under the guidance of the parent society. A draft scheme was submitted in detail, and approved, for the admission of such associations as might desire it and were thought worthy of certain privileges, which they will obtain as "Societies in Union." A further conference of representatives of the county societies is to be held on July 17th.



ONE of the stupidest pieces of "restoration" we have heard of lately is now being perpetrated at WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Early in the eighteenth century the outside of the north transept front was very ruinous, and was rebuilt according to a suggestion by Sir Christopher Wren, and to a design approved by him. The only part of this work which affected the inside of the church was the rose window at the top, and that was filled with painted glass, dated 1722, and probably the best specimen of English eighteenth century glass painting that exists. The colour is good, and it fitted its place well and harmonised far better with the ancient church which it adorned, than do most of the obtrusively "medieval" windows that have been put there in our time. But this is now a thing of the past. The eighteenth century front was little more than a casing, and had in its turn become ruinous. A fresh rebuilding was needed, and was begun by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and has, since his death, been continued by Mr. J. L. Pearson, the present surveyor to the building. We know more about old English architecture than men did two hundred years ago. And that architect would be a poor creature indeed who could not now produce a better copy of the old style than that which satisfied Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Pearson's work may, for aught we know, be a great masterpiece, but it is carefully covered up from view; and bearing in mind the taste and skill shown by him in the manipulation of Westminster Hall, we take the liberty of doubting whether what he has done at the Abbey is of such extreme value that older things of value should be destroyed to make way for it. The value of this old window has been testified to by many of those best able to judge, and amongst others by the Society of Antiquaries, who have expressed their concern for its protection. But it is gone, and that, forsooth, only because in Mr. Pearson's judgment, it would not harmonise with his new nineteenth century

thirteenth century front. When shall we drive it into those who have the keeping of our national buildings, that architectural propriety consists not in cusps and crochets, but in the fitness of a thing for the place it occupies and the functions it has to perform ! We maintain that this despised and, as we suppose Mr. Pearson would call it, "spurious" window fulfilled its office perfectly, and its removal is a loss to the church. Even should the substitute be equally good architecturally, which yet remains to be seen, it cannot compensate for what was itself an object of unique interest.

We have, indeed, been informed in Parliament, and on the authority of the Dean of Westminster, that the old glass is to be preserved and put into the new window. This we take to be meant for a concession to those who have objected to its destruction. But what is it worth ? It means that the painted glass which was made to fit and did fit its place, and looked right well there, and told us of the good taste of the men who put it there at a time when such good taste was not common, is to be pulled to pieces, and the fragments, or so many of them as somebody chooses, are to be put into new places which they do not fit, and probably eked out with new made to match the old, and so further falsifying the whole.

It is a strange way to "preserve" a thing. Mr. Pearson writes R.A. after his name, and was, we believe, one of the committee who arranged the annual show at Burlington House this year. We wonder how it would have been taken by his painter colleagues if he had proposed to improve the effect by having a set of frames made "in accordance with the period of the building," and then cutting to pieces and patching together the pictures they had sent in so as to fill up his frames ?

There is just now much talk of an extension of Westminster Abbey. It were surely good policy for those who seek an increase of their trust to show themselves faithful guardians of the treasures already in their keeping.



The summer meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, which is to assemble at *Norwich* on August 6th, promises to be of exceptional interest. The three chairmen of sections are all excellent in their respective lines—Rev. C. R. Maning (Archæology), Mr. J. W. Clark (Architecture), and Rev. Dr. Jessop (History). The Duke of Norfolk, as is most fitting, is to be president. It has been definitely arranged that Mr. J. W. Clark will open the Architectural Section with a paper on Norwich Cathedral; Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., has promised to discourse upon Roman Norfolk; Mr. Hudson has undertaken to prepare a paper on Municipal Development as illustrated by the very large collection of thirteenth century documents, never hitherto adequately examined, which are to be found in the archives of the city of Norwich; Mr. St. John Hope has promised to deal with the plan and remains of Castle Acre Priory, whilst Rev. Dr. Cox discourses on its history. Lord Leicester is allowing excavations to be made on the site of this memorable Clugniac House. Castle Acre also possesses some remarkably great earthworks and a noble church, so that the day spent there is likely to be a memorable one in the history of the Institute.



WHEN the Archæological Institute visited Carlisle in 1859, the CORPORATION OF CARLISLE exhibited the moiety of a SILVER SEAL, of which the two parts, no doubt preserved in the custody of two distinct officials, were united by a screw, and by a mortice and tenon. When complete, it displayed an escutcheon of the city arms, and on the piece preserved the legend—RCATORIS. CARLILE 1670 S. The late Mr. Albert Way took several impressions in gutta from it, and the half seal vanished *in toto* from 1859 to 1889, when it turned up in a box of old keys in the Corporation Stone Yard, where two or three years ago a valuable box of court rolls was discovered exposed to the open air. The half seal has since been exhibited at the Antiquaries, and will be cared for in future.



A corbel, with an extremely ugly head on it, has been found at a depth of nine feet in made soil full of ROMAN REMAINS, next the site of the NEW MARKETS, CARLISLE. The Romanists say there is nothing Roman about it : the Medievalists

say there is nothing medieval. The *locus in quo* must then determine the point in favour of its being Roman. Much Roman pottery and some bones have been recently found in excavating by the side of the London Road, which runs through a Roman cemetery. A judicious bid of twopence apiece for bits with letters on brought a good many to hand.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their first meeting early in July, at Penrith, for two days, their main object being to visit various manorial halls in the barony of Greystoke, under the guidance of M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A., and the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A. The Roman camp of *Voreda*, and Greystoke and Dacre churches will also be visited.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE have just held their annual meeting. Their excursion to Bewcastle Church and Cross and to Christenbury Crags was ruined by the weather, but a very successful concert was given entirely of Cumberland songs. An art and antiquity loan exhibition was got up: the show of pictures by local artists, Sam Brough, the Nutters, &c., was very remarkable. There was a fine show of sixteenth and seventeenth century plans of Carlisle, but Mr. E. J. Bell took the cake by his exhibition of local tradesmen's tokens, and of medals relating to the rising in 1745. The same gentleman also showed a fine collection of Greek and Roman coins.



The WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB held its thirty-fourth Annual Meeting at the Museum, Warwick, on the 23rd of March, under the presidency of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., who, referring to the loss the Society had sustained in the death of the late M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., stated that he had held the position of Vice-President and Hon. Secretary for thirty-five years, and expressed the hope that its future success would be even more marked than its past, especially with regard to its annual publication of proceedings. The following papers were read:—(1) On some bore-holes recently made in Coventry, by Mr. W. Andrews, Vice-President. (2) A quarter of a century's retrospect of the Warwickshire Field Club, by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary. (3) On the character, variety, and distribution of the Fossil insects in the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary periods. The officers for the year were appointed.

The first summer meeting was held at Towcester, when the Geological section under the conductorship of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, President, and Mr. Councillor W. Andrews, Vice-President, proceeded to inspect the sections of Upper Lias, Oolite, and Boulder Clay exposed on the line of railway in course of construction between Towcester and Roade. The Archæological section under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Fretton, Hon. Sec., Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., and Mr. Norman visited Towcester Church, an interesting structure; Bury Hill, an entrenched camp near; and then proceeded in a brake to Stoke Bruerne, where the church was examined, and a curious monastic grange at Shutlanger. The churches at Ashton, Roade, and Collingtree were also visited, and well repaid inspection. At Hardingstone, the Eleanor Cross was carefully examined, and the evidences of its three restorations pointed out by Sir Henry Dryden. Another mile brought the party to Northampton, where the other section had arrived, and, after dinner at the Peacock Hotel, visits were paid to the Museum; St. Sepulchre's, one of the four round churches left in England; and the beautiful Norman structure of St. Peter's. This concluded the day's proceedings, the members returning to their several homes by rail. The June excursion was fixed for Church Stretton, and the July for North Warwickshire.



The late M. H. BLOXAM, Esq., F.S.A. A movement is in progress, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying into effect a suitable

memorial of this distinguished antiquary in Rugby, the place of his nativity. The form it seems most desirable it should take, is the erection of a wing adjoining the present Art Museum and Library in connection with the School, in which to place the collection of antiquities, pictures, and drawings, and the extensive Library bequeathed by him to the School. The circular issued by the committee states, that "although such a building would necessarily be under the control of the governing body of Rugby School, it may be assumed that there would be no difficulty in arranging so that the public generally should have free access at all reasonable times."



Further discoveries have been made (as anticipated in our previous notice of the CHARTER HOUSE, COVENTRY) in connection with this once celebrated monastery. Interesting wall paintings of several distinct periods have been discovered, the earliest of these appearing to be of the latter part of the fourteenth century, and representing the Crucifixion. Unfortunately the upper portion has been destroyed, the wall having been removed on which it was painted, when the house was converted into a private residence at the dissolution. The western part of the church has also been laid bare, exposing what appears to have been the base of a tower, and a considerable portion of the tiled pavement of the west end of the nave. Great care has been taken that all that is worthy of preservation shall remain. The north wing, which is of sixteenth century half timbered work, will be carefully renovated, and will form an interesting feature on this side. One room will be fitted with the rich Jacobean paneling formerly hidden by modern paint, canvas, and paper, and the whole work as hitherto carried out, has been consistently done. It is possible that in course of time further investigations on the site of the church and site of the cloister will be made.



A well-attended meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 2nd, at Wandsworth. Members attended at the Manor House, East Hill, and this interesting old house formed the subject of a paper by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. The house was said to have been the design of Sir Christopher Wren, and in 1720 belonged to one Peter Paggen. It was presented by Charles II. to his niece, Princess Anne of York, and she lived in it eighteen years before she became Queen of England. The entrance hall is very striking, with its arched recesses carved with rich designs and foliage, and up the staircase and on the landings and ceilings are painted large allegorical scenes, some of which are attributed to Sir James Thornhill. The wood carving was probably by the skilful hand of Grinling Gibbons. In the room known as Queen Anne's boudoir, there is an exquisite painting on the ceiling that will well repay careful examination. From the Manor House, the members and their friends proceeded to the parish church, where an interesting paper was read by Mr. G. Patrick, and in describing the monument, he drew special attention to the monument to Sir Henry Smith, the great Surrey benefactor, and to a unique brass of a Sergeant-at-Mace of the date 1420, showing a mace suspended from the sword belt, in place of the customary dagger. Mr. J. T. Squire described the registers which are of peculiar interest, and in the Free Library, Mr. Cecil T. Davies gave some interesting notes on old Wandsworth, illustrated by a collection of old prints and deeds.



A very interesting report upon the two MACES belonging to the Borough of GUILDFORD, has been presented to the Corporation by the well-known local antiquary, Mr. G. C. Williamson. By it we learn the interesting fact that in the important exhibition of Maces at the Society of Antiquaries, June 20th, 1888, but four Maces were of an age contemporary with the smaller Guildford Mace. Its date is from 1420 to 1470, and is only exceeded by the Hedon Maces (county Yorks.). The report makes reference to the beautiful and unique enamel remaining upon it, and contains a great deal of information both as to this valuable mace and its larger companion, which was presented in 1663.

We understand Mr. Williamson has in preparation a fuller report upon the whole of the Corporation plate.

Much of the financial and other work now in the hands of County Councils is that which used to be transacted by the High Constable and freeholders of the old Hundred Courts. The ancient divisions of the counties into hundreds and wapentakes are now being so rapidly forgotten under new legislation, that we are glad to be able to state that one county has secured a permanent memorial of these historic sub-divisions. THE SEAL OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DERBYSHIRE has a hexagon arrangement round its central badge and legend, wherein are lettered the names of the six hundreds of High Peak, Wirksworth, Scarsdale, Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley. The seal has been designed by the Editor of the *Reliquary*, at the request of the Council, and executed by Mr. George Bailey, of Derby.



The parish church of ILKESTON, Derbyshire, is again in the hands of the restorer and enlarger, but so much damage was done to this once most fine and interesting church by the "restoration" of 1855, that it is not possible to do much more mischief. In the course of the work that is now in progress, one or two noteworthy objects have been brought to light, including an armorial ledger-stone to the memory of John Flamsteed, a relative of the first Astronomer Royal, and a brass to the memory of an infant Flamsteed who died in 1713; both of these were under the flooring of the chancel. A brass to the memory of Benjamin Day, with a good epitaph, has been uncovered in the vicarage garden. The base of the old font, destroyed in 1855, has also been found. The Rev. E. Muirhead Evans, the present vicar, is most conservatively disposed. If only he had been in charge in 1855, a fine old church and many early monuments might have been saved. The present repair and enlargement are absolutely necessitated by the growth of this large, poor parish, and the vicar well deserves support.



The diligence of Mr. John Ward, of Derby, a most painstaking and conscientious antiquary, has just (June) brought to light some interesting discoveries at HARBOROUGH ROCKS, near Wirksworth, Derbyshire. From certain indications on this rocky summit, he caused trenches to be dug, and preliminary investigations have already proved that this was an important station of the rude hill-men of pre-Roman times. A great diversity of pottery, flints, etc., were unearthed. A chambered barrow yielded portions of at least seventeen human skeletons. Further investigations have, for the time at any rate, been summarily stopped through some misunderstanding with the owners, but we are glad to be able to announce that the illustrated results of two days' remarkably eventful diggings will be given in the *Reliquary* for October. This "find" is very near Rains Cave, the systematic investigation of which is about to be recommenced, as the owner in this instance is a sensible man, and does not suspect antiquaries of "marauding" habits.



An enquiry has been raised at Farnham, in Surrey, respecting the HEART OF PETER DE RUFIBUS, Bishop of Winchester, in 1238, which was interred at Waverley Abbey. It appears that in 1730 it was grubbed up, and found to be enclosed in a leaden box containing a saline liquid. Mr. Child, the then owner of Waverley, heartlessly disposed of it, and in 1830 it was in the possession of a Mr. John Martyr, of Guildford, whose father, the Town Clerk, had it from Mr. Child. It is said to have been intended to be given to some Museum, and the present resting-place of the heart of one of the most saintly and able Bishops of Winchester, is a matter of great uncertainty.



The first country meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on May 31st, when the fine and singularly interesting church of LANCHESTER was visited. This church is chiefly of thirteenth century work, but it has also rich Roman remains, and was built in great measure out of the neighbouring Roman station. It was made a collegiate church by Cardinal Langley in the fifteenth century. The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, of Witton-le-Wear, gave descriptions of this and other churches visited during the day.

Several of the members having expressed a wish to possess the series of reprints

of BUCK'S VIEWS OF NORTHUMBRIAN CASTLES from the plates in the Society's possession, steps will be taken to publish another edition if twenty subscribers, of 20s. each, be obtained to cover the cost.



The annual general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY of this year, held on May 27th, was according to modern slang use of the term, their jubilee celebration. We sincerely congratulate this association upon the excellent work it has accomplished during the half century of its existence. This society has given attention to a wide range of subjects, and has never professed to be local in its papers or pursuits. In this it has probably acted wisely, as the University supplies it with men of exceptional eminence, such as no ordinary county could command. But would it not be wise if it trained its members to a closer attention to the archæology of its own shire? Of the two excursions of the society for last year, one was to Stamford; and another is now being arranged for Lincoln.

At the annual meeting an able paper was read by Professor J. H. Middleton on a blue-glazed Oenochœ of Ptolemaic manufacture, the property of Rev. S. S. Lewis, which is, with one exception, the finest and most interesting example of a very rare fabrique which has ever been discovered. Its special point of interest is the inscription, which fixes its date within the years of Ptolemy IV.'s reign, B.C. 222—204. This beautiful wine-jug or Oenochœ, measuring 11½ inches high, was discovered in Cyprus, but is of Egyptian manufacture.



Mr. M. R. James, at the same meeting, read a paper on ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT PSALTERS, comprising a specially valuable summary of their successive development.

The Western Psalters, represented by the (eight or ninth century) Utrecht Psalter and the two copies of it (Harl. 603, and the Eadwine Psalter at Trinity), show the *literal* style of illustration. Every detail in the text of the Psalm is introduced into the picture which heads it.

Only one picture in early Psalters is a direct product of a classical school. This is the drawing of David surrounded by his choir of minstrels, and playing on his harp, which immediately precedes the text in very many MSS.

Of later Medieval Psalters the reader distinguished two main classes: those with and those without a series of paintings preceding the text. A certain development in the selection of subjects is visible in these preliminary pictures, which do not occur much before 1100.

The succession seems to have been this:—

- i. Events in David's life were represented.
- ii. The same, together with New Testament events, illustrated by David's experiences or prophesied in the Psalms.
- iii. Instead of the Davidic cycle, a series of Old Testament subjects (most commonly from the Creation to the Judgment of Solomon): the New Testament pictures keep their place.
- iv. Instead of the Old Testament subjects, single figures or stories of patron Saints, following the New Testament subjects.

Lastly, the Psalter is superseded by the Horæ, but it is noticeable that early Horæ are in many cases illustrated with Bible pictures.



The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY holds its annual meeting at Dartford this year. The days of meeting are July 31st and August 1st. It is intended that visits shall be paid to Crayford, Erith, Bexley, and the four Cray parishes.



The restoration of the roof of the chancel of BARFRETON CHURCH has been completed upon the plans of Mr. Seddon. The old roof timbers have not been removed, but the plastered ceiling has been replaced by a handsome bordered roof, which accords well with the architecture. The Nave roof is to be similarly treated as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained—the plastered ceiling of the nave is in a very bad state, and is a great disfigurement to this old Norman church.

A fresh account of the passage of the **HIGHLANDERS THROUGH MANCHESTER** in 1745, has been recently given to the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A. He derived his interesting information from a recently found diary of Thomas Walley, one of two constables of Manchester at that eventful period. Mr. Walley's diary gives a graphic picture of the arrival of the dreaded Highlanders in the then small town of Manchester, of the entrance of the Prince, of his lodging at the house of Mr. Dickinson in Market Street Lane (afterwards called the palace), and of the mimic court he held there.



The picturesque **OLD HALL OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, peculiarly rich in historic associations, and the only relic that town possesses of what it was in mediæval days, is in sad and immediate danger of demolition. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society are bestirring themselves to try and secure its preservation, and the owners are averse to its destruction, but the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company are seeking powers by Act of Parliament to acquire the site for use as a goods warehouse. The Hall stands close to the church and forms a pleasant group with it. It is unique in having a domed circular tower at each of the angles of the south front, and although the interior has been a good deal modernised, the exterior preserves much of its original character. The walls between the tower above described are over four feet thick, and the walls of the cellar about seven feet thick. There is a recess in the thickness of the cellar wall, and in the middle of the floor a flagstone which, when removed, gives access to a passage in the thickness of the wall, and which is reported to lead to the church. The south front is about 65 feet long. The west front is about 120 feet long, and has three large and massive chimneys and several stone mullioned windows, one of which has the original cusped head remaining. The building is two-storeyed throughout, and is covered with a fine heavy flagstone roof. We most sincerely trust that the railway company will be checked in their most nefarious project.



The well of the Norman keep of **SCARBOROUGH CASTLE** has been just discovered under the steps of the forebuilding on the south side. The forebuilding, and parts of additions adjoining thereto of much later date, have been uncovered during the course of some repairs by the War Office. The lower part of this keep is used as a powder magazine, for which we should have thought it eminently unsuitable. This well-known keep stands out boldly on the highest point of the Castle Hill, and yet it is actually destitute of a lightning conductor! It is a piece of good fortune that this portion of the Castle has not long ago been blown into space.



Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A. (Scarborough), will be grateful, in connection with the forthcoming work in which he is engaged with Mr. Fallow, for rubbings or sealing-wax impressions of the marks on old pewter.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD: By Charles Lynam, F.R.I.B.A. *Sprague & Co., Cannon Street, London.* 4to., pp. 90, Plates 173. Price 27s. 6d. This grand volume is incomparably the best book that has ever yet been issued upon bells, so far as the plates are concerned; and though the letter-press is rather surprisingly brief, we are by no means sure that Mr. Lynam

has not been wise in abstaining from repeating that which has been already written as to particular bell-foundries. It is possible, also, to overdo bell-legends and parish peculiarities of bell-ringing, and in this volume everything of the kind is eschewed. But the art work of the old founders has never been so nobly treated as by Mr. Lynam in his wealth of excellent and most careful plates. The compendious tables of founders' marks, stops, coins, armorial bearings and initial crosses, include every bell in the county, and are models of painstaking care. The references to like examples illustrated by Messrs. Ellacombe, North, Stahl-schmidt, and Jewitt save much repetition. On the whole, the book is invaluable to the campanologist, whilst the plates are so well drawn and on so large a scale, that it ought to be practically useful to the architect, carver, glass-stainer, and monumental mason, as well as to the bell-founder. Mr. Ruskin has said—"If you want an inscription, write it plainly on a broad surface and have done with it; don't expect any decorative effect from it." But we heartily agree with Mr. Lynam when he remarks that those who have studied the beauty of the inscriptions which adorn many ancient bells, must rejoice that the men who produced them did not hold Mr. Ruskin's doctrine, and devoted their art instincts even to the lettering on this article of church furniture, destined to hang aloft in remote and inaccessible places, where but very few eyes could see or therefrom derive pleasure. Art was an instinct of the ancient workman that never left him or betrayed him.

The oldest dated bell in Staffordshire is at Milwich, 1409. But Mr. Lynam had the exceptional good fortune, during an only visit in 1876 to the continent, to find a bell at Fontenailles, in Normandy, with the remarkably early date of 1211, which is 62 years earlier than the oldest example given in the great work of Viollet le Duc. Of the inscription on this bell there are two plates. Two bells of Staffordshire are probably among the oldest in English church towers, namely, one at Farewell, and one at St. Chad's, Lichfield. They are undated, but there seems very good reason to assign them to the middle of the thirteenth century.

Out of the charity of his profusion, Mr. Lynam adds to the fine series of one hundred and thirty-six plates of bell lettering, marks and ornaments, thirty-seven plates of Staffordshire church steeples, comprising upwards of sixty examples. In many instances these drawings are of much value, for they represent towers or spires that have since been restored "out of knowledge," and in a few cases have been utterly demolished.

It is quite impossible that this book, at the price it can be obtained, can ever repay the outlay expended upon it; in all probability it will soon be beyond the power of purchase.



ENGLISH WAYFARING LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES, 2nd Edition: By J. J. Jusserand. Translated from the French by Lucy Toulmin-Smith. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Demy 8vo., pp. 451. Price 12s. M. Jusserand has given, through his able translator, a thoroughly interesting series of pictures to Englishmen of the wayfaring life of their forefathers of the fourteenth century. By a rather happy inspiration he divides his book into three divisions. The first part treats of roads and bridges, of the ordinary traveller and the casual passer-by, and of the security of the roads. The second part treats of lay wayfarers, such as herbalists, charlatans, minstrels and tumblers, and of the more sober users of roads, such as messengers, itinerant merchants and pedlars; the same part also contains a section on outlaws, wandering workmen, and peasants out of bond. The third part deals with religious wayfarers, the wandering preachers and friars, and the pardoners, with a concluding section on pilgrims and pilgrimages. The illustrations, sixty-one in number, add much to the value of the book; they are almost all from medieval MSS., and the majority of them are reproduced for the first time. A great amount of pleasantly told information on out-of-the-way subjects is brought together in these pages, the result being a welcome and readable volume. We are not surprised to find that the English translation has reached a second edition, and as we confidently expect that a third will be demanded, we venture, in all kindness, to suggest that the book be carefully supervised by some painstaking English antiquary of general archæological knowledge. Then the several mistakes and the rather curious omissions would not jar on the susceptibilities of the antiquary, and the archæological as well as the general literary public would be abundantly

satisfied. As a specimen of errors, the well-known Frith-Stool of Hexham, described and illustrated on page 154, was not originally a chair of sanctuary, but the cathedra or bishop's seat of the early church; it has no characteristic of the Norman style, and is rather of the seventh than the twelfth century. The same subject gives us an instance of omission. Why should Chester, the most striking instance of English sanctuary rights, be left out?



THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF STRATA FLORIDA: By S. W. Williams, F.R.I.B.A. *Whiting & Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. vii., 355. Price 10s. 6d.—The Cambrian Archæological Society have recently been wisely expending funds on the excavation of the Abbey Church of Strata Florida, and one of the results of their explorations has been the rendering possible of a work of the character before us. The excavations were made under the superintendence of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, and he has given us in these pages an interesting record of the work. Previous to these explorations there was but little left above the surface save a portion of the west front, with the uniquely ornamented semi-circular entrance, which forms a frontispiece to this volume. The fifth chapter, which gives an account of the excavations and architecture of the Abbey, is the best part of the work. The illustrations of this part are excellent. There is an apparently faithful ground plan of the great church and of a portion of the conventual buildings, as well as a great number of reproductions of interesting architectural details and mouldings. The tile-paving of the chapels of the south transept are among the most handsome and varied yet uncovered in England; this discovery is illustrated by three good plates that will be much valued by tile lovers. The current idea of the day that there is something sinful in applying colour wash or paint to stone, and that the height of perfection in "Gothic reproduction" is to leave all stone and oak as naked as they come forth from the operation of the chisel or the plane, is once again disproved by the ruins of Strata Florida. In addition to many traces of figure painting on the walls, we are told that "the whole of the chapels and presbytery were painted, and there is adhering to the stonework and mouldings some of the vermilion paint, which still retains its brilliant colour. After the great fire in 1284, the whole was covered with whitewash."

Strata Florida in its palmiest days, especially before the English occupation, was the favourite place of interment for the great ones of Wales; it has not been inaptly termed "the Westminster Abbey of the old principality."

In the south chapel, next the sacristy, were found the remains of two magnificent recessed and canopied altar-tombs of fourteenth century date, executed in Caen stone. The carving was of great delicacy as well as of high artistic finish. Fragments of the effigies were found, including two pairs of hands in the attitude of prayer. On the eastern side of the south transept, a series of monks' graves covered with slabs, and having also carved headstones *in situ*, were discovered. The remarkable feature of these monuments is that the headstones point by their shape and interlaced design to a decidedly earlier date than the flat cross-incised slabs. May it not be probable that the headstones were reverently removed from the older monastery and re-used?

The eventful history of the founding of the Abbey, its destruction by fire, and subsequent demolition by Edward I., are told with much circumstance and detail, though after an involved fashion, and there is a large appendix of original documents. Several quaint bits of monastic history throw into relief some of these rather dully written pages. Just before the act for the suppression of the lesser monasteries, namely, on October 1st, 1534, two persons were charged before the King's Commissioners at Shrewsbury with coining spurious money at the Abbey of Strata Florida, one of them being a monk. The depositions show that on Saturday before Midsummer Day, Dan Richard Smith, a monk, met with Evan ap Howel, a weaver, and did consume a pot of ale or two for which the monk paid; after which they went into the abbey precincts, and the weaver suggested to the monk that he knew a method whereby he could make him richer by forty shillings. They adjourned to Dan Richard's chamber, and the weaver explains that it shall cost him nothing more than another pot of ale to see how he can cast a groat. A fire was lighted, a tin spoon procured and melted in an iron pot. But the casting is a failure and they throw it through the window. Another

monk, brother Thomas Dyrham, happened to be walking by the window, picked up the spurious coin and carried it to the Abbot. Dan Richard's cell was instantly visited, the two delinquents were arrested "in flagrante delicto" and placed in irons.

Mr. Williams has produced an uneven book, but at the same time one of real value and merit. It may seem rather ungracious to end this notice with a query; but we recognise in many pages expressions and descriptions that we think could only have come from the pen of the most learned and able exponent of monastic arrangements and remains of our days, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; and our question is, knowing the interest that he took in these excavations, has Mr. Williams been sufficiently generous in his acknowledgments?



ENGLISH WRITERS: by Henry Morley. Vol. iii., from the Conquest to Chaucer. Vol. iv., the Fourteenth Century. *Cassell & Company*. Pp. 423 and 364 respectively. Price 5s. each volume.

Professor Morley has given us two more volumes of what promises to be, when completed, a genuine history of English literature. The third volume opens at a specially interesting literary epoch. The Roman Conquest brought England, at a single leap, into immediate relation with the life of Southern Europe. Not only did the songs of the Troubadours and the early Provençal literature thus reach our shores, but individual writers and men of mark from other countries were, through the Conquest, brought into the closest relationship with England, and helped to found and influence the nation as we know it. Lanfranc, the Italian, who died in England in 1089, an old man of eighty-four, after nineteen years' occupancy of the See of Canterbury, would have been an impossibility in the Anglo-Saxon days. Anselm, Lanfranc's favourite pupil, and afterwards his successor, was born at Aosta in Piedmont, his father a Lombard and his mother a Burgundian; though he had for a biographer the clear-headed Eadmer, a native of Kent. Through the Crusades, that broke out soon after the Conquest, even more than through the influence of the Provençal song upon the Normans, cool-hearted Englishmen were brought into close contact with the learning and lively fancy of the Arabs. From the south, too, can be traced the germ of all early endeavours towards a true search into nature. Gerland, the first English writer on mathematical science, observed an eclipse of the sun in 1086, and produced a treatise on the Computus and a treatise on the Abacus, a system of calculation which had been brought into fashion by Pope Gerbert. Adelard of Bath, born when Gerland was writing, was educated in the schools of Tours and Laon, and travelled in the East and among the distant Arabs. On his return to Europe, he taught the Arabian sciences, and was the first to introduce Euclid into England through a translation. The opening chapter of this volume ends with a good summary of the early historical work done by the chroniclers of our quiet English Monasteries. To two chroniclers of the first half of the twelfth century, Ordericus Vitalis and William of Malmesbury, a special chapter is devoted. To this succeeds a chapter on Geoffrey of Monmouth, and another on the Church Militant, as represented by Thomas Becket and Giraldus Cambensis. The most interesting section is that which deals with the witty, brilliant Archdeacon, Walter Map, and his books on the gossip of the Court and on the Arthurian Romances. The volume also treats of a whole bevy of minor chroniclers, of songs and ballads and metrical romance, of the foundation of the Dominicans and Franciscans, Robert Grosseteste and Roger Bacon, and finally of the effect of the Italian revival of the thirteenth century on England.

The fourth volume comprises the first section of a comprehensive treatment of English literature during the fourteenth century. It opens with an account of the "Romaunt of the Rose," the fashionable book of the English court at the beginning of the fourteenth century. An interesting summary follows dealing with those three patriarchs of modern literature, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. This is appropriately followed by a discourse upon some learned Englishmen, such as Richard Aungervyle of Bury, Robert Holcot, Thomas Bradwardine, and John of Gaddesden. Miracle plays, their stage management and properties, are treated of in a bright and all too brief manner, whilst many pages are naturally consumed in telling the tale of Gower's life, and describing his three books, the well-known

"*Confessio Amantis*," and his less known "*Speculum Meditantis*," and "*Vox Clamantis*." The writers of chronicles of this century obtain brief mention, and the important subject of William Langland and his "*Vision of Piers Plowman*" winds up the volume. But perhaps one of the most interesting "bits" of this volume is the eight pages given to the travels of Sir John Maundeville. Sir John tells us that in the reign of Edward II., on Michaelmas Day, 1322, he set forth upon his travels. Five years later, when Edward III. was crowned, Maundeville was still abroad. He claims to have visited Tartary, Persia, Armenia, Lybia, Chaldea, Ethiopia, Amazonia, India, and the adjacent isles. For more than thirty years he travelled, and when he came home it was, as he said, in spite of himself to rest—"for rheumatic gouts that distress me fix the end of my labours against my will (God knoweth)." After his return, Maundeville employed his leisure in turning his Latin book of travels into French, and subsequently (as is said) into English. This he accomplished in 1356, thirty-four years after he sailed from England. The book had a very wide popularity; besides the Latin, French, and English versions, the travels were translated into Italian, German, Flemish, and even into Irish Celtic. Sir John Maundeville's book was planned, says Mr. Morley, with reference to the wants of pilgrims to Jerusalem, and he cleverly contrived to subordinate accounts of remote travels to the form of what may be called a Guide to Jerusalem by four routes, with a Handbook to the Holy Places. His object was to make his account lively and interesting. Mr. Morley considers that Sir John takes at second hand, from the previous travels of Odoric, a Lombard friar, his account of Cathay and India, and esteems the version of his journeys in our own tongue "the most entertaining book written in Early English prose."

Criticism is disarmed, and mere comment takes its place, when dealing with a work of this width and scope, undertaken by one of the three or four living English scholars who could worthily accomplish it. We scarcely know which most to admire, the graphic condensation of material, or the clearly conceived and well-expressed conclusion on the gradual growth and varied sources of our English literature. Occasionally the choice of themes on which to be slightly diffuse, and the paucity of description given to others are a little surprising, though here Mr. Morley's opinion of respective importance is far more likely to be correct than that of his critics; but in one point we feel that we can with justice complain, namely, the giving of only two pages to the consideration of the *Bestiaries*, and the whole scheme of moralised natural history, for unless we grasp the as yet little understood influence of this system on the whole wealth of Norman figure sculpture throughout our English churches, the carvings can only be regarded as a confused medley of fanciful surmisings.



THE BROTHERHOOD OF LETTERS: By J. Rogers Rees. *Elliot Stock*. pp. 271. Price 4s. 6d. It is a pleasant sign, amid these bustling times, to find that there is a demand for bright intelligent writing on book-loving themes; and it is pleasant to find that Mr. Rees is so well able to gratify a healthy taste. Since he first wrote *The Pleasures of a Bookworm*, following it up with an equally happy continuation entitled *The Diversions of a Bookworm*, Mr. Rees has had several imitators, one at least of whom reeled off much sorry stuff; but as an author of that which is agreeable and piquant to the genuine book-lover, Mr. Rees easily holds the field, and proves, at all events in his own case, the truth of the Spanish proverb, that an author's pen, like children's legs, improves with exercise. This is a book which it is difficult to criticise, and impossible to describe in a paragraph or two; but there is no doubt whatever in our mind that it will give abundant satisfaction to that class of readers to whom it is evidently addressed. The man or woman who is fond of Lamb, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Coleridge, Barry Cornwall, or Landor, and about a round dozen more of authors who are worthy of being mentioned in the same breath; or who has an intense appreciation for Wordsworth, but can at the same time enjoy fun poked at his egotism; or who is sufficiently cosmopolitan in literary taste to love all telling truthful chat as to Emerson or Hawthorne, Carlyle or Burns, Hone or Cruickshank, will thoroughly enjoy a quiet hour or two over these charming pages. Several of the little tales have been well told before in different settings, two or three of them are rather

threadworn; but there is a singular grace and happy knack of blending in Mr. Rees' style that makes his last effort (though we are sure it was no "effort" at all) pleasurable through every page. The oil and vinegar, the lettuce and tomato, are but homely materials, and in clumsy fingers produce but a common-place result, yet the born salad-maker blends them so cunningly that the result is enviable. Mr. Rees, we are sure, will not quarrel with us if we describe him as the best literary salad-maker of the day. Mr. Elliot Stock, as usual, has provided a graceful bowl.



ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY, Vol. xxiii. (1887-9): Edited by W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. *S. H. Cowell, Ipswich.* We are glad once more to welcome a volume of this Society's drawings, for it has done much to popularise the careful study and reproduction of archæological details and antiquarian treasures. The Anastatic Society's publications are unique in their design, for the illustrations are precise reproductions of the members' drawings. The annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles the members to the volumes as issued. Since the Society has had the advantage of the editorial care of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., of 88, Little Park Street, Coventry, the volumes have been a material improvement on the earlier issues. The twenty-third volume will compare favourably with any of its predecessors. It contains no less than forty-six quarto plates. The Midlands have furnished subjects for sixteen illustrations; ten are from the Southern counties; three from the Eastern counties; and only one from the North. Wales is represented by five drawings; Ireland by two, Scotland and France by one each, and five drawings are devoted to miscellaneous antiquities. Among the contributors, Mr. J. T. Irvine, a most accurate draughtsman and keen archæologist, is the most prolific. His fragments from Lichfield cathedral and from Wells cathedral are most welcome, especially one of the spandrels from the beautiful cloisters of the latter church. Miss M. Gee gives some interesting and effective drawings of the little Saxon church of Bradford-on-Avon. The fonts of four churches are illustrated—Burgh, Norfolk; Coleshill, Warwick; Hook Norton, Oxon; and Stapleton, Dorset. But the subjects are not all ecclesiological; domestic architecture, old silver spoons, early Norwegian tankards, and rude stone monuments all find their artists in these pages. Occasionally, we think the Editor might have ventured to suggest to the contributor a different subject; for instance, the old cross at Bakewell has been drawn so well and often, that another hasty sketch was surely undesirable; nor does the study of a fancy soldier of the great civil war seem suitable to the purport of this volume. Would it not, also, be well to put the whole of the letterpress descriptive of the plates at the end of the volume, instead of interspersing it somewhat capriciously?

Such a society as this ought to specially commend itself to the artistic members of Archæological Societies and Field Clubs; we cordially recommend it, and suggest to our readers that they should apply to Mr. Fretton for the rules and arrangements under which it is carried on.



MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF EARL OF SALISBURY WITH DAUGHTER OF LORD COBHAM, 1589: Edited by Charles E. B. Bowles, M.A. *Mitchell & Hughes.* 4to., pp. 85. Price 5s.—It is interesting to be able, with Mr. Bowles' help, to enter into the elaborate marriage settlement drawn up just three hundred years ago between William, Lord Burleigh, and Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Cobham. It was recently discovered by Mr. Bowles among some old family deeds, and the discoverer wisely thought that it was of sufficient interest to antiquaries and historical students to bear publicity. The settlement has its chief value in the fact that it brings before us the names, in their domestic relationships, of several of those who make the history of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In addition to the elaborate terms of the settlement, these pages give a briefly summarised biography of the following persons who were parties to the deed:—Sir William Fitz-William, second cousin to Robert Cecil; William Brooke, Lord Cobham, father-in-law of Robert Cecil; Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Thomas Cecil, only child of Lord Burleigh by his marriage with Mary Cheke;

Robert Cecil, only son of Lord Burleigh by his marriage with Mildred Cooke; Francis Bacon, Lord Keeper, nephew to Lord Burleigh; Sir Edward Wotton, third cousin to Lady Burghley; Sir Vincent Skinner; and Barnerd Dewhurst. The editor also supplies a careful pedigree table showing the relationship between the various parties to the deed. This small volume is but a tiny rill in the great stream of English history; but there is always room for that which is genuine and carefully annotated, however trifling it may seem, especially when it bears upon the ever interesting Elizabethan era.



PARISH NOTES: by Edwin P. Barrow, M.A., Rector of Cholderton, Wilts. *Brown & Co., Salisbury.* Pp. 50, price 1s. This is a brief and modest little book, but one that can be truly recommended as an excellent little parochial history on a small scale. It is no effort at book-making, but the contrary, for the information about this parish that could be found in Hoare's *Wilts*, in Mozley's *Reminiscences of Oriel College*, and in Hughes' *Life of Bishop Fraser* is not here given. It is a simple effort at placing on record parochial particulars relative to Cholderton for the immediate use of present inhabitants, and for the future ones that time may bring forth. But it has a higher value than this, for it will serve as a useful model to any of the clergy, or others, who may shrink from any great or costly effort in parochial history, but who may be anxious to put on record the varied notabilia of their neighbourhood. The introductory section deals with the extent, population, rateable value, name, early antiquities, advowson, field-names, and general memoranda of the parish. The advowson of the rectory was left to Oriel College in 1693, and though some collegiate livings have become veritable "sleepy hollows," Oxford has certainly sent here some of its best intellectual power. Thomas Mozley was rector of Cholderton from 1836 to 1847; James Frazer, late Bishop of Manchester, from 1847 to 1860; and William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, from 1875 to 1879. Rector Mozley, though doubtless from the best intentions, with misjudged generosity, used no less than £5,000 of the earnings of his pen in depriving his parish of their old church, and giving a new one, which was consecrated in 1850. "The carving of the Fruits of the Earth on the cornice outside and on the standards of the seats was intended by Mr. Mozley to commemorate the adoption of Free Trade, a cause which he very materially aided by his leading articles in the 'Times' newspaper."



THE LIFE AND DEATH OF LLEWELLYN JEWITT: By William Henry Goss. *Henry Gray.* 8vo., pp. vii., 638. Price 10s. 6d.—A book that purports to give the life of the late editor of the *Reliquary* cannot be passed over in absolute silence in these pages, but the notice shall be very brief, for if prolonged it could not be otherwise than continuously hostile. Not a few of the friends and acquaintances of the late Mr. Jewitt are much pained by the whole tone and style of the book. Good taste and feeling ought to have caused the omission of fully half of its pages, whilst general knowledge and careful research would have corrected and amended most of the remainder. It is the most melancholy example of would-be biography that we have ever read. There is very much of Boswell and of Boswell's friends, and very little that is worth having of Johnson.



MUSICA ECCLESIASTICA, THE IMITATION OF CHRIST (in rhythm): By Thomas Kempis. With a preface by Canon Liddon. *Elliot Stock.* Crown 8vo., pp. xix., 300. Price 6s.—Since Thomas Kempis penned the manuscript from which this translation is made, it has been estimated that upwards of 5,000 editions have passed through the press. It is known to have been rendered into fifty-six different languages. The English editions alone can be numbered by the hundreds. Yet, notwithstanding all the labour and care that has been expended upon this little book, that bears so marvellous a witness to the truth of Christianity, second only to the Bible itself, there is ample room for this new version, and it should be cordially welcomed and appreciated by all intellectual readers and discriminating lovers of this sweet treatise in its other forms.

How few of the readers or even students of the divine "Imitation" know or recollect that the pages were not originally written in prose, but in a rhythm, more or less exact. Church Music, *Musica Ecclesiastica*, was its original title. Dr. Hirsche, of Hamburg, discovered that, by a system of punctuation closely followed throughout the treatise, the rhythm is made clear to the reader. He published an edition of the MS. of 1441 from Thomas's own handwriting, in which this is plainly shown. The present translation is made from the facsimile of the MS. published by Mr. Eliot Stock, with the help of Dr. Hirsche's edition. It is the very first attempt made in any living language of a rhythmical form and a proper rendering of the Latin of Thomas Kempis. This edition has also other characteristics that bring it into greater conformity with the original than any that has hitherto been issued. The following lines show the rhythmic form both of the original MS., and of this new rendering :—

Qui sequitur me non ambulat in tenebris :
Dicit Dominus
Haec sunt verba Christi quibus admonemur,
Quantenus vitam ejus et mores imitemur ;
Si veraciter velimus illuminari,
Et ab omni cæcitate cordis liberari.
Summum igitur studium nostrum sit
In vita Jesu Christi meditari.

"He that followeth after Me walks not in the darkness,"
Thus saith the Lord.
These are Christ's words, and by them we are told
How far to imitate His life and ways,
If we would be truly filled with light,
And from all blindness of our hearts be set at liberty.
Therefore our study above all must be
Upon the life of Jesus Christ to ponder.

The translator, who remains anonymous, gives us a brief but most vivid sketch of the life and times of Thomas Kempis, as he is here rightly termed. Thomas à Kempis, or Thomas A' Kempis though usual, are altogether incorrect terms. Thomas Kempis, that is Thomas Kempensis, or Thomas of Kempis, is the writer's name. Additional value is also given to this edition by a still briefer preface from the pen of Canon Liddon; with his concluding words we are altogether in agreement—"That *The Imitation of Christ* now for the first time offered to English readers in its original form will be widely welcomed, the present writer cannot doubt." This admirable "new setting of an ancient jewel" will surely be welcomed alike by the earnest scholar, by the general reader, and by the devout Christian.



THE A.B.C. BOOK IN LATYN AND ENGLYSHE, 1538 (Fac-simile reprint), with an introduction by E. D. Shuckburgh, M.A. *Eliot Stock*. 4s. 6d. This is a fac-simile reprint, issued with Mr. Stock's usual care and taste, of the earliest extant English printed reading book. It is now preserved in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which Mr. Shuckburgh is the librarian. The use of such primers, as the name implies, was for the purposes of elementary education. They were to be the first books placed in the hands of a child to enable him to understand the rudiments of the Christian religion, and to join in the services of the church, or to serve at Mass. This primer begins with the alphabet, and goes on to give the *In nomine*, *Pater Noster*, *Ave Maria*, and *Credo*, both in Latin and English, concluding with a confession and responses, and varied forms of "grace" before and after meals, according to the church's seasons, and for "fysse dayes." It is printed in black letter, being carefully reproduced by the aid of photography. Mr. Shuckburgh's introduction gives a brief but interesting account of the position of this book among others of its time. The book-lover ought to hasten to procure a copy, as only 250 copies have been printed, and no more will be issued when this small edition is exhausted.

PUBLICATIONS OF COUNTY ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS. The tenth volume of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, under the editorship of that indefatigable antiquary, Chancellor Ferguson, has just been issued. It is well worthy of a place by the side of its excellent predecessors, and is probably the best of the series. The contents are:—The Threlkelds of Melmerby, with pedigree plate, by W. Jackson, F.S.A.; Sizergh, by M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., with plates of the panelled rooms of the manor house; Strickland of Sizergh, by E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald, with pedigree plate; Leprosy and local Leper Hospitals, by Henry Barnes, M.D., a brief and fragmentary paper, but one of real value; the Layburnes of Cunswick, by William Wiper, with pedigree plate; the oldest register book of Holm Cultram, by Rev. W. F. Gilbanks; the Retreat of the Highlanders through Westmoreland in 1745, by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., reproduced from the *Reliquary*; Baptismal Fonts in the rural deanery of Carlisle, by Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., a good illustrated paper; Notes on the Postlethways of Millom, by Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., with pedigree plate; Field Name Survivals in Dalston, by M. E. Kuper; Report on Ancient Monuments in Cumberland and Westmoreland; Proceedings and Excursions (illustrated); Recent Roman Discoveries (illustrated); the Premonstratensian Abbey of Shap, by Rev. Canon Weston and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., with plan.

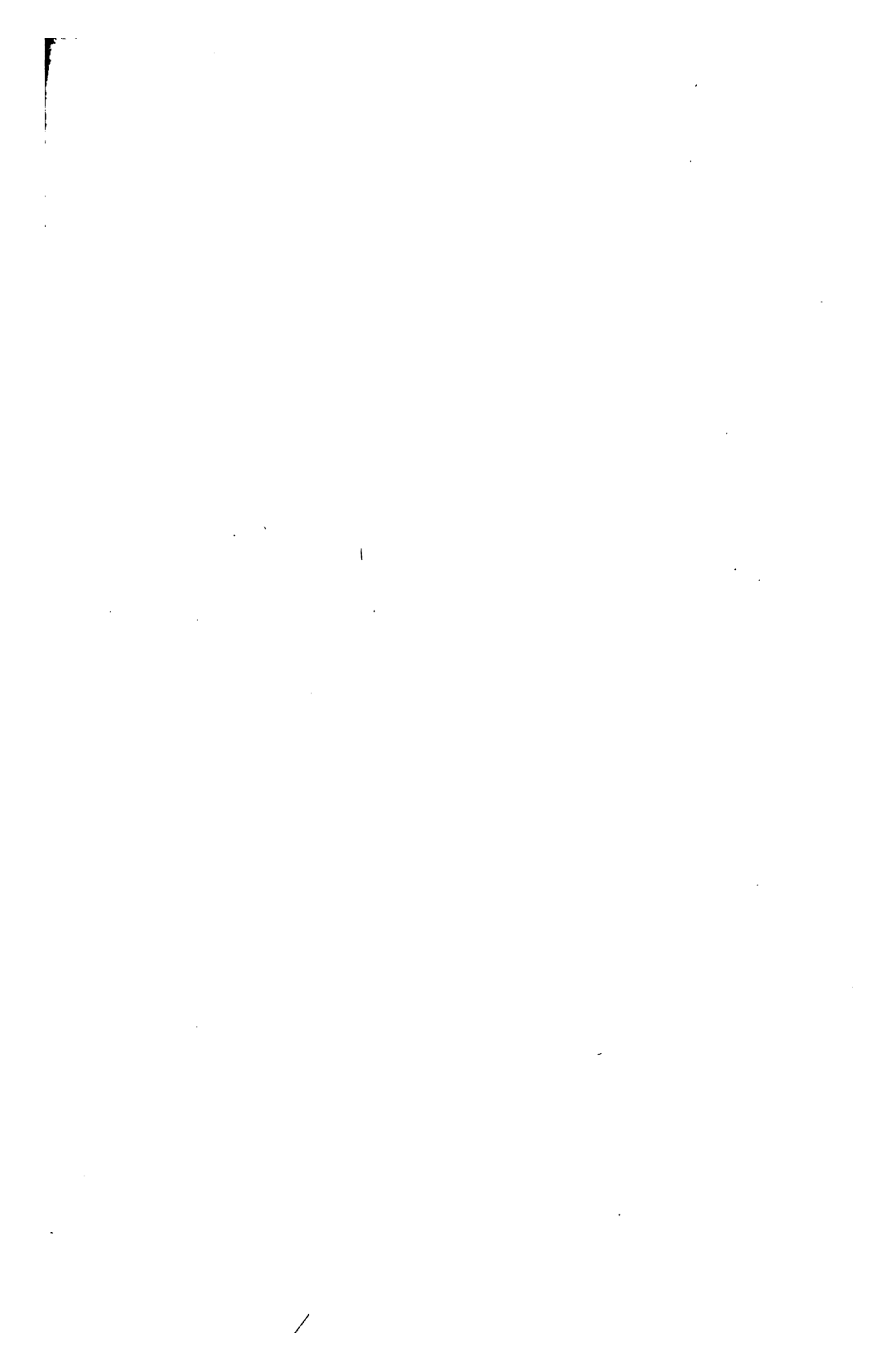
The same most spirited Society also send us a valuable issue of their Local Tract Series, *Denton's Account of Cumberland*, edited by Chancellor Ferguson, pp. 214, price 3s. 6d., the full title of which is, *An Account of the most considerable Estates and Families in the County of Cumberland, from the Conquest unto the beginning of the reign of King James [the first]*, by John Denton of Carden; and *Fleming's Description of Westmoreland (1671)*, edited by Sir G. F. Duckett, F.S.A., pp. 41, price 1s. Both of these may, we believe, be obtained from the Society's publisher, T. Wilson, Highgate, Kendal.

Part XI. of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, being the fourth part of volume X., has reached us. The contents are:—Paver's Marriage Licenses (continued), by C. B. Norcliffe, M.A.; the Yorkshire portion of Leland's Itinerary (continued), by T. Brayshaw; Notes on the family of De Eskelby (continued), by Henry D. Eskelby, with map; Cistercian Statutes (continued), by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A.; Wapentake of Osgoldcross (continued), by Richard Holmes; Hospital of Foul Snape, and a charming note by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., on a detail of Kirkstall Abbey. We would venture respectfully to suggest to the editor, whether the breaking up of so many papers into very short portions might not with advantage be discontinued.

The same Society have now finished an excellent work in issuing the second part of *Burton's History of Hemingbrough*, edited by Rev. Canon Raine, pp. 406.

The first part of the XXIII. Vol. of *Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, issued by the Powys Land Club in April last, comprises 208 pages, and is a good volume, and compares favourably with some provincial transactions in the excellence and clearness of the printing (Messrs. Whiting & Co.). The contents are—Rt. Rev. Samuel Butler, by Rev. G. Sandford, M.A.; Early Montgomeryshire Wills from Somerset House (continued); Archaic Words and Phrases of Montgomeryshire, by R. Williams; Documents relative to Castle and Borough of Montgomery; History of the parish of Kerry (continued), by E. R. Morris, well illustrated; Municipal history of Llanfyllin; Llanwddyn, by Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A.; and an interesting collection of jottings, that might well be imitated by other publishing societies, entitled *Powysiana*.

From the *Oxfordshire Archaeological Society* the third part of the history of Fritwell has been received, dealing succinctly with miscellaneous notes between the years 1109 and 1464.





MONUMENTAL SLAB. COXHILL CHURCH.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1889.

Monumental Slab, Goxhill Church, East Yorks.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

THE little village of Goxhill, or Gousle, is about three miles from the watering-place of Hornsea, and consists of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses. The population is less than one hundred. It is mentioned in Domesday thus :—Golse, a soke of Mapleton, containing three carucates and the third part of an oxgang. The Church, which is picturesquely situated and surrounded by trees, is dedicated in honour of S. Giles, and is a very small building with nave, chancel, and turret. In 1788 it was almost entirely rebuilt in the style of that period, and neither externally nor internally presents any features of interest, with the exception of a few relics of the ancient church, *viz.*, the monumental slab of a member of the Selley family,* an armorial ledger stone, and a piscina.

The first named of these, which is the subject of this notice, is a specimen of that class of sepulchral memorial where the effigy, or part of one, appears as in low relief, obtained by cutting away the surrounding portions, and leaving the border inscription on the face of the stone. There are many examples existing where the semi-effigy or bust is seen, generally enclosed within a quatrefoil sinking, and accompanied by a cross, or the stem of one, to which it forms the upper part; but full length effigies as at Goxhill are not so frequently met with. There the requisite relief is got by sinking all the space around the figure and canopy to a depth of two inches, leaving the plane of the slab for the border inscription and evangelistic symbols. The inscription, it may be mentioned is incised, but the symbols and dogs at the feet are in quasi relief. The figure, which has the hands joined in the usual position, is habited in a loose tunic which falls in graceful folds to the feet, and is confined at the waist by a girdle decorated with the square flower and eagle displayed. A necklace surrounds the throat, from which is suspended a circular ornament. The head dress is reticulated. On either side are shields, that on the dexter having *a canton charged with a cross moline*, and the sinister *a fesse dancetté flong*. The

* This fine slab is now used as a hearthstone for the stove.

canopy is in three divisions, simply but elegantly treated. The inscription, which is in black letter, is as follows:—

✠ orate : pro : aia : jobanne : que : * uxor :
radulphi : de : lellay ; que : bic : Jacet ; cuius :
aie : deus : propietur : amen.

The slab is laid on the north side of the chancel, and is seven feet long by two feet eight inches wide. The date of the monument is probably the early part of the 15th century.

For reference to the family of Selley, Poulson, in his "History of Holderness," says: "The next family of antiquity mentioned as holding lands here, is that of Selley. In 9 Edw. II. Julian, widow of Ralph Selley, held lands in Goxhill, as of the honor of Albemarle. 13 Edw. III. Robert de Selle, held in demesne as of the fee of the king in capite, as of the honor of Albemarle, one messuage, seven tofts, seventeen bovates of land, and 3s. 9d. rental, with the appurtenances, by military service, doing suit and service at the Wapentake Court of the king in Holderness. Thomas, son and heir of the same Robert. In the same year, 13 Edw. III. the king commanded William Langleys his escheator within the liberty of Holderness, to take into the king's hands, one messuage, seven tofts, and seventeen bovates of land, and 3s. 9d. rental with the appurtenances, on the death of Robert; from this period no account of this family occurs as holding lands here, although they continued to present to the rectory as late as 1452. A Ralph Selley was buried here in 1412." He also states that the church is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of Selley, and from them to the Stokes of Vickerton; it seems to have been separated from the manor to which it always belonged; it was sold to the Sisters, from them to the Wakefields, of whom Mr. Constable recovered the advowson, in 1774, by purchase. The net value is about £284 per annum. The living is still in the patronage of Mr. Constable, of Wassand.

The name of Selley is perpetuated by a road leading from Hornsea to Goxhill, being called Selley's Lane.

* This effaced word was probably *suil*.

The Invasion of Ireland by William of Orange.

From an original manuscript in the Public Record Office.

TRANSCRIBED BY FLORENCE LAYARD.

(Continued from page 140.)

THE next Cannon ball that came, killed the Prince of Hess his horse, cut the bridle by his hand, & carried off the handles of his pistols, without doing him any other hurt, save that it bruised his Thigh a litle, & He was then next the King, so near was this likewise to his Majestie's person. After this the Enemies Cannon played furiously, but about 200 ball that they shot, killed only 10 horses, & 4 or 5 soldiers. Our Cannon coming up soon after this, at the second shot dismounted theirs, and killed some of the Gunners & our Bombs forced the party that was about them to retire. About 6 of the Clock, the King was perswaded to goe to his Tent, where he shifted himselfe, & the wound was viewed again. It was inflamed a litle, and somewhat swelled, but the King had no feaver. When Dr. Hutton proposed to let him blood; the King said, if it was absolutely necessary, he consented to it; but, "He would not, nor could not keep his Tent:" Upon this the Dr. thought it was better to let it alone. After that the King eat a litle, & presently got on horse back again, & continued riding about till 10 of the Clock at night, so here were 20 hours of fatigue in an extream hot day, which without the accident of a cannon ball would have sunk any person that had not been supported by an invincible Courage. He slept as well that night as ever, & when he wakened next day (being the first of July), in the morning, his Physician found him in good temper; his wound was without swelling or inflammation, nor would the King own that he felt any smart in it at all, tho' a litle after, he was forced to confess, that he felt himselfe somewhat stiff in his Shoulder. When all persons prest him to have a litle more care of his own person, he diverted the discourse as being insensible upon that subject; and to Sir Robert Southwell he answered pleasantly—"He must have his revenge." But now that the thred of this Relation has brought me to this great day, I shall not enter further into the particulars of it, then first to set down the Relation of the Action that by the King's command my Lord Portland ordered to be drawn, and then to add to that the share that his Majesty personally had in it.

There was overagainst the ford where the King was to pass, a village filled with a party of the Enemy, the River was deep, & both the wind and the enemies shot was in the face of our Army: after a party of the Guard had pass'd, the King himselfe went into the River; the landing on the other side was so boggy, that he was forced to Light & walk 3 or 4 hundred pases, with this he was quite out of breath, thõ he took the help of one of his Qweries Mr. Latin. Dr. Hutton was got so near him as to

hold his Majesties Stirrop, when he went to take horse, but he confessed he was so stiff & weary, that he was forced to make use of his Qweries help, to get on horseback. There was on the Hill, not above a pistol shot from him, a Squadron of the Enemies horse which he was told he might charge with advantage tho he had then but a very small number of his own domesticks with him, for the Prince, the Prince of Hess, & the D. of Ormond were yet in the bogg, getting through it as they could. The King was riding up to this Squadron of horse & had not the Zeal of those about him, for his preservation, made them some minuts even forget their respect to him & refuse to follow him, considering the Vast danger to which he exposed himself, when there was a great Inequality as to the numbers of both sides, this probably would have ended fatally; but the King seeing that none followed him, with some reluctance stopt & turned a litle to the left hand, where he looking only on the one hand towards the Enemy, was upon a precipice before he was awar of it, but Dr. Hutton left his horse & held the King's by the bridle, the meaning of which the King did not understand, till he desired him to look a litle on the other side, upon which the King saw his danger & stopt. A party of the Enemy advanced, & knowing the King by his blue ribbon which he wore in open view all the day long, came towards him; but during these few minuts some more horse were come up; the Prince had by this time got out of the bogg & after that, he never separated himself from the King, but was allwaies nixt him bearing the share that became him in all the Action & danger of the day. Others followed with all possible hast, & with tnesse the King charg'd and put the Enemy to flight: & after that he went in person & charg'd every where, where he saw any body of the enemy standing. About a mile farther, on the top of a hill, there were some old walls which the Enemy had lined well with fire-locks. His Majesty led some Dutch troops thither, but before they had got in, the Inniskellin* men had made an assalt on the other side, & did very bravely at first, but espying another great party, whom they took for the Enemy just ready to surround them, they began to flee & disordered the Dutch horse, & all that stood in their way, the place was unfortunatley full of hols & dung pits, the passage was narrow, but above all the Dust & smoak quite blinded them. His Majesty was here in the Crowd with his sword in his Left hand, for the stiffnes occasioned by the wound, made that he could not manage it with his right. Here his danger was great, for the Enemies fire killed 30 of the Inniskellin men upon the spot, & one of the Inniskelliners not knowing the King, came up to him with a pistol cockt in his hand, upon which the King gently said to him, "What, are you angry with your freinds?" There followed upon this a great confusion, many of the horses were

* In 1689, on the 11th of March, the inhabitants of the town of Enniskillen declared themselves in favour of William and Mary, and Macarthy, Lord Moncashel raised 2,500 men and defeated 6,000 Jacobites on the 30th of July, at Newton Butler. This body of troops was the origin of the famous Enniskillen Dragoons.

bogg'd, & they tumbled upon one another, above 20 falling at once, but tho' the King was in this Crowd, & was carried for some time away with it, yet it appear'd that a happy providence still watch'd over him. It is certain that the buisiness of this day had often stopt, if his Majesty had not still push'd on & carried every thing before him. About 3 of the clock, the King was prevail'd with, to take some refreshment on horse back: But tho' every body else was glad at this halt, yet he seem'd to be the only person that was uneasy at it. He made all possible hast to put an end to it, & continued still pursuing the Enemy who often faced about & made some resistance. In one of these Charges a Musket bullet touch'd his boot, and shot a horse that was next him in the bog. But all the dangers that he past through, did neither create any visible concern in him, nor oblige him to use any more caution with relation to his own person: & even at 10 of the clock at night he seem'd resolv'd to fight a considerable body of the Enemy that was on the top of a hill; but it was now dark, & so he was prevail'd with not to hazard his Troops in the night: He then cam back having advanced about 8 miles in the pursute, & about 12 of the clock at night he took up his Lodging in a Calosh* of the princes without shifting himselfe or suffering his wound to be view'd: Next morning it Lookt so well, that it was no more inquired after; and thus after 16 hours constant fatigue, he being in perpetual motion & yet alwise both chearfull & eager upon acteon, he was forced to think that he had done enough, only because he could not goe to doe more; & was indeed the admiration of the whole Army. His behaviour was in every part of this daies work so extraordinary that no man ought to hope to be beeleeved that should goe about to describe it, if it were not for the Number of the Witnesses that saw it & can attest it.

This was a total defeat of the Enemies whole Army, there were 9 of their great Guns taken, & 5 or 6 thousand Arms, about 80 Waggon, and 300 small Carts, beside great store of Tents & baggage, plate & other things of value; And the Army was abandoned by all the General Officers, so that the honour of the retreat & of saving the remnants of the Army was wholly owing to the Courage & care of the Inferior Officers. There were not above a 1000 of the Enemy Kill'd, for his Majesty gave strict Orders to spare all that laied down their Arms, and if it had not been for the losst of the Duke of

* Calosh, probably Calèche, a travelling fitted-up coach, such as then was used by Commanders on campaigns.

† "He falls—the veteran hero falls, renowned along the Rhine."
(*Battle of the Boyne—Blacker.*)

When we the Boyne began to cross,
The enemy they descended;
But few of our brave men were lost,
So stoutly we defended;
The horse was the first that march'd o'er
The foot soon followed after;
But brave Duke Schomberg was no more,
By venturing o'er the water.

—(*Popular Ballad.*)

Schombirg, ours was so inconsiderable that it deserved not to be mentioned ; that was indeed a great one : after some few of the Dutch foot Regiment of Guards had waded through & born all the Enemies fire, he, as soon as he saw 30 of them got on the other side, ridd through with very small attendance without Armour, having not so much as boots on, he had not above 300 behind him for the most part Danes, when the enemies horse made a desperate charge in which he received two slight wounds with a sword in the fore-head, but his own men behind him, shot so fiercely that as Mr Faubert, that was next him, judg'd, one of them unhappily shot him in the neck, & he dropt down quite dead : & thus the greatest General of the age fell on a day that was so auspicious to his own side by the fire of his own men, as is probable Dr Walker who had so gloriously defended Londondery, last year having got over the ford after the Duke was also shot dead in the belly. The Dutch Regiments did upon that occasion such extraordinary service that the King gave them publick thanks for it next day. Ther were also 30 of the Danish horse men that did wonders. Monsieur Caillimote* son to the Marquis De Rouvigny,† a Colonell of a French Regiment, received a shot in the Thigh, of which he died a few dayes after, & was universally Lamented by the whole Army for as he was a brave man & a good officer, so his care of his Regiment & his readines to serve all men had gained him the hearts of both officers & Souldiers to a very high degree.

Of the King's Army there were not above 200 killed & 170 wounded. The King ordered Dr. Hutton to bring him a particular account of the sick & wounded, & sent him often to look after them. He had by the King's special orders seen dressings prepared for above 2,000 men some dayes before the batle, there were also 1,500 beds prepared with sheets & other cloaths. With so much care & tendernes did the King look after all the concerns of his Army : He also ordered all the sick & wounded of the Irish to be brought into the Hospitalls & treated with the same care that his own mett with.

King James was so apprehensive of the issue of this Action, that the day before, he had sent Sir Patrick Trant post, to have a ship

* Pierre de Massue de Ruigny Seigneur de La Caillemote, a younger son of the Marquis De Ruigny, created Earl of Galway, was Colonel of the Huguenot Regiment called Caillemote's Fort afterwards Belcastel's ; b. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1653, killed July 12, 1690.

“ And he, the chief of yonder brave and persecuted band,
Who foremost rush'd amid the wave, and gain'd the hostile strand,
He bleeds, brave Caillemote—he bleeds—'tis clos'd his bright career ;
Yet still that band to glorious deeds his dying accents cheer.”

(*Black's Battle of the Boyne.*)

† David de Massue, Seigneur and Marquis de Ruigny, Lieut.-General in the French Army, Colonel of “ Ruigny's Horse ” under William III., and formerly Deputy-General of the Reformed Churches of France. He lived till July 1689, dying at midnight of colic after four hours illness, having been previously in robust health. He was buried at the parish church of Greenwich on the 20th July, 1689. His grand-daughter Rachel, 1stly, Lady Vaughan, 2ndly, wife of William Lord Russell, was the authoress of the famous “ Letters.”

ready for him near Waterford, & some of his carriages were the very day of the battle sent back from the Camp. As soon as he heard from L. G. Hamilton* that he was beat from the pass he kept, & that the foot would not stand, he sent him word, that he might go away & retire. He came to Dublin himself about 10 of the clock at night, in a very silent & dejected condition, & with very few attendants. My Lady Tyrconnell met him, & she asking him, "what news?" he told her all was lost. He scarce slept at all that night, & about 4 of the clock next morning he left Dublin with about 12 Attendants, having first taken care that all the Protestants that were made prisoners should be set at Liberty. He also ordered the Militia of the City to take care of themselves, but to do no mischief to any person by fire or otherwise: And he ridd that day about 65 miles, & was in such apprehensions, that some Dragoons might be pursuing him, that he would not ly that Night at Duncannon fort, but slept on ship board. He lamented much when he Left Dubin (*sic*) that none of his friends were yet come in; for the D. of Berwick† & Mr. Fitzjames‡ came not in till 2 hours after he was gone. The Lord Tyrconnel, The Lord Powis & Monsieur De Lauzun§ came not till 4 hours after, & stayed not above an hour in Town. Monsieur D'Albaville fled with that hast, that same day from Dublin to Kilkenny, that he took no care of destroying some French packets that he had newly received, some of these from Monsieur De Louvoy|| to Monsieur De Lauzun writ in Cypher give a new occasion to Dr. Wallis to show his extraordinary Talent in decyphering, for he has already made a great progresse in discovering the Secrets that are contained in them.

Drogheda being delivered up to the King in which there was a great Magazin of all sorts of provisions for his Army, his next care was for Dublin, but those of that place prevented his diligence: For Captain Fitz-Gerald & some other protestants, officers there, took the Militia arms^w were yeilded up to them, And with the Assistance of the Bishops of Meath & Lymrick & some others, they formed a committe, who dispatched Messangers after another, with the two following letters,

"May it please your Majestie.

"Since your Majesties happy success near Drogheda, the Late King about 4 clock in the morning, took horse, went as wee hear & beleieve towards Munster, having assembled a smal Council Last night about 11 a clock. My Lord Tyrconnell, General Lauzun, & the other Grandees of the Army came to the toun late in the morn-

* This is probably the Colonel or General Hamilton whose name is so notoriously connected with the massacre of Glencoe, in conjunction with the Master of Stair, two years after, on the 1st of February, 1692.

† A natural son of King James II.

‡ Mr. Fitz-James, a son of the Duke of Berwick, was born in 1670, and died on 12th June, 1734. He succeeded his father in his title, and became a French Peer, and Marshal of France.

§ Anthoine, Duc de Lauzun, b. 1633, d. Nov. 19, 1723.

|| François Michel Letellier, Marquis de Louvois, Minister of Louis XIV., b. 1641, d. July 16, 1691.

ing ; the remaining forces which we compute with those then in the City, to be about 5,000 men, having been in arms : but never willing to unite or make a fighting body. Since then the most eminent in the Army, both the Lord Chancellors, Chancellor of the Exchequer & all the Popish judges with the Lord Mayor & many of the most remarkable Citizens of that Religion, have left the City, which now by the flight of the Governour & his Deputie is absolutely at your Majesties Dispose : & by the blessing of God is in perfect peace & quietnes : And the Keys of this City & Castle in the hands of the Honourable Robert Fitz-Gerald who is ready with severall Thousands of your Majesties subjects with great joy to Lay them at your Majesties feet ; whose presence is much Longed for & Desired & the rather, because there are none now in arms here, but some few of the Gentry and Citizens who doe with all their endeavours take care to preserve this place for your Majesties service which wee thought fitt to signify to your Majesty, by these two Gentlemn Mr. Robert Dickson & Mr. Francis Babe, who are able to give your Majestie a most full account, than the time will now allow us, we are,
 "Wednesday Night.

" May it please your Majestie your

"most dutifull & obedient Subjects,

" Antho. Midensis.

" Arth. St. George.

" S. Lymerick.

" Joseph Coughlen.

" Th. Powley.

" J. Lyburgh.

" Tho. Whitshed.

" Robt. Gore."

" Robert Fitz-Girald

" Dublin Castle, July 3rd, 1690,

" Thursday at 8 in the morning.

" Royal S^r

" Since our Last we presume to acquaint your Majestie of our condition & with what further advances we have made. We have put a few protestants into the best posture of Defence we can ; but are not able to preserve our selvs without the assistance of your Majesties arms. We therefore most humbly beseech your Majestie speedily to find such forces as to your Majestie shall seem meet, for the preservation of this City and the inhabitants of it. For we are certainly informed that the Army which has deserted this place are withdrawn no further than the Naas which is within 12 miles of this City, & we fear the unrulines of the Rable, Least we should not be able to contain them within the bounds of their duty.

" Since the writing of the above, we are informed that within 6 miles of this City there is a considerable body of horse & foot remaining, who we are told, are upon their return to this City : And here are their ships come into this harbour commanded by Captain Dover & have landed some of their men. We are

" Your Majesties most humble subjects & servants,

" Ed. Roscarick.

" Longford.

" Dud. Loftus.

" Anth: Midensis.

" Rob: Fitz-Girald.

" Tho Newcomen."

As soon as the King received these, he sent the Duke of Ormond and Mr. Overkirk with 9 Troops of horse to secure the quiet of the City; till he himself should come up with the Army; He did not resolve to make any stop at Dublin, but to follow the blow while the Consternation was up. It was now thought that the King would give himself a little more ease, since the difficult part of his business was over, but it appeared plainly that he was indefatigable: for he was almost alwise on horseback, so that there was scarce any one person about him, how young or strong soever, that was able to hold up constantly with him: And he spent the whole day either in taking care of his Army, or in giving orders to take and secure the Irish, or in sending despatches to England & Holland: for here to ballance the joy of his Victory, he received the news of the battle at Fleurus,* as he did the day of his being at Dublin, the misfortune of the fleet. Those who have a nearer access to him, and observe that strange equality of mind that appeared in all this variety of events, cannot enough admire his calmness of Temper, that is neither raised with success, nor sunk with any cross adventures. The French & Irish like all men in misfortunes, were now reproaching & cursing one another. The French upbraiding the Irish with their Cowardice, while the Irish reproached them with their insolence, which as they pretend, made them less concerned to fight, while they saw that they must become their slaves, if they had got the better of the day.

The adventure at Wexford was somewhat extraordinary: when Colonel Butler that was Lord Lieutenant of that County heard that K. James had passed by, he posted after him to Duncannon, & from thence wrote to his son to come to him, he wrote also another letter to Captain Kelly to march with his company to Duncannon, but to set the Castle of Wexford on fire before he left it. But this letter fell first into the hands of one Mr. Chapman, an English Merchant, who did not deliver it, only he told the Captain, that he was sent for, but concealed that of setting fire to the Castle; so the Captain and Company being gone, the protestants disarmed the papists & seized the Town & sent immediately to his Majesty desiring him to send arms & forces to them for securing both the Castle & Country which was accordingly done.

On the 6th being Sunday, his Majesty having advanced to Finglas near Dublin ridd in great splendour to the Cathedral there. It is not possible to express the extasies of joy, & the acclamations of the people, when they saw their deliverer. They but a few days before, expected to be all Massacred or to see their City Lay'd in ashes, & indeed in this wonderful change of their condition, they lookt like men that dreamed. The old Mayor & Aldermen did the honours of the City, the Bishops of Meath & Lymerick were present. Dr. King†

* Fleurus, a village in Belgium, prov. of Hainaut, 7 miles N.E. of Charleroi. A great battle was fought here, on the banks of the river Sambre, on the 1st of July, 1690, between the French and the Dutch, wherein the latter was defeated with heavy loss.

† The Rev. Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin. Famous metaphysician and author of "De Orig. Mali," b. 1650, d. May 8, 1729.

an Eminent man, & a great sufferer who by his Labours both from the press & pulpit, has been one of the blessings of that City & Church, preached much to the purpose of the Day : & that which compleated all their joy, was that the King lookt better that day then ever he was observed to do ; which assured them that his wound gave him no more inconvenience. The King knew that the City had suffered too much, & was in too ill a condition to put it selfe to any charge, & therefore he only went in to view the Castle, but would not light.

But now the King's next care was to overcome the Nation by his Clemency as he had hitherto conquered them by his Courage & conduct. When L. G. Hamilton was taken, tho' it was well known what just cause of Displeasure the King had personally against him, yet it appeared how natural Mercy & Compassion were to him. Some Danes were about him, rifling him, who probably would have killed him at last ; but the King who saw him fall, & who had observed in him the characters of a man of quality, for he had indeed signalised him selfe that day, in a very extraordinary manner, sent immediately to stop the fury of the Souldiers, & to inquire who he was, which he no sooner knew, then he sent for him, he saw marks of a slight wound upon him, & inquired particularly about it, & ordered his Phisician to take care of him : & after a litle discours with him, which was in a very oblidging manner, he bid the Captain of the Guards Look to him. Among the enemies arms there were a great many bayonets found with this inscription : Le Roy De France fera couper La teste Dú prince De Orange, The King of France shall make the prince of Orange his head to be cut off.

And the reverse was S^t Lewis ; yet those marks of the rage of his enemies could have no effect upon him, so he ordered a declaration for inviting all to their Duty, with the offers of mercy and pardon, with greater incouragement to those of the inferior sort, which follows,

Here insert the Declaration.*

Upon this great numbers came in for protections & passes : and indeed the care of that matter could not fall into better hands, then S^t Robert Southwells who notwithstanding all his zeal & fidelity to the English Interest, yet show'd great pity & compassion to such of the Irish as rendered themselves capable of it, but the Irish have shoven that they as litle understand how to submit with a good grace, when they see there is nothing else left for them to doe, as how to fight resolutely when there was a probability of success, if their hearts could have served them to it. And thus the cheife effect that his Majesties grace is like to have on the greatest numbers of them, is only to justify the severities to which he will be forced against those who are as litle worthy, as they are capable of his mercy.

The King did not forgett his provision Ships : for both the Letters from England, & the intercepted pacquets that were directed to Monsieur De Lauzun informed him of that Squadran of the French,

* Of this declaration I can find no trace.—F. L.

that was intended for the Irish seas; & the advantages they lately had in the English Channel, gave them cause to thank that (*sic*) a more considerable fleet than had been intended would be sent into St. George's Channel. The Provision ships that were at Dundalk, Carlingford, & Carickfergus lay so exposed that they could hardly have been preserved, & the Wind stood so fair for the French, that if they had not called in at Kingsail & Cork & been retarded there, with the news that they heard, they might have destroyed the Transport fleet. So the King gave order to bring them about to Dublin Bay, & there to unload and lighten them & to bring them as near as might be.

On the 9th of July his Majesty decamped and marched 3 mile to the South of Dublin towards Munster, having sent L^t G^l Dowglas with 20 regments of foot, 4 of horse, & 2 of Dragoons towards Athlone, & some horse with all hast to the County of Wexford to disperse a Rable of Irish that did gather about that town.

The affairs of England gave his Majesty many serious thoughts, yet as he never had better health, so he never lookt more chearfull then he did now.

The affairs of Ireland were now in too good a way to leave that kindome before it was quite reduced, this might give the Irish the possibility of an after-game.

They being abandoned by K. James, & having lost their Cannons & baggage, were at first generally resolved on submitting to the King's Mercy, had not the unhappy news from the fleet put new life in them. These were magnified much beyond the truth, for it was given out among them that the English & Dutch fleets were quite destroyed, & that there were commotions both in England & Scotland; so that they reckoned if they could hold together a while, the King would be forced to goe over to England & carry the best part of his Army with him, & so they might retrieve all again; false stories were likewise given out among them of massacres committed in & about Dublin by the English, so they were prevailed on to make a stand, all this concurred to let the King see How necessary his presence was yet for some time in Ireland. But the affaires of England seemed no less pressing; where there were few troops & great apprehensions of a descent, yet the firmness of the King's mind prevailed on him to goe through with the buisness of Ireland; he had settled matters about Dublin as much as it was possible in so short a time, he had restored the protestant Magistrats of the City to their ancient jurisdiction, made Brigadier Trilawny govenour of Dublin.

He appointed Commissioners to sit in Dublin & to examine the effects of the Rebels, & so take care of the grass & Harvest for horses. He pickt Shirieffs for 13 Counties, beside those of Ulster, who had been formerly settled & appointed Justices of Peace for those Counties, to secure the publik peace & see the ends of his Declaration fulfilled & also appointed commissioners of Assay, for all these Counties, & he also settled Commissioners for the Revenneu who were hard at work to settle the affairs belonging to their provinces.

He also put forth a proclamation to reduce the value of K. James his brass money from 30 to 1, or rather, indeed, from 60 to 1, for K. James had latley dabled it all.

After 4 dayes march, the King came on Sunday the 13th to Inchquire, where he rested all that day.

A great part of his busines was now to send messengers & parties to bring in intelligence from all lands, which as may be expected in such occasions came in very variously.

Sir Patrick Trant & others wrott from Waterford to major General Kirk to mediate for them.

The L. Dover * & other persons of Quality that were there intended to doe the same, but they were frightened from it by the officers of the Garison.

The King advanced to Bennets bridg on the 18th, where, finding it necessary to make some stop, he went next morning to the Duke of Ormonds house at Kilkenny, & was extreemly well pleased with the beuty and situation of the place.

The D. of Ormond found his house unrifled, which was done by the particular order of Mr. De Lauzun who, as he took care of the house, so likewise took care that the D. of Ormond should know it, leaving a letter on the table, signifying it unto him.

On the 18th the Enemy quitted Clonmell, which was a place of that strength that Cromwell left 2,000 men before it.

But they sent all their ammuniton to Waterford. The garrison that had been in it marched to Lymerick.

Upon this, both protestants & Papists sent to his Majestie for his protection.

On the 21st the King came to Carrick, within 12 miles of Waterford, & sent a summons to Waterford to Henssey that was Governour to surrender immediately, offering that the Garrison should march out quietly, & that the Citizens should enjoy their houses & goods, & benefit of trade, which if they refused, they were to expect no quarter.

The Trumpeter came at the head of 200 horse that paced the town.

The Garrison & Touns-men had much consultation, & on the 23rd, they sent them back with some extravagant demands, which the King would not have answered otherwise then with a sudden attack, if he had not had compassion on the many protestants that were in the town.

Beside that, he was resolved to make all the hast possible in the reduction of the Kingdome ; so the King sent them the same Capitulation that he had given to Drogheda, with this addition only, that they might march away with their own proper arms, but without any of ostentation to which they pretended.

So, on the 25th, 1,600 marched out & took the way to Lymerick, only some of the officers stay'd & beg'd his Majesties protection.

That same day his majesty ridd & viewed the walls of Waterford

* The Right Honble. Henry, Lord Jermyn was created Paron of Dover, by King James II. in the 1st year of his reign.

but did not enter within it, & he returned at night to Carrick, part of the way in his Coach, which was the first time he had been within it since he came to Ireland, for in his whole march from Carrick-fergus to Waterford, which is upwards of 156 miles, he had ridd allwayes on horse-back.

Summons were next sent to Captain Birrk, Governor of Duncannon fort, but he asked 6 dayes time, that he might writ to my L. Tyrconnell, & he insisting upon that, the Cannon was sending down in order to an attack, but S^r Cl. Shovel coming in view with 16 frigats, he wrot immediately to M. G. Kirk, that he had with adoe prevailed with the officers to accept of what had been offered ; & the King was willing to accept of this submission thô it came a litle too late, being at great ease in his thoughts, since he had now so good a station for his provision Ships, which lay in the Bay of Dublin, & were immediately ordered to goe about to Waterford.

The Garrison of Duncannon was to march away under the Conduct of a company of Dragoons ; they took Yochal in the way where the Captain of the Dragoons being invited to sup with the Governour, perswaded him to abandone that place for fear of a worse fate, the event was, that the Governour next morning marched out with 3 companies leaving the Protestants Masters of the place.

Upon this the King returned to Chapelle Izard near Dublin resolving then to embark presently for England, but understanding there that the affairs of England were not so pressing but that he might stay & finish what he had brought so near a conclusion, he resolved to goe back to the Army & to secure a passage over the Shannon & to see what was to be done about Lymerick, the Army having been ordered to march thither.

L. G. Dowglas was also ordered to draw off from Athlon, Sarsfield having marched thether with a great body to relieve it, & the King reckoning that upon the taking of Lymerick it would fall in course, resolved to direct his whole force against it.

The truth is, the report of his going to England had a strange effect on all people's minds. It was given out that it was a flight, that K. James was allready at white hall, & the Irish were beginning in Litle parties of Robbers & Rapperies,* to burn & destroy the Countrie especially about Athlon, where the Garrison was much exalted by L. G. Dowglas his drawing off.

Upon this the King set out a new proclamation ordering a Fast to keept of Fryday the 15th of August for imploring the blessing of God on their Majesties Forces by Sea and land ; & that constantly during the war, Friday should be set apart for these purposes.

To be continued.

* Rapparees were bodies of wild Irish, thus called from a species of pike with which they fought, who went roaming about the country, and hung upon and infested the English army.

Bronze Fibula from Kilnsea.

A FEW months since, while making some valuable archæological investigations among certain kitchen-middens on the shore of the Humber, Mr. Bendelach Hewetson, of Leeds, besides finding many curious antiquities which he has since given to the British Museum, procured a fine bronze fibula of most unusual design. It was found at Kilnsea, near the surface of a kitchen-midden, by Mr. Sims, of Easington.

The Fibula is about two-and-a-half inches in length, and one inch in breadth. In contour it is somewhat like the letter "S" placed horizontally. The central portion, or body of the brooch expands



to nearly one inch in width, but contracts suddenly at both ends to one-eighth inch. These narrow necks connect the body with the two extremities, which are nearly one inch across, and in shape somewhat like a dolphin's tail. The central part of the brooch is concave at the back, and slightly convex on its anterior surface. This anterior surface is divided by a doubly curved ridge parallel to the edges, and three other lines cutting the former in its middle third at right angles. By these lines eight shallow pits are formed; the four in the centre being squares, and the two at each end horn-shaped. In these depressions still remains some of the enamel with which they were filled. This is of two colours: a dark greenish-brown glass in one division, alternating with a fine ruby red in the next. The pin—of which about half remains—is not soldered, but fastened to one of the narrow necks by being flattened out and bent one and-a-half times round it. The pin was fastened when the brooch was in use by falling into the narrow neck at the opposite end. The pin is strong, being about as thick as a crow quill. On one of the tail-like ends is a chevron pattern of dots. The bronze of the brooch has become quite green from oxidation. The pin seems to have been recently broken, as the bronze is still bright where fractured.

The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Winchester.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

IN the middle of May, 1221, St. Dominic held the second general chapter of his Order at Bologna. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, was sojourning in the city at the time, and doubtless formed with the founder of the friar-preachers a friendship, which ripened into that esteem, which he afterwards entertained for the new Order of Mendicants. The thirteen friars, who were deputed by the chapter to establish the Order in England, journeyed in his company to their destination; and to his great influence at the royal court was probably owing no small share of the patronage which Henry III. bestowed on them.¹

Soon after the settlement of the friars in the kingdom, the bishop endeavoured to introduce them into his own diocese, as is evident by a payment out of his manor of Fareham, Hants., within the twelve-month after the Michaelmas of 1224: "In liberatione fratribus de Portesmue, pro venditione domorum Nicholai de Kuul' datarum fratribus de ordine Predicatorum, per dominum Episcopum, C solidos."² But the friars did not carry out this foundation at Portsmouth, probably on account of the absence of their patron, who went into the Holy Land in 1226, and did not return to his diocese till 1230.³

A few years later, however, the bishop successfully established the friars in his episcopal city of Winchester, and became their great patron in the undertaking.⁴ At this city, in 1234, one of these religious preached in favour of the crusade before the king and barons of the realm; and, on that occasion, Richard the king's brother, Gilbert the earl Marshall, and many others took the Cross upon themselves.⁵ This year probably witnessed the foundation of the friars' convent here. They received a site in High Str., between East Gate and the river Itchen on the E., and Buck (now Busket) Str. on the W., being separated from the stream by the city wall. "The Blake Freres College," says Leland, "stooode sumwhat toward the North withyn the Town."⁶ For the site of the house, the yearly rent of 3s. 5d. was paid to the crown, through the bailiffs of the city, and was eventually exchanged, May 20th, 1258, for 4s., which Dionysia, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Parva Sumburn, in her widowhood, gave the friars, issuing out of a house once held by John Charite, in Golde Strete.⁷ As it does not appear that the grounds, at any time, were much enlarged or diminished, it must be concluded that they contained 2½a., besides the actual sites of the buildings.

How the buildings were erected, the length of time it took to

¹ Trivett. ² Rot. pip. episc. P. de Rupibus, anno 20.

Matth. Paris. ⁴ Speed: Catalogue of Religious Houses. ⁵ Matth. Paris.

⁶ Leland: Itin. ⁷ Rot. fin. 42 Hen. III.

complete them, and the munificence with which Henry III., both before and after the death of Peter de Rupibus (who closed his life June or July 9th, 1238), aided and supported the friars: all these matters are gathered, in a great measure, from the royal alms bestowed on the religious.

Henry III. made the following gifts. In 1235, May 27th, 40 oaks out of the royal forest of Vera, here and there, for rafters and joists of the houses.⁸ In 1236, May 18th, ten oaks out of the forest of La Ber, for fuel.⁹ In 1239, July 15th, 100s. in aid of the buildings; Nov. 21st, 4 ells of cloth for tunics and a pair of shoes for each of the 28 friars.¹⁰ In 1240, Dec. 5th, 20 marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).¹¹ In 1241, Sept. 14th, cloth and shoes as before,¹² the number of religious not being specified. In 1242, May 20th, 20 marks to F. Matthew, one of the friars, for their support; Aug. 26th, clothing against winter as in past years, to the 31 friars.¹³ In 1243, Sept. 12th, clothing, as last year.¹⁴ In 1244, Aug. 28th, the winter clothing, for 31 friars, as in years past.¹⁵ In 1244-5, Feb. 6th, the sheriff to carry 30 cartloads of wood out of the forest of La Ber, and Enger' de Pratell to let them have "de ramis et roboribus siccis folia non ferentibus, ubi commodius et melius sine destructione foreste capi possint."¹⁶ In 1245-6, Mar. 3rd, 15 marks for the works.¹⁷ In 1246, July 13th, 50 cartloads of wood and underwood out of the bailiwick of Henry de Farl', for fuel.¹⁸ In 1247, June 25th, four *robora*, out of any forest in the bailiwick of Henry de Farley; and July 1st, the sheriff was ordered to carry them to the friars' house.¹⁹ In 1250, July 17th, out of the royal forest of Axiholt, five *robora*, for fuel.²⁰ In 1251, July 25th, four good *robora*, with all escheats, out of the forest of La Bere outside Winton, for fuel.²¹ In 1252, June 26th, five *robora*, with all escheats, out of the same forest, for fuel.²² In 1254, May 29th, two leafless *robora* out of the same forest, for fuel.²³ In 1254-5, Mar. 7th, ten *robora* out of the forest of Essele in the royal wood of La Bere, for fuel.²⁴ In 1256, June 23rd, ten oaks for timber, with escheats, out of the forest of Penber', to finish the refectory.²⁵ In 1258, May 15th, seven oaks, with their escheats, out of Penber forest.²⁶ In 1259, Aug. 14th, 6 oaks for timber, with escheats, out of Bere forest.²⁷ In 1260, Aug. 13th, six oaks fit for timber, with escheats, out of Penbere forest, "ad corum ecclesie sue inde faciendum;" Aug. 27th, four *robora* out of the same forest for fuel.²⁸ In 1260-1, Jan. 23rd, six oaks fit for timber, with escheats, out of Pambere forest, and next day, the bailiffs of Southampton were

⁸ Claus. 19 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 11. ⁹ Ibid., 20 Hen. III., m. 13.

¹⁰ Rot. de liberat. 23 Hen. III., m. 9. ¹¹ Ibid., 25 Hen. III., m. 17.

¹² Ibid., m. 5. ¹³ Ibid., 26 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 6. ¹⁴ Ibid., 27 Hen. III., m. 4.

¹⁵ Ibid., 28 Hen. III., m. 2.

¹⁶ Ibid., 29 Hen. III., m. 11.

¹⁷ Ibid., 30 Hen. III., m. 17.

¹⁸ Claus. 30 Hen. III., m. 9.

¹⁹ Ibid., 31 Hen. III., m. 6.

²⁰ Ibid., 34 Hen. III., m. 8.

²¹ Ibid., 35 Hen. III., m. 7.

²² Ibid., 36 Hen. III., m. 12.

²³ Ibid., 38 Hen. III., m. 6.

²⁴ Ibid., 39 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 15.

²⁵ Ibid., 40 Hen. III., m. 7.

²⁶ Ibid., 42 Hen. III., m. 8.

²⁷ Ibid., 43 Hen. III., m. 5.

²⁸ Ibid., 44 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 6.

ordered to carry and deliver them at Winton.²⁹ In 1261, June 12th, 10*l.* to buy winter-clothing and shoes.³⁰ In 1261-2, Mar. 6th, five oaks out of the royal forest of Camber and five out of that of Porchestr' fit for timber.³¹ In 1264, July 12th, a tun of wine.³² In 1265, Sept. 4th, the sheriff was ordered to carry to the house twelve oaks out of Pembr' forest, given to the friars by the king.³³ In 1269, June 4th, ten good oaks, with escheats, out of Axisholt forest, "ad ecclesiam suam inde reparandam et lambruiscandam."³⁴ In 1270, Aug. 16th, six good oaks fit for timber, with escheats, out of Alsysholt forest; "ad celaturam ecclesie sue inde perficiendam."³⁵ In 1271, May 28th, five good oaks fit for timber, with escheats, out of Porcestr' forest, and five more out of Pembere forest, all "ad quandam infirmariam suam inde construendam."³⁶

Queen Eleanor of Provence was a casual benefactress. In 1252, within the week after June 30th, was paid "pro exhennii Regine portandis ad fratres minores et predicatores apud Winton' et apud Clarendon, dum stetit ibidem, xii*l.*:" and in 1253, Nov. 9th, among her secret gifts was one of 5*s.* 4*d.* to the friar preachers of Winton, for food on the anniversary of Geoffrey Fitz John.³⁷

A royal license was granted, Feb..27th, 1265-6, for the friars to enclose a small lane which lay contiguous to their site on the S., and to Henry Huse's site on the N. It had been returned by an inquisition of the mayor and bailiffs, that this might be done without damage to the crown, or annoyance to the city.³⁸ It appears that the friars were put under the royal protection in this matter; for, on account of the sickness of the mayor, their affair (*negocium*) was committed by the king to a citizen, William Priur, who, on that account was exempted, March 2nd, from compulsory service in any other office of bailiff.³⁹

The conventual church was dedicated in honour of St. Katharine of Alexandria, patroness of the Order. The cloister accommodated between forty and fifty religious. In the time of Edward I. the royal bounty was not so much needed as before. For fuel the king gave, July 8th, 1280, four *robora* out of the episcopal park of Merdon, with their escheats;⁴⁰ Aug. 28th, 1293, six leafless *robora* in Asshele wood;⁴¹ Apr. 10th, 1298, four leafless *robora* out of La Bere forest.⁴² Moreover he gave, May 13th, 1298, ten oaks fit for timber, with escheats, out of the same forest.⁴³ He also bestowed, May 11th, 1302, on his arrival at Winton, an alms of 38*s.* for three days' food, through F. Richard de Basinges.⁴⁴ Edward II., on coming here, Apr. 29th, 1325, gave to the 46 friars an alms of 15*s.* 4*d.* for a day's

²⁹ Claus. 45 Hen. III., m. 18. Rot. de liberat. 45 Hen. III.

³⁰ Rot. de liberat. 45 Hen. III.

³¹ Claus. 46 Hen. III., m. 14.

³² Rot. de liberat. 48 Hen. III.

Claus. 48 Hen. III., m. 8, in ched.

³³ Rot. de liberat. 49 Hen. III., m. 2.

³⁴ Claus. 53 Hen. III., m. 6.

³⁵ Ibid., 54 Hen. III., m. 3.

³⁶ Ibid., 55 Hen. III., m. 5.

³⁷ Rot. garder. regine, 36 Hen. III.

Ibid., 37 Hen. III.

³⁸ Pat., 50 Hen. III., m. 25.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Claus. 8 Edw. I., m. 4.

⁴¹ Ibid., 21 Edw. I., m. 4.

⁴² Ibid., 26 Edw. I., m. 12.

⁴³ Ibid., 27 Edw. I., m. 13.

⁴⁴ Rot. garder. (elemos.), 30 Edw. I.

food, being 4*d.* for each, through F. Roger de Andevre.⁴⁵ And Edward III., also on his arrival, Nov. 23rd, 1331, gave the 36 friars 12*s.* for the same purpose, through F. John de Basi'g.⁴⁶

As far as existing records show the provincial chapters of the Order were held at Winchester in 1259; Sept. 8th, 1315; and in 1339. In 1259, Aug. 26th, Henry III. gave the friars here 100*s.*, "ad procuracionem capituli sui."⁴⁷ In 1315, July 26th, Edward II. gave 15*l.* through F. Richard de Mawerdyn of the convent of London, for three days' food, being 100*s.* for himself, 100*s.* for his queen, and 100*s.* for his son Edward.⁴⁸ For the assembly of 1339, Edward III. gave, Feb. 16th, the usual allowance of 15*l.*⁴⁹; and subsequently, Oct. 21st, diverted to the same purpose the 20*l.* which had been customarily bestowed on the general chapter, as the chapter of that year was held at Clermont, in the hostile kingdom of France.⁵⁰

Many notices of the priors and other religious of this house occur, especially in the episcopal registers of the diocese of Winchester. F. MATTHEW, mentioned in 1242, was provincial, and doubtless filled too the office of prior, according to the usage of that time. F. WILLIAM DE SOUTHAMPTON, who was elected provincial in 1272, probably also governed the convent, and died about the close of 1278: he was an eminent theological writer.

About the year 1300, the following religious received faculties to preach in the diocese: FF. Robert de Bromhierd, Stephen de Winton, Robert de Forton', John de Hursele, Henry de Weston, Adam de Winton, Robert de Winton, Robert de Romes', Walter de Overton, William de Woxebriggs, Henry Trenchard, Roger de Stocton, Richard de Basings, John de Chireton, and Thomas de Basings. F. ROBERT DE BROMYARD was doubtless prior at this time: he was elected provincial, too, in 1304; was appointed penitentiary of the diocese, Sept. 13th, 1307, and held the charge till he died early in the autumn of 1310. After him the prior of Winchester, Oct. 31st, was made penitentiary temporarily till another appointment was made. F. NICHOLAS DE STRATTON, provincial from 1306 to 1311, was made penitentiary of the diocese, Feb. 22nd, 1312-3. F. Adam de Stokes had licence, Nov. 28th, 1322, to hear the confessions of Sir John Lisle, his wife and family. Eleven of the friars had faculties for preaching and hearing confessions, Feb. 13th, 1325-6: FF. WILLIAM DE HORELEYE, prior; Nicholas de Stratton, doct. theol.; John de Wynton, lector; Gilbert de Woxbrigg'; Ralph de Bosco (de gratiâ speciali); Robert de Wynton; John de Cheringhton, Richard de Basyng'; Thomas de Basyngg'; Geoffrey de Drayton, and Adam de Stoke. F. THOMAS DE LISLE (ordained a priest, Dec. 18th, 1322, by the suffragan bishop of Corbavia, in the chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, near Winchester) whilst he was prior here, was employed in an embassy to the papal court, having letters of credence to five cardinals, dated Mar. 14th,

⁴⁵ Rot. expens. forinsec. elemos, 18 Edw. II.

⁴⁶ Compot. locum tenentis contrarot. gard. hosp. regis, 5 Edw. III.

⁴⁷ Rot. de liberat. 43 Hen. III., m. 2. ⁴⁸ Exit scac. pasch. 8 Edw. II., m. 1.

⁴⁹ Rot. de liberat. 13 Edw. III., m. 10. ⁵⁰ Exit. scac. mich. 14 Edw. III., m. 6.

1340-1:⁵¹ he was consecrated bishop of Ely, July 24th, 1345, at Avignon, where, in exile, he died, June 23rd, 1361, and was buried at the Dominican nunnery of St. Praxedes.

F. James Lym was made an acolyte, Dec. 18th, 1333, and ordained deacon, Mar. 26th following. He was the son of Henry de Lym, was alive at the close of 1348, and possessed six messuages, William Pulter, his sister's son, being his heir. F. Henry de Bruton was ordained deacon, June 10th, 1346; priest, Feb. 24th, 1346-7; F. John de Colby and F. Robert de Swanton, priests, June 10th, 1346; F. Thomas de Haywode, priest, Sept. 23rd, 1346; F. Richard de Hatfeld, priest, Feb. 24th, 1346-7: F. Luke Bourne, subdeacon, Mar. 17th, 1346-7; priest, Mar. 7th, 1348-9: F. Adam de Dunmowe, subdeacon, Mar. 7th, 1348-9; deacon, Mar. 28th, 1349; priest, April 11th following: F. Benedict Lucan, priest, Feb. 20th, 1349-50: F. John Pany, acolyte, Apr. 16th, 1362.

F. JOHN PAYN was prior, Mar. 11th, 1372-3. In the court rolls of the city occur as priors, F. JOHN DERLE, May 13th, 1377, to Apr. 10th and subsequently, 1387: F. NICHOLAS MONK, frequently from Oct. 1st, 1404, to Dec. 13th, 1426: F. WALTER ALTON, from Jan. 8th, 1454-5, to July 2nd following.

The master-general of the Order assigned to this convent, June 22nd, 1397, F. Richard Stephens and F. John Cambre.⁵²

These friars were ordained priests from 1367 to 1404. Nicholas Salford, Mar. 4th, 1367-8; John Berkyng, John White, Mar. 12th, 1372-3; John Shirborne, Sept. 24th, 1373; John Crokham, Dec. 22nd, 1375; Robert Eyr, Thomas Sweche, May 16th, 1383; Richard Somenour, Mar. 23rd, 1386-7; Richard Almayn, Sept. 19th, 1394; William Masonn, Dec. 19th, 1394: also Maurice Roche, John Guyanow, were made acolytes, and Ralph Pennams was ordained deacon, Dec. 18th, 1400. Between 1406 and 1418 the following ordinations occur: William Treybon, Mar. 12th, 1406-7, priest; Henry de Florence, Mar. 24th, 1413-4, priest; John Philpott, Mar. 24th, 1413-4, deacon, June 2nd, 1414, priest; Simon Miles, June 2nd, 1414, acolyte; John Broune, Sept. 22nd, 1414, priest; John Maryot, Mar. 30th, 1415, priest; John Mangerton, Mar. 14th, 1416-7, subdeacon.

F. John Clements had the master-general's licence, July 20th, 1474, to dispose, within the order, of all goods given to him, to confess to whom he chose four times a year, and to receive chapels and hospitals, and nevertheless to enjoy the suffrages and graces of the Order.⁵³

In the sixteen years from 1511 to 1527, there were twenty-six religious from this house who received orders. Sept. 20th, 1511, Patrick Hay, deacon. Feb. 28th, 1517-8, John Walloppe, acolyte; Robert Romsey, William Preston, subdeacons. Dec. 18th, 1518, Robert Morton, sub-deacon; William Consyngton, John Jakes, and John Wallopp, deacons; Robert Romsay, John Kenney, priests.

⁵¹ Rot. Rom. et Franc. 14-15 Edw. III., m. 4.

⁵² Reg. mag. ord. Romæ. ⁵³ Ibid.

Dec. 22nd, 1520, John Ingylby, Robert Wellis, acolytes; John Wallopp, priest; Nicholas Lucas, Stephen Alton, subdeacons. Mar. 30th, 1521, John Gerardy, priest. Sept. 21st, 1521, Nicholas Lucas, deacon. June 14th, 1522, Robert Donyell, subdeacon; James Detynewe, John Totier, deacons, all in the friars' own church here, by William, suffragan bishop of Darien. Sept. 20th, 1522, John Totye, James Detynewe, priests. Sept. 19th, 1523, Robert Danyell, priest. Feb. 20th, 1523-4, Thomas Veder, priest. June 15th, 1527, Matthew Smythe, priest. Dec. 21st, 1527, William Dale, priest.

A few wills possess some interest. *Richard* (canonized) *bishop of Chichester*; in the distribution of his books bequeathed, in 1253, the "Summarium" to the friar-preachers of Winton. *Sir Theobald de Gorges*, of the Isle of Wight, by will of Nov. 20th, 1328, *proved* Dec. 22nd following, ordered his body to be buried in the church of the friar-preachers of Winton, and bequeathed 40 marks for the fabric of their church. *Richard, earl of Arundel and Surrey*, by will of Mar. 4th, 1392-3, ordered that his executors should look after the houses of friars, at Winchester and other places, as they were bound to pray for the souls of his father and mother, and his wife; that God by His great mercy, and the passion which He suffered for them and for all Christians, might have mercy on all three, and on him when he passed out of the world. The earl was beheaded, Sept. 21st, 1397, for high treason. *William Werkman*, Oct. 16th, 1426, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to each order of friars of Winton, to celebrate his obsequies with mass on the day of his burial: *pr.* Nov. 4th following. *Nicholas Carew*, of Beddington, Surrey, Aug. 26th, 1432, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to each order here: *pr.* Sept. 9th. *Agnes Complyn*, widow of William Complyn, of Wyke, near Winchester, Sept. 30th, 1503, bequeathed 16d. to the four Orders of friars, 4d. each. *Adam Inuys*, a wealthy trader, left legacies to the church-fabrics of the friar-preachers of Winton and Sarum. *John Dyer*, of this city, Nov. 20th, 1509, ordered his body to be buried "in ecclesia Sancte Katharine virginis, ordinis fratrum predicatorum Wintonie, juxta corpus Christiane uxoris mee." *Nicholas Bigges*, of the city of Winchester, glover, May 1st, 1515, directed his body to be buried within this church. *John Farell*, parson of All Saints', Winchester, Apr. 8th, 1517, gave by will "unto the Prior of the Blak Fryers, a boke De Creatione celi et terre."⁵⁴

Nothing is now known of the library of this house: it was probably sold as waste paper at the dissolution.

When the reformation began to spread throughout the kingdom, F. James Cosyn, B.D., prior of this house, took up the new doctrines. In a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Peter, of Chusel, Hants., Feb. 26th, 1535-6, he set forth that common water was as

⁵⁴ Episcopal Registers of the diocese. Nichols: Royal Wills. Nicolas; Test. Petust. Baigent: Parish Church of Wyke. Hoare: Wilts. Somerset House Wills. For the matter taken from the episcopal registers, we are indebted to Francis Joseph Baigent, of Winchester, Esq., whose courtesy we gratefully acknowledge.

much good as holy water in the avoiding of sin, that bread blessed by any man did as much good as so much holy bread, and that confession might as well be made to a layman, for neither bishop nor priest had power to assoil any man of his sin; and though he had shriven a woman that day in the church, he did not assoil her, and would never assoil any one. Thereupon this "soul-murderer," as the vicar of Stowe called him, was arrested, and indicted for heresy and Lollardy. But, by order of Thomas Cromwell, with whom some gentlemen and yeomen of Winchester interceded, he was set at liberty, and was licensed, upon certain instructions, which he was very well pleased to receive, "to preche the worde of God syncerely," by the authority granted him from the royal supreme head of the Church of England: all which, John Hilsey (commissioner for the reduction of the mendicant orders to the royal supremacy) certified, Apr. 24th, to the chancellor of the diocese of Winchester.⁵⁵ Cosyn was succeeded in the priorship by F. RICHARD CHESAM, who was D.D., having received the master-general's licence, July 5th, 1525, to take the degree of S. Th. Mag. after a rigorous examination in any university.⁵⁶

The community was dissolved by the suffragan bishop of Dover. On Ascension-day (May 30th), he made a visitation of the three houses of friars in Winchester, and had the 25 priests of them before him, whereon he found that there was only one mass in each house, and that the rest of the priests sang mass abroad. When he gave injunctions for all to celebrate in their own churches, they refused, "for in no weyse they wolde forgoo ther syngynge abroad, so y' neu' on hollyday ther was aboue on masse in an howse & su' tyme no'." He went again to Winchester towards the end of July, when he desired the mayor and his brethren to go with him to each place: and now the friars gave up all their houses. After this was done, the prior of the blackfriars, the servant of the earl of Winchester, and the mayor begged that the prior might have his house back, and he would keep the four friars without celebration abroad; but the suffragan answered, that he could do nothing without directions from Cromwell. In his letter to his master on this matter, written at *Marleburthe* on his way to Bristol, he thus described the house: "the blacke fryers, an olde house aft' the olde facyon, w' small romthe of gardens, no rentts, but ther small gardens; all tyle saueynge the q're & p'te off y' chyrche ledeyd, by estymacyon x or xij foder." On July 27th, he sought Cromwell's pleasure, whether he would have the blackfriars still at Winchester, tendering his own opinion, that it was not best. He also asked what he should do with the friars, who gave up their houses, for there was so much penury, that other houses could not keep them. On the same or following day, Cromwell's instructions, evidently for the total destruction of the friaries, reached the suffragan at

⁵⁵ Cotton MSS., Cleopatra E. IV., no. 85, fol. 127. Ibid., E. VI., no. 31, fol. 257.

⁵⁶ Reg. mag. gen. Ord. Romæ.

Gloucester. On the 28th, the suffragan heartily besought, that the poor men, who had given up their houses, might have some discharge: he had left the blackfriars of Winchester, he wrote, with all the stuff in the hands of a secular man, and had given licence to the prior to say mass there till he wrote again, but now he sent "to avoÿd hym thens." The enclosed list of friars for whom Cromwell's discharge, or licence, "to change ther apparell," was begged, included "The blacke fryers of wynchest', fryer Rycharde Chessam, doctor off dyuynytie, P^{lor}. fryer Robarde browne. fryer John george. fryer nycolas barker. fryer [*name erased*]. fryer John Ynggylbye. fryer robarde haynys." ⁵⁷

Thus was this convent seized. The following inventory was sent by the suffragan to Cromwell.

"THE BLACK FREARYS OF WYNCHESTER.

M^d this stuffe vnder wrytten is praysyd by mayster Burkyn alderman of Wynchester and mayster knyght at the mayrs assygnacon by the syghte of the lorde vysytor vnder y^e lorde p[']vyve sealle for the kyngs grace whiche longyd to the black frearys that is to say :

viiij corporax caasys wythowt the corporax	-	-	-	-	xxd.
iiij Surpeleys	-	-	-	-	ijs.
v Coopys for men and ij for chyldren	-	-	-	-	xijs.
A sute of dune sylke wythowt albys amycetts or stoolys	-	-	-	-	ijs.
Item deakyn & subdeakyn of Whyet branchyde sylke w ['] owt albys amycetts or stoolys	-	-	-	-	iijs. iiijd.
A Sewte of Whyet chamlet lackyng deakyn	-	-	-	-	xiijs. iiijd.
A syngle vestymēt of the same	-	-	-	-	iijs.
A complet sute of Whyet bustyan lackyng ij albys	-	-	-	-	viijs.
iiij Syngle vestymēts of the same	-	-	-	-	viijs.
A Sewte of Red sylke	-	-	-	-	xs.
A Sewte of blew sylke	-	-	-	-	xvjs.
A sewte of course grene	-	-	-	-	xs.
A complete sute of dun'e sylke w ['] owt albs	-	-	-	-	vjs. iiijd.
A syngle vestymēt of blew sattan	-	-	-	-	iijs. iiijd.
ix vestymētts w ['] owt albys or stoolys	-	-	-	-	xs.
y ^e hangyngs of y ^e quere nowght	-	-	-	-	vjd.
A payntyd clothe for the Rode	-	-	-	-	xijd.
A frontelet	-	-	-	-	xxd.
An albe	-	-	-	-	xijd.
iiij ault' clothys	-	-	-	-	xiiijd.
ij fronteletts	-	-	-	-	viijd.
ij Candelstycks	-	-	-	-	viijd.
A payre of organs	-	-	-	-	vs.
An altare of nedylwarke	-	-	-	-	xs.
iiij fetherbedds w ['] iiij bolstors ij pyllows & j pyllow bere & one blankett	-	-	-	-	xvjs. viijd.

⁵⁷ Miscellaneous letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, vol. viii., nos. 129, 132 Cotton MSS., Cleop. E. IV., nos. 160, 162, fol. 251, 253.

vj payre of scheytts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iijs.
vj Cou'letts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xviijd.
A flocke bedd & a mattres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ijs. iiijd.
y ^e hangyngs & y ^e test' in y ^e p'vy'cyalls chamber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iijs.
iiij table clothys j towell, ij tabylls v chearys ij joyned stools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
j cupburde & j oyst' borde ij formys a long cheyar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vijjs.
A chafyngdysche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vjd.
A possenet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xijd.
A pan & a kettell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xijd.
iiij platters iiij pottynghers j savser & iiij dysshys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vjs. viijd.
A Colender ij candelstycks & a salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xiiijd.
ij dryppyng pan'ys a fryeng pan' & a gyrdyren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ijs.
iiij broochys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ijs.
iiij brasse potts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vjs. viijd.
A Baasen & an ewer of laten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xvjd.
iiij Cobyrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiijjs.
A yeryn & hangells to hange on potts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xiiijd.
ij handyryns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vjd.

Sum^a ix li. xvs. ijd.

[*In the handwriting of the suffragan.*] Thys house w^t y^e stuff is in the custody of Mast^r Artur Roby and a chalic w^t it.

RICARD' DOVOREN' " 58

Among "The Housses of Freres lately given vp which haue any substa'ce of leayd," was "The black freres in wynchester, the quere all leaded, p't of the Church leade, oon pane of the Cloyster & p't of the steeple." The plate was delivered into the royal treasury, Apr. 25th, 1539. 59

The rents of the possessions of this house did not begin to accrue to the crown till Mar. 1539, "eo quod eadem domus dissoluta fuit, mense Martii, anno 30 regis." Besides the convent buildings and Church, the friars' possessions consisted in a mansion called the *Pryors Lodginge*, 20 ft. in length, and 16 ft. in breadth, churchyard, gardens, land and soil within the precincts, containing altogether 2a. 1½r. and 23p. of land let to Arthur Roby, of Winchester, fuller, for 20s. a year. In 1543, John White, warden, and the Scholars of St. Mary's College, near Winchester, sold the manor of Harmonds-worth, with other lands, to the crown, and in exchange the College required to have included, with the other friaries of the city, the Blackfriars of Winchester (of which the trees on the land served only for repairing hedges and fences); and July 12th following, it was granted to that foundation, to be held of the crown in capite, by the the 20th part of a fief: with issues from the previously Lady-day. 60 Under the possession of the College all visible remains of the priory have disappeared.

58 Treas. of Receipt of Exch., vol. A. 31: Inventories of Friaries, fol. 51.

59 Ibid., fol. 4. Williams: Monastic Treasures confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

60 Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 136. Particulars for Grants, 35 Hen. VIII. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 16 (18).

Recent Diggings at Harborough Rocks, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

THERE is, three miles to the north-west of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, a hill composed of a magnesian variety (dunstone) of the carboniferous limestone of the district, the strata of which gently dip towards the north-east, the hill-slope on this side approximating to them, but on the opposite side their almost vertical edges present a front of several bold tiers of rock, known as the Harborough Rocks. Each tier is set back from the line of that immediately below it; thus allowing of intervening terraces or flats of greensward, ranging in breadth from a few to a hundred or more feet. At the south-west foot of the hill is a solitary farm-house that has been held for several generations by a family of the name of Gregory. The country around, like the hill, is rugged and almost treeless.

The first intimation the writer received of any "finds" of archaeological interest was in April last, and it was duly followed up by a personal visit. The "finds" consisted mainly of potsherds of undoubtedly great antiquity and broken bones, most of which lay where Mr C. Gregory had some months before digged them up—the site being a steep slope or talus of soil forming the floor of a gap in one of the belts of rock on the south-west side of the hill, and near the house. At the writer's instance, it was decided to make some exploratory diggings, to determine more accurately the nature of the site, and also the distribution of these relics of the past, for in this cursory investigation small fragments of the same kind of pottery were occasionally found in the mole heaps of this side of the hill.

[THE VILLAGE SITE.]

At length, on May 31st, these diggings were commenced; Mr. C. Gregory and myself being assisted by Messrs. Rains, junrs., who, in connection with the cave that bears their name, are familiar to readers of the *Reliquary*. Our first trench was an extension of Mr. C. Gregory's previous excavation, up to and a little beyond the brow of the flat above it. That part of the latter into which we cut had a decidedly smoother surface than elsewhere;—in shape an ill-defined oval of 70 feet in longer diameter. In the centre of this area we sank a second and much smaller trench. In both trenches there were from 6 to 8 in. of vegetable mould; in the second this mould passed at once into the marly subsoil of disintegrated dunstone, but on the slope there was an intervening darker soil of variable thickness and character, but by no means sharply marked off from either. The maximum thickness of the latter was about 24 in., and it thinned towards the brow. The bulk of the finds came from this bed, a few, however, from the upper part of the subsoil, and fewer still from the second trench. We next made

small trenches (rarely exceeding 2 ft. in length) in various places, but as our object now was only to ascertain the *range* of these relics, we deemed it unnecessary to enlarge any cutting after a fragment of pottery was found in it. The potsherds were everywhere of the same character; and our conclusion, derived in part from the testimony of the moleheaps, was that these "finds" were practically confined to the south-west parts of the hill.

Besides the above-mentioned objects, the dark soil of the slope contained numerous fragments of charcoal, burnt dunstone and sandstone, and a slag-like substance; in fact, it had all the character of decomposed domestic refuse, and its presence on the slope, and absence on the flat, with preponderance of potsherds and bones on the former, admit of a very feasible explanation. The smooth area is suggestive of the site of a hut and its garth; and assuming this to be the case, no easier and more natural method of getting rid of the daily rubbish—ashes, bones, potsherds, &c., can be imagined than to carry it across the garth and tip it over the rocks or down the slope. This process ceasing, the accumulation would in due time, of course, become covered up with a growth of vegetable mould. We now proceed to describe the "finds."

THE POTTERY.—The yield of potsherds by the diggings of the slope was considerable, the rim-fragments alone representing from 45 to 50 different vessels. As already intimated, those found in the subsequent trenches were too insignificant to require further notice, beyond their general resemblance to the former. Excepting one fragment of wheel-made pottery, turned up in Mr. Gregory's previous diggings, all the Harborough potsherds pertain to imperfectly fired hand-made pottery. We can divide the latter into classes according to the character of their paste; and it is by no means unlikely that these differences point to different sources of clay and manufacture. The paste of by far the largest class (Class I.) is very coarse, uneven, silicious, and of a dirty grey colour. Experiments tend to prove that the clay was derived from the puzzling deposits of sand and sandy clay found in lake-like hollows of the mountain limestone in the vicinity, and which are, nearer Brassington, largely worked for fire-bricks. This ware, undoubtedly domestic, has several points of difference from that of the round barrows of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, as exemplified in the valuable Bateman collection at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. The ornamentation of the former, when present, consists of usually one, sometimes two, bands of impressions of the tip of the finger (Figs. 3, 5, 7, and 8), or more rarely, the finger nail obliquely (Fig. 6), or the end of a stick: while that of the barrow pottery is usually elaborate and made up of lines produced by the impression of a twisted thong or rush, or the incision of a pointed tool, and more rarely impressions of the edge of the finger nail. Again, the colour of the latter tends to red, the paste is more friable, and generally the workmanship and finish are superior. The latter three points of difference may be due to a peculiarity of the Harborough clay, and a very natural special care bestowed upon the manufacture and embellishment of vessels destined for sepulchral

purposes. This, however, is scarcely adequate to account for the radical difference in the ornamentation of the two kinds; on the other hand, may not these and certain other peculiarities be collectively held to indicate a difference of age?

As a rule the rims of these Harborough vessels varied in two directions from a central type, in which the sides of the vessel were at first curved inwardly, thus giving rise to an external shoulder and at a higher level a constricted neck, and then the curve swept outwards to form a more or less recurved lip, as in Fig. 1 *c*. Usually

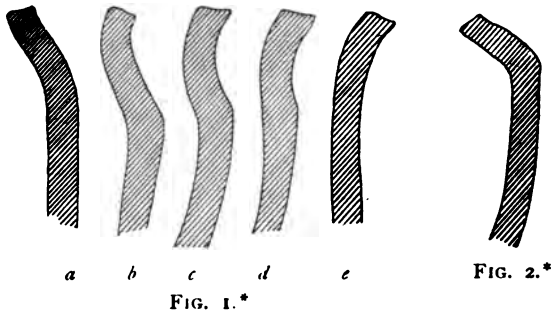


FIG. 2.*

FIG. 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

these curves were not equally developed, and sometimes one or other was quite suppressed, hence the series of sections from actual examples shown in Fig. 1, the most common forms being *b c* and *d*.

This class, however, contains several exceptional forms: Fig. 2 belonged a large vessel with a sharply in-bent lip; Fig. 3, another,

* The outside surfaces are to the right-hand.

also large, which had a raised band (not moulded with the vessel, but trailed on afterwards), $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the lip; Fig. 4 is a fragment of a graceful and much thinner vessel, recalling some of the Roman shapes.

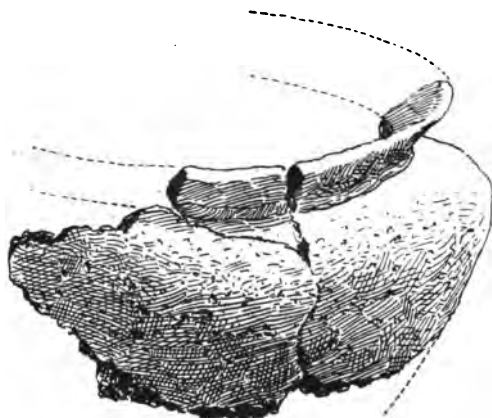


FIG. 4. (4).

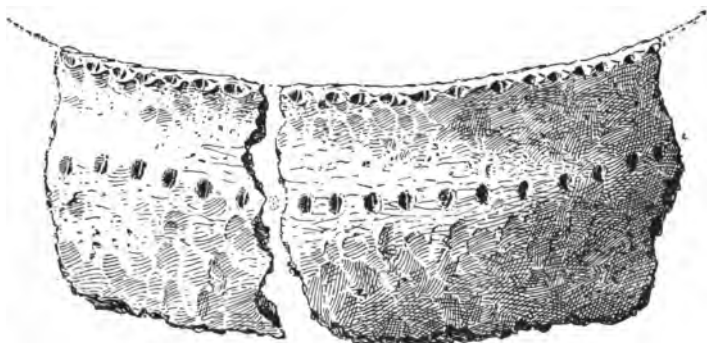


FIG. 5.

Most of these vessels were decidedly large, some, as Fig. 5, attaining a diameter across the mouth of 23 in. So far as could be ascertained, the prevailing type was broad at the shoulder, and tapering downwards to the flat bottom, the line of taper being straight or convex, and sometimes a shallow reversed ogee. Some were apparently tall, others shallow or bowl-like. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are typical specimens of this class.

FIG. 6. ($\frac{1}{2}$).FIG. 7. ($\frac{1}{2}$).FIG. 8. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Classes II. and III. are small, each being represented by a few fragments only. In the one set the paste is lighter in colour, and although sandy, is more even in texture and better worked than the normal ware; and while it is impossible to ascertain the shapes of the vessels, it is clear that they were more carefully finished. The potsherds of the last class pertained to smaller and more delicately finished vessels, of black uneven paste but smooth surface. Two of the least damaged fragments have their surface, like that of the Roman black ware, smoothed by a burnisher or other polished tool. One indicates a small vessel with rim as Fig. 1 c.

OTHER OBJECTS.—Two broken off-points were found of (apparently) awls of deer horn; they are round in transverse section, and the

larger is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Two objects, Fig. 9 (the larger of deer horn, the smaller of calcined bone or ivory), like the broken-off halves of a corkscrew handle, are regarded by Mr. Boyd Dawkins as broken links. Several of similar shape were associated with Romano-British objects in Victoria Cave, Settle; and others, larger, with Bronze-age objects, the Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham. Several whet-stones were found, two being of a fine hard slaty stone; a piece of red ochre, having signs of much usage; two fragments of what was at first regarded as polished jet, but which seems to be black bone; and a lump of unburnt clay, which from a groove upon it, we judged to be a piece of daubing of wattle-work, used in the construction of a hut. Such lumps have been repeatedly found on the site of the Romano-British village of Cranbourne Chase, Wilts., excavated by Gen. Pitt Rivers.

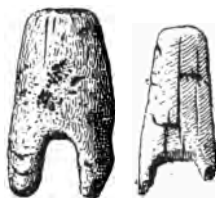


FIG. 9 (†).

THE FAUNA.—A sack-full of animals' bones was obtained from this prolific cutting of the slope. From their broken, split, and occasionally burnt appearance, it is clear they were the remains of human food. The writer is not sufficiently versed in animals' bones to identify them with much certainty; the larger proportions belonged to the pig and ox, probably the Celtic short-horned ox, a large piece of the frontal of one indicating that the method of killing was similar to the present. The usual fare of pork and beef of these ancient folk was occasionally varied with mutton and venison. They were sufficiently refined to refuse dog, the skull of that animal (one about the size of a retriever) being found *quite intact*. A fine large oyster shell and the fragment of another were associated with the above "finds," in such a way as to preclude any doubt as to their contemporaneity. The bones of domestic fowl were absent.

AGE.—Mr. Franks of the British Museum, Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, Rev. Canon Greenwell, and others (to whom the writer communicated samples and the main facts of the case) all concur in regarding these "finds" as belonging to the earlier Iron age, and as free from Roman influence—that is, they make them to be of late pre-Roman date. If the above-stated points of difference between the Harborough and the round or Bronze-age barrow pottery be accepted as indicating a difference of age, then we must regard the "finds" as earlier or later than the Bronze-age. The testimony of the oyster shells is important. The fact that they should be associated with refuse, indicates that the *shell* was not so novel as to be regarded as a treasure by these ancient folks; we must conclude, then, that the oyster was well known and eaten by them. But surely the condition of Britain in pre-Bronze times or, in fact, pre-Roman times generally, was never such as to allow of the transit of perishable articles of food so far inland from the sea. We know that the Romans ate this shell fish, and largely imported it into the Midlands. The Harborough pottery, with the above-mentioned doubtful excep-

tions, is indeed of pre-Roman type and character, and there is an absence of the characteristic Roman forms of *amphoræ*, *ampullæ*, and *mortaria*. Pending further excavations, we may take it that these "finds" relate to a *British* village of Roman date. Much help might have been obtained from the numerous pots/herds (both wheel and hand-made) of a group of earth barrows in Derbyshire and Staffordshire of undoubted Roman age, had they been either illustrated or described in the late Mr. Bateman's works, or preserved in the collection at Sheffield.

[THE BARROW SITE.]

June 1st was devoted to some diggings that related to a much higher antiquity. A few feet behind the west brow of the hill is a conspicuous stone, hewn at no very remote date into the shape of a seat, and known locally as the "Arm Chair." From this point the somewhat precipitous brow and its contiguous green-sward stretch horizontally northward, until at a distance of about 240 feet the latter comes to an abrupt termination in the highest point of the hill—the site of the "Jubilee" beacon. Approximately parallel to the west brow, and at an average distance of 78 feet from it, is a line of protruding weather-beaten rocks, beginning at about the same distance from the "Arm Chair," and ending with the beacon site to the north. From the former point, a low artificial mound is thrown across the green sward to the brow. Thus we have an oblong piece of ground about 150 by 78 feet, bounded on the north by the raised beacon-site, on the west by the brow, on the east by the line of rocks, and on the south by the mound. This mound is 56 feet long, with an average width of 7 feet, and height of 18 in.; and is constructed of stones thrown together without any arrangement. It is impossible to say how old it is; but it has probably no connection with the remains about to be described.

Previous to the above date, the writer noticed that the ground midway between the above mound and the site of the beacon was much broken, and especially noteworthy, were a series of semi-connected low mounds, so disposed as to be suggestive of the fosse of a so-called "Druid's Circle," shorn of its standing stones, and measuring about 46 feet from crest to crest. Our first work was to determine the nature of these mounds by cutting two small trenches into them, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-west sides. In each case a 6 in. layer of vegetable mould covered a rubble of half decayed dunstone, which at a further depth of 2 feet (under the summit) gave place to the natural marly soil. In the north-west trench a small fragment of the usual type of Harborough pottery was picked up just below the turf.

Trench A.—Our next trench took a north and south direction in the centre of the enclosed area of the "Circle." A similar sequence of deposits was observed. Midway, there was a depression in the natural soil, about 3 ft. across and 1 ft. deep, and extending in an east and west direction beyond the sides of our cutting. The filling-in of rubble furnished nothing to indicate its use. At all

levels in the rubble were broken and scattered human bones, belonging to at least six or seven skeletons, but no inference could be made as to what brought them there. Similarly scattered were a few fragments of pottery, most of which were more friable than those of

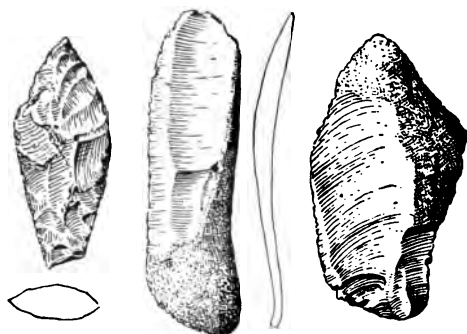


FIG. 10.

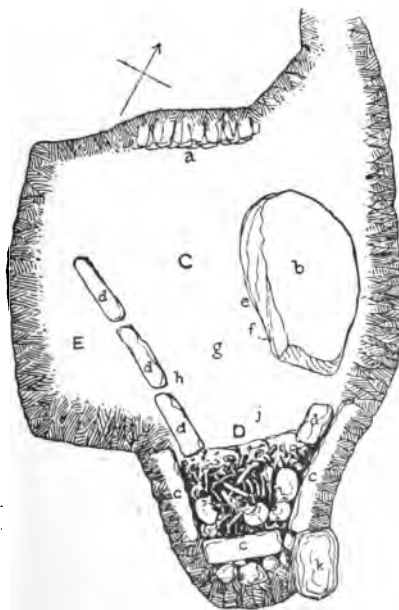
FIG. 11.

FIG. 12 (all $\frac{1}{4}$).

the village site, and of decidedly ruddy tint; and several teeth of oxen, fragments of stag's horn, &c. More interesting were five or six neatly trimmed flint flakes, one larger than the rest (Fig. 11), having

signs of wear on its cutting edge. A well finished leaf-shaped arrow head came from the south end, represented full size in Fig. 10: it is an unusual form. None of these flint implements are burnt, several, including the latter two, are superficially flecked with white, due probably to the soil. At this stage, it struck the writer that this "circle" was the site of a former barrow, demolished for the sake of its stone; the smaller stones, earth and bones not being removed by the despoilers having gravitated to the ground in the process of demolition, thus giving rise to the layer of rubble—the mounds representing the periphery of the barrow.

Trench B.—A small trench to the west of this presented the same sequence of turf,

FIG. 13 ($\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 1 ft.)

rubble and marl. Nothing more interesting was turned up than a few much-broken bones.

Trench C.—A spot towards the south side was more promising, in that it consisted of stones rudely laid in courses: but a foot further to the south they gave place to rubble again. Here we found the natural soil at a depth of 2 feet, and the stony part now presented a wall-like surface (a, Fig. 13). In pushing our trench southwards, the edge of a large and almost horizontal limestone slab was exposed on the east side, at a slightly higher level than the natural surface (b). The latter was discoloured, as by particles of charcoal and ash trodden into it. Upon, or just below this surface were picked up the beautifully chipped point of a flint arrow head (e), close by the slab, and near it the base of a most elaborate leaf-shaped javelin head (f), and then another point which I take to belong to the latter (Fig. 15.) More central (g), and at the same level, was a leaf-shaped arrow head (Fig. 14), that can only be regarded as a masterpiece of flint chipping. It is, in its present state, 1·6 in. in length, 0·75 in. in breadth, scarcely more

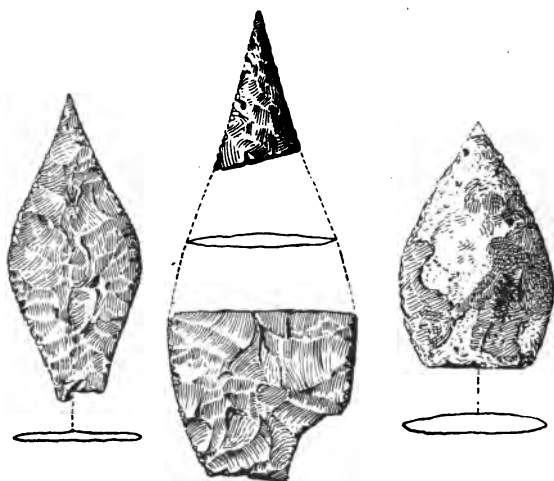
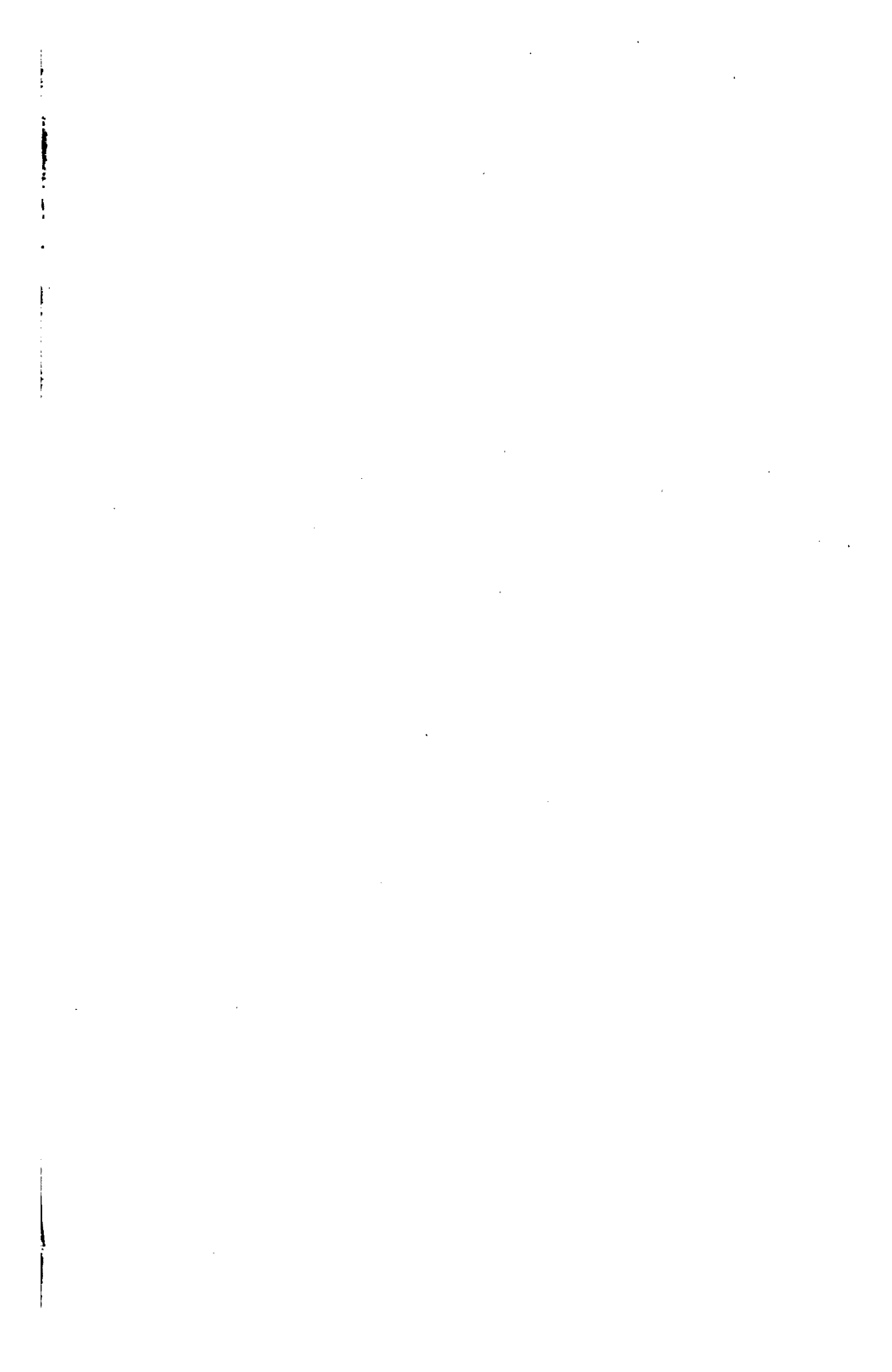


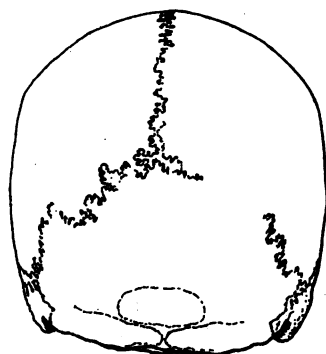
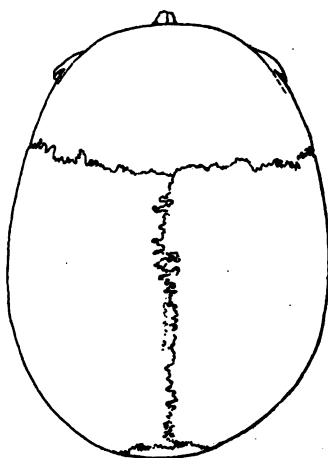
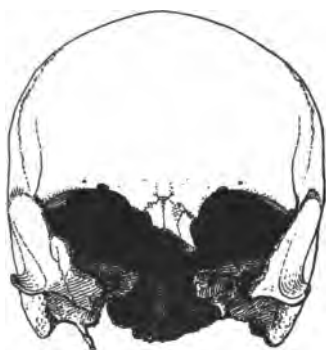
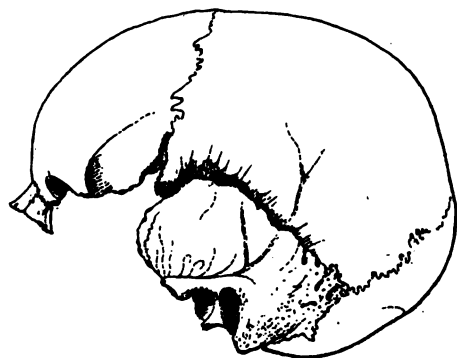
FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

FIG. 16 (all $\frac{1}{2}$).

than 1·16th in. thick at the thickest point, and weighing only 21 grains. Its outline is perfect, and both sides are *chipped* into shape. Nearer the west side (h), and upon the same level, was another leaf-shaped arrow head (Fig. 16), apparently of less elaborate workmanship, but so much calcined that it is difficult to decide. The others found in this cutting, including several indifferent flakes, are more or less calcined, and in this respect unlike those of Trench A. The large slab was under cut, but was found to cover no interment; so we continued to push southwards. At various levels in the made





Skull D.3.

Harborough Rocks

Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.

ground were broken human bones—the number of lower-jaw fragments indicating three or four individuals; a cow's tooth; two fellow fragments of pottery with a yellowish-green glaze, and found at opposite ends of the trench, and a fragment or two of the ordinary ware; and near the surface, a much rusted piece of iron about 1 in. long.

Trench D.—When our cutting reached the central portion of the mound on this side of the "circle," three large and nearly upright slabs were exposed (c, c, c, Fig. 12), forming a recess. After clearing away the earth, stones, and fragments of bones in this recess to a depth of about 18 in., a partially disturbed youth's skull was found near the south-east corner, and mixed up with it were a few pieces of an adult skull (Skulls D, 1 and 2). Immediately afterwards two more were discovered, one in contact with each side slab (Skulls D, 3 and 4); they were apparently intact, but they collapsed when the attempt was made to remove them. That on the east side was in contact with two immediately below lying on the floor of the recess, one being in a fair state of preservation (Skulls D, 5 and 6). The intermediate space was taken up with a confused mass of human limb and trunk bones, mostly broken; the pelvic bones, however, being associated with the skulls. Apart from the narrow dimensions of the recess, the position of the skulls and pelvic bones *at the sides*, indicate that the skeletons lay in a contracted or "doubled up" attitude. No implements of any kind, pottery, or recognisable animals' bones were found in the recess. When cleared of its contents, the true nature of the recess was seen. It was not a *cist*, *i.e.*, the usually small and completely enclosed receptacle of an ordinary round barrow, prepared for one burial only, but a *chamber*, the usually much larger and more carefully and strongly constructed receptacle of a "long" barrow. These chambers were used for *successive* interments, probably of the skeletons of corpses that were previously buried or exposed elsewhere—a condition necessitating some easy means of access to the receptacle. This was usually accomplished by galleries or tunnels of upright slabs of stone, roofed with horizontal ones. Three upright slabs in a line on the west side, taking a north-west and south-east direction, and one on the opposite side, will be noticed in the sketch-plan (d, d, d,) these, undoubtedly, are the ruins of the Harborough gallery. Equally certain, is it, that the large slab (45 in. long and 16 in. thick) noticed under Trench C was the C (b), is the roof-stone of the chamber, thrown off at some former opening. Whether the barrow that covered this chamber was long or oval (like that of Minninglow in the vicinity), the position of the gallery indicates that it did not much extend northwards, hence we must dismiss the idea that the circle represents its outline. We know, however, that long barrows generally took an east and west direction, that stacked stone was much used in their construction, and that their bases were frequently protected by a wall-facing. This perhaps explains the fragment of wall-like structure, having an east and west direction, exposed in Trench C; but it is impossible to trace the outline of such a barrow upon the present surface. The

chamber is about 26 in. deep, and is trapeziform in plan, being 47 in. across at the entrance, 26 in. at the back, and the east and west sides, respectively 22 and 31 in. long. The floor is rudely paved, and the side slabs incline towards each other.

Trench E.—This cutting was merely an extension of Trench C. south of the line of the gallery wall. From it many fragments of human bones were obtained; the noteworthy feature, however, was that it furnished portions of Skulls D 1 and 2.

THE HUMAN REMAINS.—The animal matters had nearly or quite disappeared from all the human bones (representing some sixteen or more individuals), hence they were extremely friable and porous. The broken condition of the skulls of the chamber is usual in long barrows, and is generally attributed to unequal subsidence of the soil. This, however, would result in displacement, which was not the case at Harborough—the fractures being invisible and the skulls apparently sound until the attempt was made to move them. The fractured surfaces were, as a rule, vertical to the outer and inner surfaces of the skulls. It is not unlikely that these fractures originated in the skulls themselves, being the outcome of the action of varying conditions of temperature and moisture, upon bone still retaining varying amounts of gelatinous matters. The bones of the chamber afford no direct evidence as to whether they were placed there as anatomically arranged skeletons; for the minor displacements of lower jaw bones, &c., could well have been caused by subsequent interments of corpses. It was clear, however, that the central portion of the chamber had been disarranged at some comparatively recent date. The writer has been able to reconstruct to some extent each of the skulls—four sufficiently so as to warrant plates. In no case could a perfect limb bone be built up out of the fragments—hence we cannot ascertain the stature. The *tibia* of both the chamber and other trenches have the peculiar flattening (platycnemism) frequently noticed in the skeletons of long barrows and caves. Sections of two are given, Fig. 17 B, C: B is probably 2 in. below the level of the nutritive foramen, C is more uncertain. A is the section of a normal *tibia* from *Cave Digging*, p. 176.



FIG. 17 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

DETAILS OF SKULLS.—In the accompanying table, the modes of measurement are those of the late Prof. Rolleston in *British Barrows*, and a few others are

added. The "extreme length" is taken from the frontal immediately above the glabella, as indicated in the above work, page 560. When the measurement is *extremely uncertain* on account of the broken condition of the skull, it is followed by ?; when it can be relied upon as *approximately* correct, by *. The plates give the skulls in perspective; the general outline at the points of greatest length and width being to scale. As the views were in the first instance traced as projected upon glass, the eye has been relied

upon for the smallest details only. Shading is only used where absolutely necessary, and the numerous lines of fracture are withheld, so as to avoid confusion.*

	SKULL D 1.	SKULL D 2.	SKULL D 3.	SKULL D 4.	SKULL D 5.	SKULL D 6.
I. MEASUREMENTS OF CALVARIA (IN INCHES).						
Extreme length		7'11?	7' 1*	7' 07	7'75	7'55
Do. from glabella		7'11?	7'09*	7'07	7'96	7' 6
Extreme breadth		5'63?	5' 2*	5'16	7'55	5'56
Vertical height			5'66?	5'55*	6'08	5'72*
Basi-cranial axis				3'85*	4'16	3'96
Circumference		20'15?	19' 8*	19' 5	21'27	21'05
Frontal arc	5' 0	4' 6	4'57	4' 8	5' 1	4'85
Parietal arc		5' 3	5'12	4' 9	5' 8	5'68
Occipital arc			4'52	4' 6	5' 0	4'46
Total longitudinal arc			14' 3	14' 3	16' 0	15' 0
Base line			5' 2	5'24	5'65	5'42
Least frontal width	3'82*	3'75*	3' 7	3'45	3' 9	4'05
Greatest frontal width	4' 3	4' 7*	4' 4	4'20	4' 6	4' 9
Greatest occipital width		4' 5	4'36*	4' 0*	4'36	4'37
Measurements from auditory meati:—						
Radius to nasal suture		3'57?	3'55	3' 5	3'76	3'92
Bregmal radius		4'71?	4'66	4'43	4'85	4'82
Parietal radius		4'75*	4' 8	4'82	5' 3	5' 0
Bregmal arc		12' 4	12' 4	11' 9	13'05	12' 9
Parietal arc		12' 8	13' 0	12' 9	13' 7	14'05
II. MEASUREMENTS OF FACE.						
Length of face (naso-alveolar line)		2'33			2'83	2' 7
Basi-subnasal line					3'85	3'67*
Basi-alveolar line					3'96	3'63*
Radius from auditory meati to alveolar edge					4'02	3'81*
III. INDICES.						
Cephalic index	79' 1?	73'23*	79'20	71'61	73'64	
Do. from Glabella	79' 1?	73'34*	79'20	69'72	73'15	
Facial angle to nasal spine ...				67' 5	67' 0*	
Facial angle to alveolar edge ..				66' 0	63' 8*	

SKULL D 1. Position.—Much of the frontal associated with D 2 (*q. v.*); other fragments scattered with other bones in Trench E.

Condition.—As restored, it is an imperfect calvaria, consisting of frontal and portions of the left side.

Description.—Thick, rough and the sagittal suture quite, and the coronal almost obliterated. In general contour, the large confluent superciliary ridges, the sagittal carination and relative proportions it closely resembles D 5, being, however, of smaller size. = an old man.

SKULL D 2. Position.—Near the south-east wall, lying on its right side and face slightly downwards. *In situ*, the upper parts were fallen in, with portions of D 1 resting upon them. One fragment of this skull was in Trench E.

Condition.—Much broken and many portions of calvaria missing. The maxillaries cannot be inserted into restored skull, owing to missing basilar parts.

* It was intended that the plates should show the skulls exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ their actual size, instead of which they are a trifle less than this proportion.

Description.—Thin, smooth, and glossy on inner surface. Of the quite open sutures, the sagittal and lambdoidal are gaping on account of absent Wormian bones. The lateral fissures of the occipital squama are not ossified. The calvarial contour, well rounded and filled. The rear-slope, more precipitous than in the other skulls, or in "long" skulls generally; but this may be correlated with a certain fulness of the sides (giving the skull in the behind view a decided globular appearance) and due to posthumous compression of the occipital region, or possibly to faulty reconstruction. The horizontal outline is a broad oval with well-filled ends. The sagittal carination well marked. The forehead, moderately full and upright. Superciliary ridges, incipient and tending to be confluent as in D 1 and 5. The points of maximum width, far back on the squamous suture. Teeth, sound and but little worn; wisdom teeth, half erupted. Lower jaw, D 7 (which was found near this skull and undoubtedly belongs to it), is small and thick, being 1.1 in. deep at symphysis, and 1.3 in. wide at narrowest part of ramus, which is very short. Placed upon a flat surface, both chin and angles touch it; the alveolar border (external) is parallel to it; and the condylar surface is 1.9 in. vertically above it. = youth, probably a male.

SKULL D 3. Position.—Near north-east wall; face downwards.

Condition.—Calvaria more perfect than D 2. The maxillaries not inserted for similar reason as above. No lower jaw.

Description.—Thin, smooth, glossy on inner surface. In its measurements and general appearance, this calvaria bears a close resemblance to D 2; it is, however, more rounded and delicate, the rear-slope less precipitous, the frontal fuller and the forehead more upright. The superciliary ridges and sagittal carination are scarcely noticeable. The parietal eminences are well developed, but not sufficiently so as to transfer the maximum width from points corresponding to those of D 2. In the back view the sides are flattish, and parallel to each other. The maxillaries are a shade larger than those of D 2, and the teeth decidedly so. The front teeth are subject to an irregularity—the canines having grown behind and pushed forward the lateral incisors; this, apparently, is due to persistent milk canines. The wisdom teeth, judging from the sockets, were fully formed. = a somewhat older individual than D 2, and certainly a female.

SKULL D 4. Position.—In contact with south-west wall, and lying on the left side. Lower jaw (D 8) displaced, but lying near.

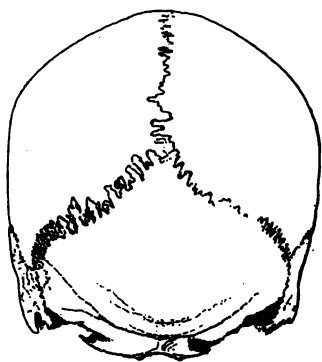
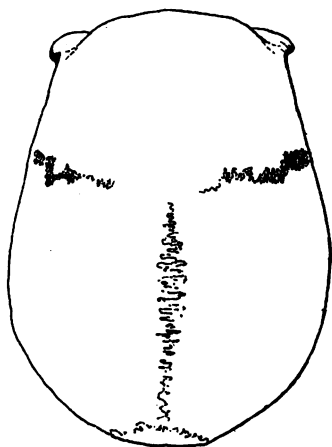
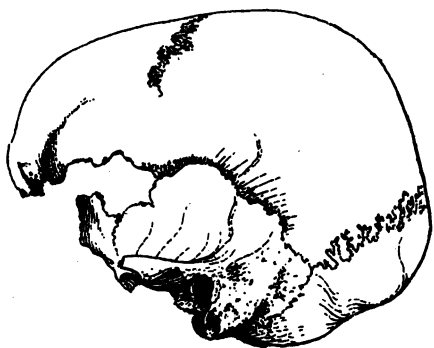
Condition.—Calvaria tolerably perfect; maxillaries missing. Lower jaw imperfect; left and portion of right ramus gone.

Description.—This is the smallest calvaria of the series. It is thin, but not so smooth and glossy as D 2 and 3. The sagittal suture is extensively obliterated; the lambdoidal intricate, and like the coronal, open only on the external table. The contour in the side view contrasts with D 2 and 3, having a sub-angular tendency—see Plate XXI. (noting, however, that as there shown, the skull is a trifle tilted forwards, the long flat portion of the crown should be more horizontal). The prominent parietal eminences and frontal angular processes give a wedge-like character to the anterior portion of the horizontal outline, and there is a more rapid taper to the prominent occiput. The forehead is low and somewhat sloping; the prominent temporal ridges, angular processes and supra-orbital borders giving rise to an ill-filled appearance to this part of the skull, which may be due to senile retreat of the tabular portion of the frontal. The condition of the lower jaw and the absence of glossiness, both point to the age of the original owner of the skull as considerably advanced, in spite of the condition of the sutures. The lower jaw is remarkably small and feeble: the molar and pre-molar alveolar portions are quite absorbed; the incisor and canine sockets remain, and several show signs of having been shorn of their teeth before death. The symphyseal depth of the body, 1 in., and where the alveolar portion has gone, only 0.35 in. The angle is sharply everted; the ramus thin, and only 1.1 in. wide. The side of the skull are flat and parallel to each other. The superciliary ridges and mastoid processes, but little developed. = an elderly person, female.

SKULL D 5. Position.—In contact with the north-east wall; lying on the left side, and almost, if not quite, in contact with the pavement.

Condition.—It is the least damaged skull of the series. Externally, the restored skull may be regarded as perfect, except for the missing lower jaw.

Description.—This is the largest of the series, and, as already observed, it bears

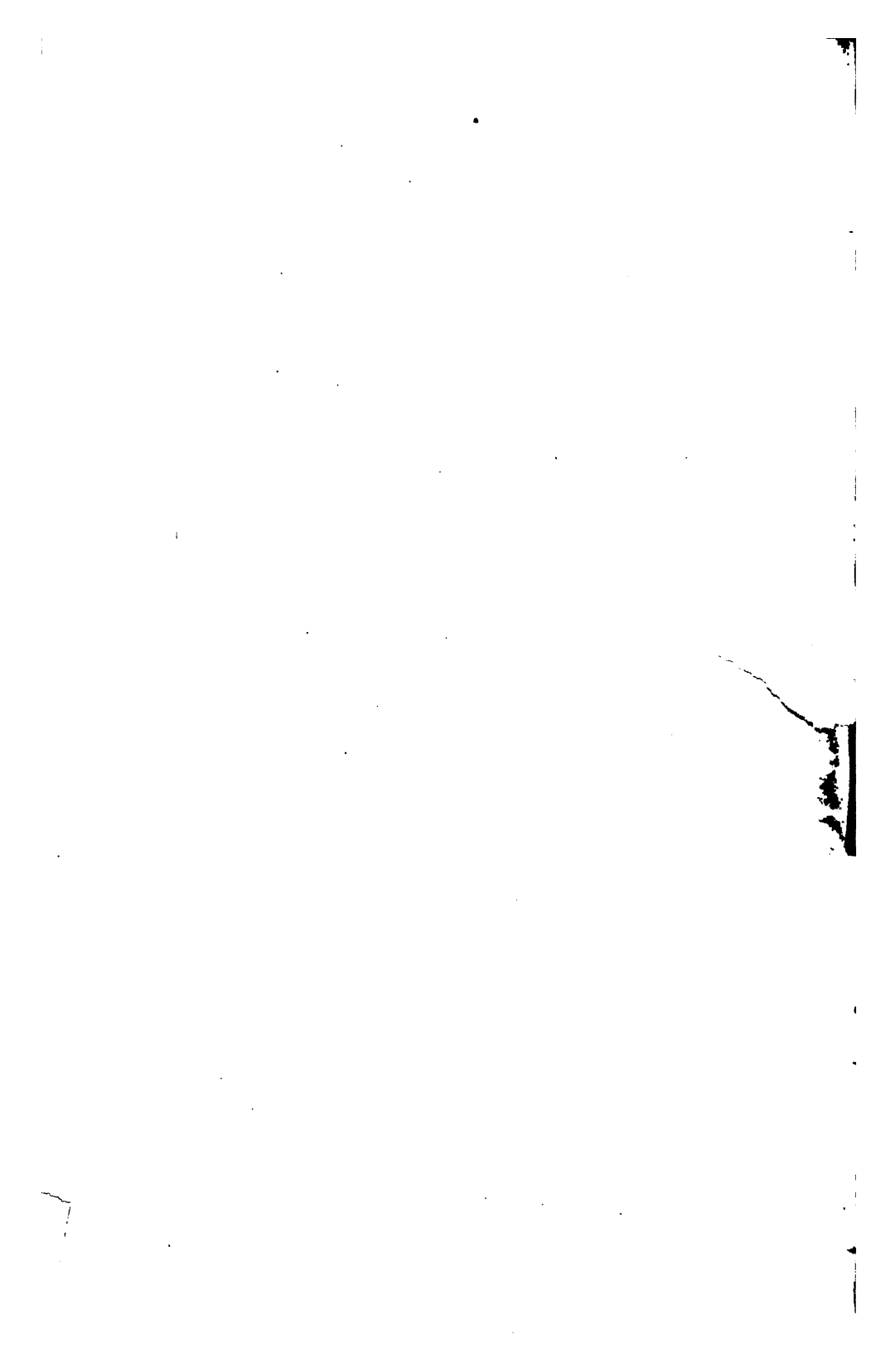


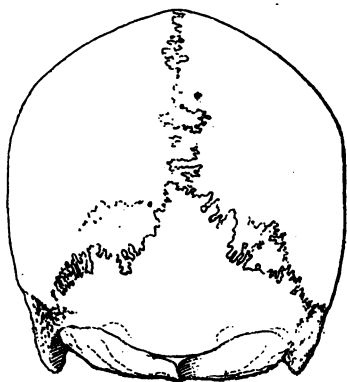
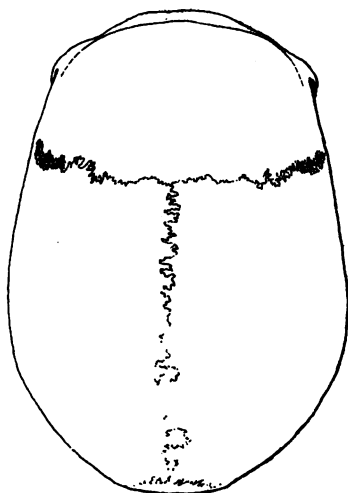
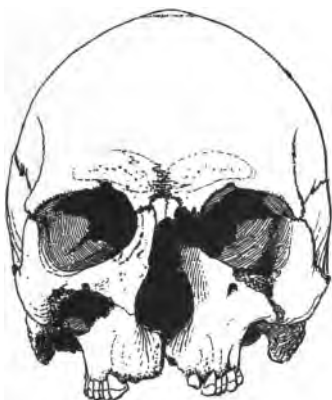
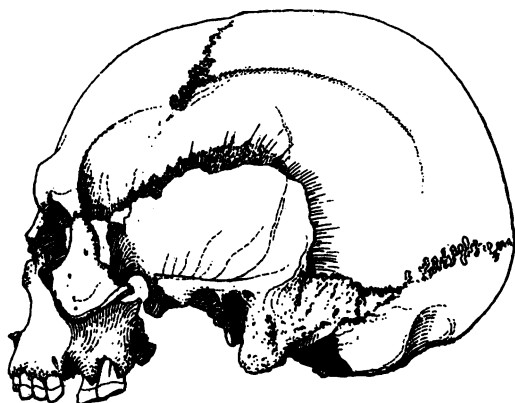
Skull D.4.

Harborough Rocks
Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.





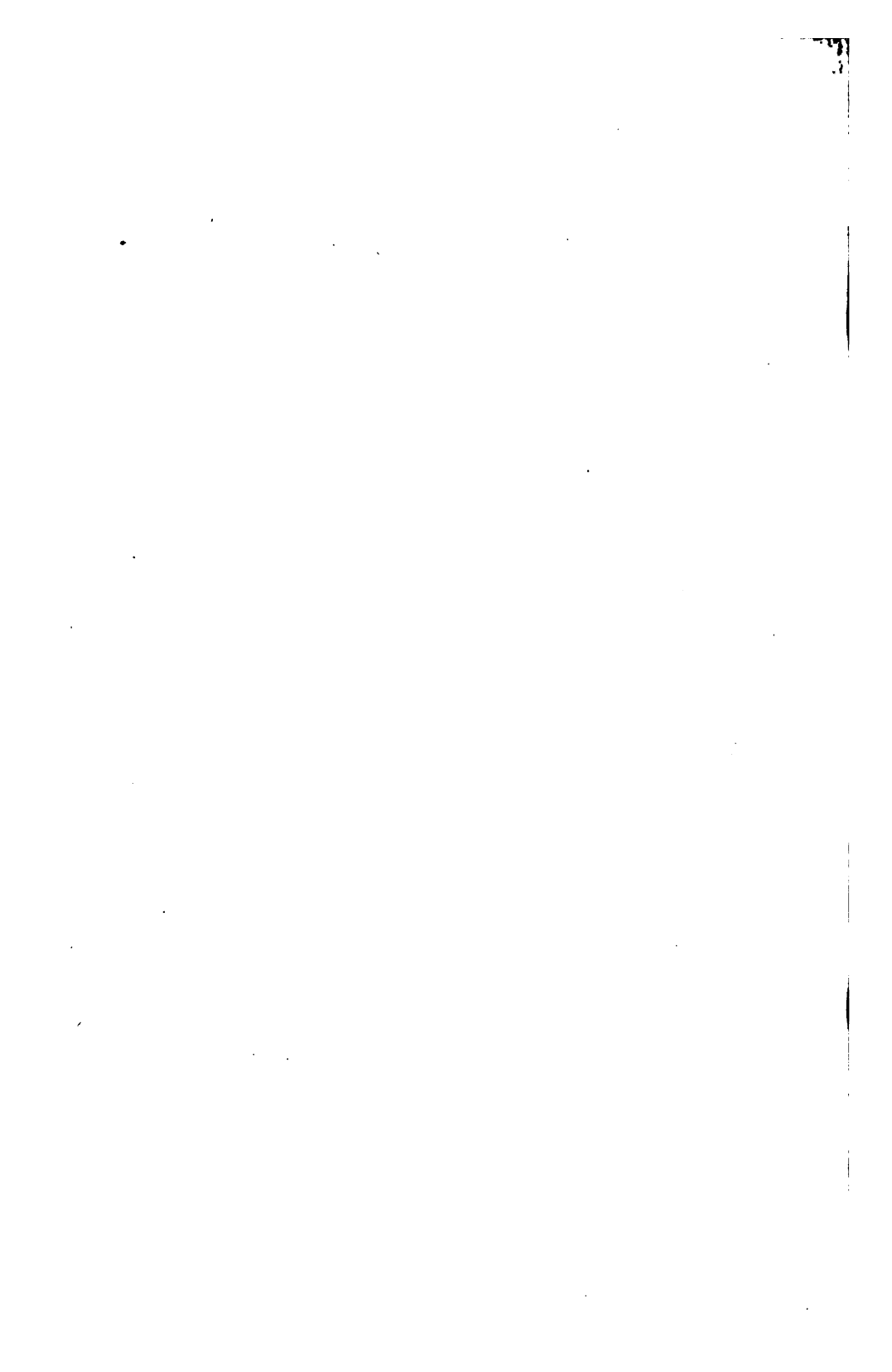
Skull D.5.

Harborouagh Rocks

Barrow.

Derbysshire.

J.W.



a close resemblance of D 1. The calvaria is moderately thick and slightly rough on both surfaces. The sutures throughout are moderately intricate, and partially obliterated (almost entirely so on the internal table). In the side view, the curve is moderately even; the occiput is full, the rear-slope moderately precipitous; and the frontal curve, if produced downwards, would pass a little behind the foremost point of the nasal suture—and thus the forehead wants fulness. The superciliary ridges are well developed and confluent. The mastoid processes are large. The horizontal outline has a character midway between those of D 3 and 4. The sagittal carination is strongly marked. The sides, as viewed from behind, moderately full; and the points of maximum width, far back on the squamous suture. The teeth are very considerably worn. = a man in later middle life.

SKULL E 6. *Position.*—In contact with north-east wall near the east corner; lying on the pavement on left side.

Condition.—Much broken, but more fully re-constructed than the rest. Many of the smaller face-bones lost.

Description.—This skull has strongly marked characters of its own, and it is the second largest of the series. The calvaria is thin, smooth externally, and glossy internally; well-rounded, symmetrical, and for its breadth, low. The side-view curve is most equable, the forehead and rear-slopes corresponding to each other—agreeing in being gradual and not precipitous. The occipital is prominent. The eminences give a fulness to the somewhat retreating forehead. The superciliary ridges undeveloped. Supra-orbital borders thin. Mastoid processes very small. Sutures, finely intricate, and freely open. No sagittal carination. Viewed from behind, the skull is decidedly broad for its height; parietal eminences well developed, and the sides somewhat converging downwards. Except for the prominent occiput, the horizontal outline would be a broad and well-filled oval, approximating to an ellipse. The lower jaw has a more rounded contour than D 7, and the ramus is taller; the deepest part of the body is at the symphysis (1·2 in.), from which the lower surface is rounded off towards and at the angle. The ramal width is 1·4 in. Both upper and lower teeth are well formed, sound and but little worn; the upper wisdom teeth are just appearing, none in the lower jaw. = a young person, probably under 20 years of age; the sex is difficult to make out, female characters, however, preponderate.

SKULL E 1.—This, as restored, consists only of an imperfect frontal with adjacent portions of parietals. It has decided male characteristics, closely resembling D 1 and 5, but more especially the former, in size, also, as well as shape; the forehead, however, is a little more upright. The superciliary ridges are bold, and the sutures freely open. The bone is moderately thick, and much decayed. There is little doubt that it was originally in the chamber. = a young man.

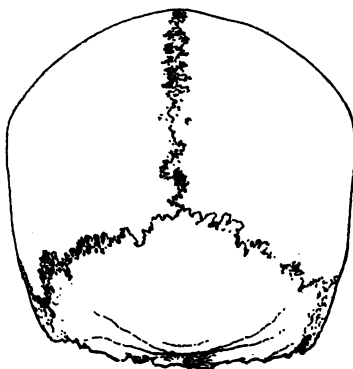
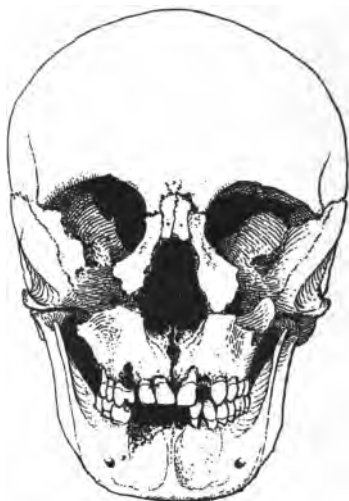
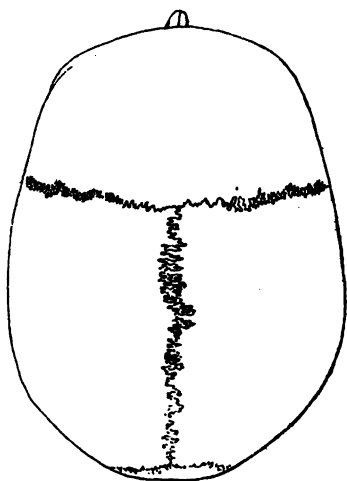
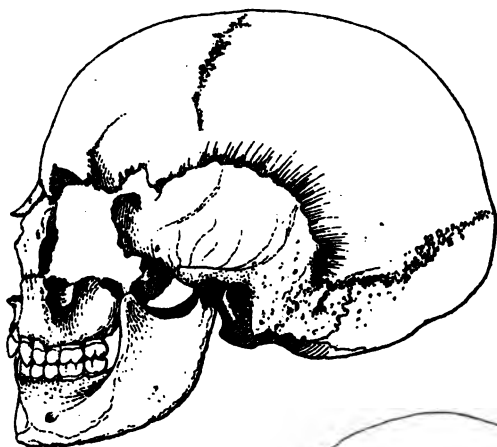
It is plain enough that this barrow was at some former date almost entirely demolished, and at the same time the chamber and its contents were much disturbed. Some of the details of this work can be made out. North and north-west of the chamber, the despoilers removed the barrow almost to the natural surface, and then pushed off the capstone of the chamber into this excavation, and rudely tossed a number of its bones (including two, at least, of the skulls) into the western portion of the hollow (Trenches B and E), subjecting, at the same time, the lower central contents of the chamber to much disturbance. Lastly, all were covered up again, apparently with the smaller debris of the mound; this filling-in including sundry potsherds of the Romano-British village or of a secondary burial in the barrow, and several of a later date (the glazed pieces), and a fragment of iron. It is improbable that the human remains of Trench A came from this chamber; there are indications of another chamber on the east side of the area. How long it is since this event took place, it is impossible to say. In Derbyshire, the barrows were extensively demolished at the close of the last and beginning of the present centuries—the era of the

commons enclosing—their stone being much used for fences. The condition of the turf and filling-in points to this as the minimum length of time; the maximum being the date of the glazed pottery and iron, probably the middle ages. The much more decayed condition of the bones outside the chamber and those of its central portion, compared with the skulls, which on account of the inward sloping of the sides of the chamber were less exposed to the action of rain, indicates, however, a much longer time than the minimum above. Whenever it was, it is clear that the skulls were in the same fractured condition as we found them. And it is equally clear, that if these remains were placed in the chamber *as skeletons*, the skulls were sound. Although they offered no direct evidence as to whether they were introduced as skeletons or corpses, one circumstance tells against the latter; the fact that some of the skulls were *in contact*, and that the quantity of earth and bones mixed up with the trunk bones—sufficient to fill up the interstices of a skeleton so as to make a suitable floor upon which to arrange the bones of a succeeding skeleton—was quite insufficient to cover the *corpses*, point to a condition of things which would render burials impossible except at long intervals, on account of the intolerable effluvia of the process of decomposition. In fact, no more inconvenient mode of interment of corpses can be imagined.

It is curious that the implements should have been on the gallery floor and none in the chamber. The fact that all the worked ones were *leaf-shaped* is important as tending to confirm Dr. Thurnam's surmise that *barbed* arrow-heads were not used in long-barrow times (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 336). The delicate chipping, the size and the extreme thinness of these Harborough specimens (excepting the unburnt one, Fig. 10, which is thicker, smaller, and ruder), render it extremely improbable that they were made for *use*; and this receives support from the fact that the Continental barrows of this era frequently contain small models of implements in amber and jet. Another feature must not be overlooked—the disparity of the skulls as to size, and particularly (if D 6 be a female skull) of the female skulls. This has been observed before in long-barrows, particularly in that of Nether-Swell in Gloucestershire (*Brit. Barrows*, p. 539).

The sites of both barrow and village, especially the latter, should be further investigated. It is to be hoped that the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society will formally move in the matter, for they are within the legitimate province of its operations and oversight; in fact, it is largely owing to the interest manifested by the Society's Council and the careful and practical digging of the assistants that the work has been brought to a successful issue so far.*

* There has been an unfortunate misunderstanding with the trustees of the property, which has not only prevented further digging, but in several ways impeded subsequent investigations respecting the "finds." It is hoped that the latter will find a place in some public museum.



Skull D.6.

Harborough Rocks
Barrow.

Derbyshire.

J.W.

The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III.).

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Continued from page 152.)

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
231. Or, on two bars Gu. three water-bougets, 2 and 1, Arg.	s' Ric' de [<i>name erased</i> ; above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Wylowghby"].	[12, 5]	12, 12
232. Sa., a bend betw. six cross crosslets Arg.	. . . Jon Longeuylr' [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Longewillers"].	[12, 6]	12 ^b 1
233. Gu., a chief Arg.	s' Hug' de Hercy.	[12, 7]	12 ^b 2
234. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. within an orle of six-foils Gu.	s' Emond Perpound.	[12, 8]	12 ^b 3
235. Arg., fretée Az.	s' Thom' Saundebey.	[12, 9]	12 ^b 4
236. Arg., two chevrons within a bordure engrailed Sa.	s' Galfr' de Stauntoñ.	[12, 10]	12 ^b 5
237. Or, a chief Az.	s' Jon Luserus.	[12, 11]	12 ^b 6
238. Gu., six mascles Or, 3, 2 & 1, and a label of three pendants Arg.	s' Jon seint Andr'.	[12, 12]	12 ^b 7
239. Gu., billetty and a fess dancettée Or.	s' Jon Bryt.	[12, 13]	12 ^b 8
240. Or, three lions passant in pale [Az. discoloured?].	s' Jon Carrw.	[12, 14]	12 ^b 9
241. Arg., three boars' heads paly of eight Az. [? intended for Vert] and Or.	William fiez aleyn.	[12, 15]	12 ^b 10
242. Paly of six Or and Az., a canton Erm.	s' Rad'us de schireleye.	[12, 16]	12 ^b 11
243. Arg., a fess and in the dexter chief a mullet Gu.	s' Jon Dodyngzelus.	[12, 17]	12 ^b 12
244. Arg., on a chevron betw. three lions' heads erased Gu. a chess-rook Or.	s' Ric' Rotlyne.	[12, 18]	13, 1
245. Erm., a lion ramp. Az.	[Blank] de Pykeryng.	[12, 19]	13, 2
246. Arg., on a chief Sa. two mullets Or pierced Gu.	s' Gerard S[eint] y[on]? Above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Sa- vayco."	[12, 20]	13, 3
247. Arg., three picks Gu.	s' Thom' Pykeworthe.	[13, 1]	13, 4
248. Arg., a chevron betw. three hinds' heads erased Gu.	s' Will' Malbys.	[13, 2]	13, 5
249. Gu., three crosses patée Arg., 2 & 1, and in chief a lion passant Or.	s' Robert Steyntone.	[13, 3]	13, 6
250. Gu., three herons Arg.	s' Will' Heroun.	[13, 4]	13, 7
251. Arg., on a fess dancettée Sa. three roundles Or.	s' Jon de Bough', or Bouzth' [above is writ- ten, in Elizabethan hand, "Bowett"].	[13, 5]	13, 8
252. Arg., a cross crosslet Gu.	s' Thom' Brereleye.	[13, 6]	13, 9
253. Gu., an eagle displayed Arg.	s' Jon de Swothulle [? in- tended for "Sothule"].	[13, 7]	13, 10
254. Gu., a fess Erm. within a bordure engrailed Or.	s' Jon Boweles.	[13, 8]	13, 11
255. Gu., two bars Vair.	s' Jon Talbot.	[13, 9]	13, 12
256. Arg., a chevron Gu. betw. three roundles Az.	s' Ric' Baskeruyte	[13, 10]	13 ^b 1

		Powell. fo.	Orig. sp. fo. sp.
257. Gu., two bars Vair; in fess point an annulet for difference Or.	s' Ric' Talbot, Cosyn.	[13, 11]	13 ^b 2
258. Gu., a fess and in chief three roundles Arg.	s' Will' Deueras.	[13, 12]	13 ^b 3
259. Gu., frettée Erm.	s' Jon Eynesforde.	[13, 13]	13 ^b 4
260. Gu., frettée engrailed Erm.	s' Jon Eynesforde [above is written, in <i>contemporary</i> hand, "Wynter cote"].	[13, 14]	13 ^b 5
261. Arg., on a bend betw. two cotises dancettée Gu. three mullets of the first pierced of the second.	s' Emond Hakelyt.	[13, 15]	13 ^b 6
262. Gu., on a bend cotised Arg. three birds Sa.	s' Jon atte Hethe.	[13, 16]	13 ^b 7
263. Arg., a chevron engrailed Gu. betw. three birds Sa.	s' Jon de Coumbe.	[13, 17]	13 ^b 8
264. Paly of six Or and Az., on a chief Gu. a lion passant Arg.	s' Philip de Preys.	[13, 18]	13 ^b 9
265. Barry dancettée of six Or and Gu.	s' Reginal' de La Mar'.	[13, 19]	13 ^b 10
266. Barry of six Or and Gu.	[Blank] Poynis.	[13, 20]	13 ^b 11
267. Gu., three eagles displayed Arg.	s' Henr' de Herford'.	[14, 1]	13 ^b 12
268. Arg., a trivet Sa.	s' Jon Treuet.	[14, 2]	14, 1
269. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. debriused by a bend Or.	s' Tho' ffychet.	[14, 3]	14, 2
270. Or, a fess betw. six martlets Sa.	No name [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Rusalle"].	[14, 4]	14, 3
271. Or, three eagles displayed Pure, armed Gu.	s' Walter Rodemey.	[14, 5]	14, 4
272. Gu., a saltire Vair.	s' Rad'us de Welyntoñ.	[14, 6]	14, 5
273. Barry dancettée of six Arg. and Gu.	s' Laur' Basset.	[14, 7]	14, 6
274. Gu., billetty Or, a bend Vair.	[Blank] Cauudray; in later hand.	[14, 8]	14, 7
275. Or, on a bend Gu., three crosses recercellée Arg.	[Blank] belliston; in later hand.	[14, 9]	14, 8
276. Sa., a cross recercellée Arg.	[Blank] Vppeton; in later hand.	[14, 10]	14, 9
277. Az., an eagle displayed Or.	s' Will' Beckebury.	[14, 11]	14, 10
278. Or, on a bend Sa. three horse-shoes Arg.	s' Jon ffererus.	[14, 12]	14, 11
279. Or, a lion ramp. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa.	s' Henr' Pomer'.	[14, 13]	14, 12
280. Gu., semy of roundles Or and a canton Erm.	[Blank] souche; in later hand.	[14, 14]	14 ^b 1
281. Gu., crusilly and a lion ramp. Arg.	[Blank] Laware; in later hand.	[14, 15]	14 ^b 2
282. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg., langued Gu.	[Blank] Verdoune; in later hand.	[14, 16]	14 ^b 3
283. Az., flory and a lion ramp. gardant Arg.	[Blank] Holand; in later hand.	[14, 17]	14 ^b 4
284. Arg., a cross flory Gu.	[Blank] Trussell; in later hand.	[14, 18]	14 ^b 5
285. Gu., semy of roundles Or, a chief Erm.	[Blank] Souche; in later hand.	[14, 19]	14 ^b 6
286. Arg., two bars and in chief three roundles Gu., all within a bordure engrailed Sa.	s' Thom' Wake.	[14, 20]	14 ^b 7
287. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Sa. bezantée.	s' Jon Passet.	[15, 2]	14 ^b 8

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
288. Gu., a bend Arg. betw. six martlets Or.	s' Jon Secoune [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Setoun"].	[15, 1]	14 ^b 9
289. Arg., two bars and in chief a lion passant Gu.	s' Nich' Bronehy.	[15, 3]	14 ^b 10
290. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu.	s' Jon Lyounus.	[15, 4]	14 ^b 11
291. Gu., on a bend Arg. three martlets Sa.	s' Will' de Quentoñ	[15, 5]	14 ^b 12
292. Arg., a saltire Gu. fretée Or, and in chief a martlet Sa. (This shield pasted over another, the ancient one, viz., Arg., a cross engrailed Gu.)	s' Jon [d]e . . . [ancient name]; "Orphill" in later hand.	[15, 6]	15, 1
293. Gu., three bulls' heads caboshed Arg., attired Sa.	s' Walter de Alderby.	[15, 7]	15, 2
294. Gu., crusilly Arg. and a fess dancettée Erm.	s' George Longevyle.	[15, 8]	15, 3
295. Gu., three lions ramp. Arg. crowned Or.	s' Ric' le Vache.	[15, 9]	15, 4
296. Barry of six Vair and Gu.	s' Jon Keynes.	[15, 10]	15, 5
297. Sa., billetty and a cross Arg.	[Blank] Totesham; later hand.	[15, 11]	15, 6
298. Or, an eagle displayed Az.	s' Walter Moungomery.	[15, 12]	15, 7
299. Az., three bends Arg.	s' Ric' de Mertoñ.	[15, 13]	15, 8
300. Gu., three estoiles Or within a bordure engrailed Arg.	s' Gawayn Corder [above is written, in Elizabethan hand, "Guder"].	[15, 14]	15, 9
301. Az., a lion statant Or.	s' Thom' Lebaud.	[15, 15]	15, 10
302. Arg., flory and a lion ramp. Sa.	s' Will' Bockemestre.	[15, 16]	15, 11
303. Erm., a fess chequy Or and Az.	s' Thom' Arderne.	[15, 17]	15, 12
304. Or, fretée Sa., and on a chief of the second three roundles of the first.	s' Amery seint Emond.	[15, 18]	15 ^b 1
305. Gu., a lion statant gardant Arg., crowned Or.	s' Gerard Lyle.	[15, 19]	15 ^b 2
306. Sa., fretée Or.	s' Jon the Mautreurs.	[15, 20]	15 ^b 3
307. Per pale Arg. and Sa., a chevron per pale Gu. and Or.	s' Robert Loundres.	[16, 1]	15 ^b 4
308. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed Gu.	s' Jon Bluet.	[16, 2]	15 ^b 5
309. Arg., three roundles Gu., the first charged with a mullet Or.	s' thom' Beyssyllus.	[16, 3]	15 ^b 6
310. Arg., two chevrons Gu.; a label of three pendants Vairy of the field and Sa.	s' Robert de Grendoñ.	[16, 4]	15 ^b 7
311. Az., a lion ramp. Arg. within a bordure indented Or.	s' Roger Tyrel.	[16, 5]	15 ^b 8
312. Gu., three mullets Or.	s' Beges de Knouyle	[16, 6]	15 ^b 9
313. Az., fretée and a chief Or.	s' Henry fys Huwe [upon an erasure; above is written, in a later hand, "sitz Hough"].	[16, 7]	15 ^b 10
314. Arg., a chevron Gu.	[Blank] T. hyltoñ? [in Elizabethan hand].	[16, 8]	15 ^b 11
315. Gu., billetty Or and a label of three pendants Az.	s' Thom' Coudray.	[16, 9]	15 ^b 12
316. Gu., a griffin segreant Arg.	[Blank] Botrewes; written above, in later hand, "Swyplington."	[16, 10]	16, 1
317. Arg., three chevrons Sa.	s' Jon Ersedekene.	[16, 11]	16, 2
318. Gu., six pierced six-foils, 3, 2 & 1, Or, and on a chief of the second as many more, 3 & 3, of the first.	[Blank] Domfruiyull [in Elizabethan hand].	[16, 12]	16, 3

		Powell. Orig. fo. sp. fo. sp.
319. Az., a crescent Arg., and on a chief Gu. two more of the second.	s' Will' Camearl.	[16, 13] 16, 4
320. Gu., three lions ramp. Or.	[Blank] fiez Herbert [later hand].	[16, 14] 16, 5
321. Per pale Az. and Gu., three lions ramp. Or.	[Blank] Herbert.	[16, 15] 16, 6
322. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., on a chief Az. three horse-shoes of the first.	[Blank] bacpuce [later hand].	[16, 16] 16, 7
323. Vair, a chief chequy Or and Gu.	s' Baldewyn flemyng.	[16, 17] 16, 8
324. Chequy Or and Gu., a chief Vair.	s' Thom' de Rayle.	[16, 18] 16, 9
325. Arg., a fess Az. betw. two chevrons Gu.	s' Jon Treueynour.	[16, 19] 16, 10
326. Arg., three bends Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa.	s' Jon of Wallesbreme.	[16, 20] 16, 11
327. Arg., three bends Gu.	[Blank] Botryngham.	[17, 1] 16, 12
328. Or, two chevrons and a canton Gu.	s' Jon Kyriel [has been <i>re-inked</i> and made "Kypel"]	[17, 2] 16 ^b 1
329. Arg., six lions ramp. Sa.	s' Arnald Sauvage.	[17, 3] 16 ^b 2
330. Gyronny of twelve Arg. and Az.	s' Jon Bransoun.	[17, 4] 16 ^b 3
331. Gu., on a chevron Or three martlets Sa.	s' Will' de Seynanse.	[17, 5] 16 ^b 4
332. Az., three bars Or, and in the dexter chief a mullet Arg.	s' Rad' Spigornel.	[17, 6] 16 ^b 5
333. Or, on a fess Gu. three cross crosslets Arg.	s' Jon Coleuyle.	[17, 7] 16 ^b 6
334. Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Arg.	s' Will' Blount.	[17, 8] 16 ^b 7
335. Arg., a chevron betw. three mullets Sa.	s' Roger Quelly.	[17, 9] 16 ^b 8
336. Gu., a chevron betw. three martlets Arg.	s' Will' de Walkyntoñ.	[17, 10] 16 ^b 9
337. Quarterly Gu. and Vair; over all a baston Or.	s' Marmeduk Constable.	[17, 11] 16 ^b 10
338. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or within a bordure Sa. bezantée. [At the side of the shield, in a bordering, is, apparently, the date 1555.]	s' Edmond Cornewayle.	[17, 12] 16 ^b 11
339. Arg., two bars Sa., and on a canton of the second a pierced cinquefoil Or.	s' Jon Twyford.	[17, 13] 16 ^b 12
340. Gu., on a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or a mullet Sa.	s' Jon Beauchamp.	[17, 14] 17, 1
341. Or, a saltire engrailed Sa.	s' Jon Botetour.	[17, 15] 17, 2
342. Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Or.	s' Gilis Beauchamp.	[17, 16] 17, 3
343. Gu., two bars Erm.	[Blank] bottellen [later hand].	[17, 17] 17, 4
344. Gu., a fess Or, and in chief two mullets Arg.	s' Robert Bracy.	[17, 18] 17, 5
345. Gu., on a cross engrailed Arg. five roundles of the field.	s' Will' Spenser [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "Spencer"].	[17, 19] 17, 6
346. Gu., a bend betw. two cotises and six martlets Or.	s' Rob' Dascy [? or Dasty].	[17, 20] 17, 7
347. Or, a raven Sa. within a bordure engrailed Gu.	[Blank] Corbet.	[18, 1] 17, 8
348. Az., an eagle displayed Arg. beaked and membered Or.	No name.	[18, 2] 17, 9

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
349. Gu., a fess betw. six martlets Or; a label of three pendants Arg.	s' Joh' Beauchamp.	[18, 3]	17, 10
350. Arg., two bars Gu., and in chief three cinquefoils Sa. pierced of the field.	s' Ric' de Dentoñ.	[18, 4]	17, 11
351. Arg., a chief Gu.	s' Thom' Samfforde.	[18, 5]	17, 12
352. Arg., a cross engrailed Gu. betw. four water-bougets Sa.	s' Jon boursser.	[18, 6]	17b 1
353. Az., a lion ramp. Or, langued Gu.	s' Jon neule of esex. [The word "of" interpolated in Elizabethan hand.]	[18, 7]	17b 2
354. Erm., on a chief indented Sa. two lions ramp. Or.	s' andreu beures.	[18, 8]	17b 3
355. Quarterly Gu. and Arg., over all a bend Vair.	s' andreu Sakeuyle.	[18, 9]	17b 4
356. Or, three chevrons Sa., and a label of as many pendants Gu.	s' Jon Suttone fys.	[18, 10]	17b 5
357. Arg., two chevrons Sa., and a label of three pendants Gu.	[Blank] Lamburn [in later hand].	[18, 11]	17b 6
358. Arg., on a bend Az. three eagles displayed Or.	s' Hugh badewe.	[18, 12]	17b 7
359. Arg., a chevron Sa.	s' William Wautone.	[18, 13]	17b 8
360. Arg., a chevron Sa., and in the dexter chief a martlet Gu.	s' Jon Wautone.	[18, 14]	17b 9
361. Or, a cross Az.	s' Jon bowen [written above, in a later hand, is "bohun"].	[18, 15]	17b 10
362. Gu., two lions passant Arg., and a label of three pendants Or.	[Blank] Orreby [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "Erreby"].	[18, 16]	17b 11
363. Vairy Arg. and Sa.	Sir Gyles Menyle.	[18, 17]	17b 12
364. Arg., a lion ramp. chequy Or and Az.	s' Jon Cobham.	[18, 18]	18, 1
365. Or, a lion ramp. Az. debruised by a baston gobony Arg. and Gu.	s' Jon Suttone, [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "Suttone of"] Holdurnesse.	[18, 19]	18, 2
366. Az., six annulets Or.	s' Th'm Musgrae.	[18, 20]	18, 3
367. Arg., a chevron Gu. betw. three martlets Sa.	s' Rich' Stafford.	[19, 1]	18, 4
368. Arg., three bars gemelles Sa.	s' William Caresswelle.	[19, 2]	18, 5
369. Or, on a chevron Gu. betw. three martlets of the second as many roundles of the first.	No name.	[19, 3]	18, 6
370. Or, a lion ramp. tail forked Gu., armed Az.	s' [all the rest erased, and written upon the erasure, in Elizabethan hand, is "Malyverrei;" above this, in modern hand, is written "of Kirkby Malory"].	[19, 4]	18, 7
371. Arg., on a canton Gu. a six-foil Or pierced of the second.	s' Th'm de bradeston.	[19, 5]	18, 8
372. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three eagles displayed Or.	s' Pers granessun.	[19, 6]	18, 9
373. Arg., a lion ramp. tail forked Gu.	s' [rest of original name erased; written above, in a later hand, is "Momford"].	[19, 7]	18, 10

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
374. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three escallops Or.	[Blank] granssun.	[19, 8]	18, 11
375. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three cinquefoils Or pierced of the third.			
376. Arg., two bars nebuly Sa.	Sire Rychart de Staple-	[19, 10]	18 ^b 1
377. Gu., three clover flowers Arg.	ton.	[19, 11]	18 ^b 2
378. Or, six annulets Sa.	Sire Ric' Cogan.	[19, 12]	18 ^b 3
379. Gu., three pierced mullets Or.	Sire Huwe olouper.	[19, 13]	18 ^b 4
380. Or, frettée and a chief Az.	Sire Rob' Haunsard.	[19, 14]	18 ^b 5
381. Or, a cross patonce Sa.	Les armes de beltoft.	[19, 15]	18 ^b 6
382. Arg., two bars betw. an orle of martlets Gu.	Les armes de Sampson.	[19, 16]	18 ^b 7
383. Or, an a chief in lented dancettée Az. three roundles Arg.	Sire Huwe Holond.	[19, 17]	18 ^b 8
384. Az., two bars and in chief three roundles Or.	Sire thomas olapam.	[19, 18]	18 ^b 9
385. Az., a maunch Erm.	Sire Rob' coleuile, of blakan.	[19, 19]	18 ^b 10
386. Gu., three water-bougets Or.	s' Rob' quiners.	[19, 20]	18 ^b 11
387. Arg., two bars Az.	Sire Ric' de roos.	[20, 1]	18 ^b 12
388. Gu., six mascles 3, 2, & 1, Or.	Le Baroun de Hyltoñ.	[20, 2]	19, 1
389. Gu., a chevron betw. three birds Arg., beaked and legged Or.	[Blank] fferres.	[20, 3]	19, 2
390. Gu., six mascles, 3, 2, & 1, Or within a bordure engrailed Arg.	s' Rob' Herle.	[20, 4]	19, 3
391. Per fess Arg. and Or, a cross recercellée Gu.	s' Rauff ffererus.	[20, 5]	19, 4
392. Az., semy of fourteen martlets, 4, 4, 3, 2 & 1, Or.	s' Jon ffoluile.	[20, 6]	19, 5
393. Per fess Erm. and Or, a cross recercellée Gu.	s' Emoun Appelby.	[20, 7]	19, 6
394. Arg., two bars nebuly Sa., and a canton Gu.	s' Crystofer foluyle.	[20, 8]	19, 7
395. Vert, a lion ramp. Or.	s' Mattheu ffoluyle.	[20, 9]	19, 8
396. Arg., crusilly fitchée and three fleurs-de-lis Gu.	s' Jon Walens.	[20, 10]	19, 9
397. Arg., crusilly fitchée and three pierced cinquefoils within a bordure engrailed Gu.	s' Jon Talbot.	[20, 11]	19, 10
398. Arg., a maunch Az.	s' Rob' Saltmerssh.	[20, 12]	19, 11
399. Gu., a fess betw. three garbs Arg.	s' William fflaumuyale.	[20, 13]	19, 12
400. Gu., a cross patonce Arg.	s' Jon Schepeye.	[20, 14]	19 ^b 1
401. Or, frettée -a., each joint charged with a cross crosslet fitchée Arg.	s' Jon Paynel.	[20, 15]	19 ^b 2
402. Az., semy of roundles (ten, 4, 3, 2 & 1,) Or.	s' William chaumpayn.	[20, 16]	19 ^b 3
403. Az., a cross engrailed Or.	s' Roger la Souche.	[20, 17]	19 ^b 4
404. Arg., a cinquefoil Az. pierced of the field.	s' Nicol charnelus.	[20, 18]	19 ^b 5
405. Per pale Az. and Gu., three crescents Arg.	s' William motoun.	[20, 19]	19 ^b 6
406. Gu., four bends Arg.	s' th'm Malessour.	[20, 20]	19 ^b 7
407. Az., two chevrons Or.	s' Jon boiuyale.	[21, 1]	19 ^b 8
408. Arg., a bend Sa., and label of three pendants Gu.	s' th'm chawrþe [witten above, in a later hand, is "chaworth"]	[21, 2]	19 ^b 9
409. Arg., two chevrons Or, and a label of three pendants Gu.	s' Jh'n Seyn pere.	[21, 3]	19 ^b 10

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
410. Or, three piles meeting in base Gu. and a canton Vair.	s' Rauf basset.	[21, 4]	19 ^b 11
411. Az., semy of roundles (ten, 4, 3, 2 & 1,) Or, and a label of three pendants Gu.	s' William la Souche.	[21, 5]	19 ^b 12
412. Or, on a bend Sa. three eagles displayed Arg.	s' Rob' Mauleye.	[21, 6]	20, 1
413. Arg., on a chevron Az. three cinquefoils Or pierced of the second.	s' Jon Potenale.	[21, 7]	20, 2
414. Arg., a cross flory Sa.	s' th'm Suynartone.	[21, 8]	20, 3
415. Az., on a cross engrailed Or a mullet Sa.	s' William charnelus fys	[21, 9]	20, 4
416. Chequy Or and Gu., a fess Erm.	[Blank] tubuluyte.	[21, 10]	20, 5
417. Sa., three water-bougets Arg.	s' Jon de Lilleborne.	[21, 11]	20, 6
418. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets botonnée Or.	Le Counte de Warewyk.	[21, 12]	20, 7
419. Az., a cinquefoil Erm. pierced of the field.	s' Th'm Astele.	[21, 13]	20, 8
420. Bendy of ten Or and Az.	s' Pers Mounfort.	[21, 14]	20, 9
421. Per pale indented fusilly Arg. and Sa.	s' Fouke de Byrmegh'm.	[21, 15]	20, 10
422. Arg., on a chief Az., three mullets Or pierced Gu.	s' Jon Clyntone.	[21, 16]	20, 11
423. Or, a cross patonce Gu.	s' baudewyn ffreuyle.	[21, 17]	20, 12
424. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or ; a label of three pendants Az.	s' Gy [added above, in Elizabethan hand, "bewchampe"] de Warewyk.	[21, 18]	20 ^b 1
425. Erm., a chevron Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa.	s' Jon Reuel.	[21, 19]	20 ^b 2
426. Gu., on a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or an annulet Sa.	s' Th'm beuchampe.	[22, 1]	20 ^b 3
427. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets Arg.	s' Jon Pecche.	[22, 2]	20 ^b 4
428. Bendy of ten Or and Az., a label of three pendants Gu.	s' Jon Mounfort.	[22, 3]	20 ^b 5
429. Erm., on a chevron Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa. a mullet Or.	s' William Reuel.	[22, 4]	20 ^b 6
430. Az., a cinquefoil Erm. pierced of the field within a bordure engrailed Arg.	s' Rauff Asstele [added above, in Elizabethan hand, "asstele"].	[22, 5]	20 ^b 7
431. Arg., a cross patonce Gu., and in the dexter chief an annulet Sa.	s' Pers ffreuyle.	[22, 6]	20 ^b 8
432. Sa., crusilly fitchée and three fleurs-de-lis Arg.	s' Roger Hillory.	[22, 7]	20 ^b 9
433. Vairy Arg. and Sa., a baston Gu.	s' Gy de Maunchetter.	[22, 8]	20 ^b 10
434. Or, fretée Sa.	s' Jon Mordak.	[22, 9]	20 ^b 11
435. Az., a chief Gu., and over all a lion ramp. Or.	Sire Jon Hastang.	[22, 10]	20 ^b 12
436. Quarterly per fess indented fusilly Erm. and Gu.	s' William fy Waryn.	[22, 11]	21, 1
437. Quarterly per fess indented fusilly Arg. and Gu.	s' ffouke ffy Waryn.	[22, 12]	21, 2
438. Quarterly Or and Gu.	[Blank] Say.	[22, 13]	21, 3
439. Az., six eagles displayed Or.	s' Jon de bybesswrpe.	[22, 14]	21, 4
440. Arg., on a cross Gu. six (<i>sic</i>) fleurs-de-lis Or.	s' Emoun Soressyme.	[22, 15]	21, 5
441. Barry of six Or and Az., on a bend Gu. three cinquefoils Arg. pierced of the field.	s' Rauff lengayne.	[22, 16]	21, 6

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
442. Gu. three inescutcheons Arg.	s' Hugh fy Simonud.	[21, 20]	21, 7
443. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or, and on a bordure of the second an orle of annulets of the first.	s' Henry de maltone.	[22, 17]	21, 8
444. Arg., two bars Gu., and on a canton of the second a cross recercellée Or.	s' Jon Kyrkeby.	[22, 18]	21, 9
445. Sa., three escallops Arg.	s' th'm Styrkeland.	[22, 19]	21, 10
446. Barry of six Arg. and Gu., a baston Az.	s' Rob' Malkastre.	[22, 20]	21, 11
447. Arg., a bend Gu. cotised Sa.	s' th'm leyland.	[23, 1]	21, 12
448. Gu., a chevron engrailed Arg.	s' Jon de Hyncl.	[23, 2]	21 ^b 1
449. Sa., a chevron betw. three owls Arg.	s' William burtone.	[23, 3]	21 ^b 2
450. Arg., a fess Sa. within a bordure indented Gu. bezantée.	s' Jon de Westone.	[23, 4]	21 ^b 3
451. Erm., on a canton Gu. a pierced mullet Or.	s' Simond basset.	[23, 5]	21 ^b 4
452. Gu., crusilly Or, a bend Vair.	s' Jon de Rale.	[23, 6]	21 ^b 5
453. Arg., on a canton Gu. a lion passant gardant Or.	s' Th'm the Moyn.	[23, 7]	21 ^b 6
454. Per pale Arg. and Gu., a bend engrailed Sa.	s' Rich' Waldegrau.	[23, 8]	21 ^b 7
455. Gu., three bars Erm.	s' Jon de Kyrketone.	[23, 9]	21 ^b 8
456. Gu., three bars Arg. and a baston Az.	s' th'm de Multone.	[23, 10]	21 ^b 9
457. Sa., a lion ramp. Arg., langued and collared Gu.	s' th'm Wasteneys.	[23, 11]	21 ^b 10
458. Barry nebuly of six Or and Gu., a label of three pendants barry Arg. and Az.	s' William Louel.	[23, 12]	21 ^b 11
459. Arg., a bend Sa. frettée Or cotised Gu.	s' Jon denom.	[23, 13]	21 ^b 12
460. Quarterly Arg. and Gu.	s' Auereye de Sulleye.	[23, 14]	22, 1
461. Gu., two bars gemelles and a chief Arg. [This shield pasted over another.]	s' bryan pornhille.	[23, 15]	22, 2
462. Arg., on a chief indented dancettée Sa. two fleurs-de-lis Or.	s' Jon Hetone.	[23, 16]	22, 3
463. Quarterly Arg. and Sa. baston Gu.	s' Adam Eueryngam, [written above in con- temporary hand, is "Rokkele"].	[23, 17]	22, 4
464. Arg., a fess Az. and label of three pendants Gu.	s' Jon Eueryngam.	[23, 18]	22, 5
465. Sa., a saltire engrailed Or within a bordure Arg.	s' Houmfrey tromyn.	[23, 19]	22, 6
466. Or, a cross Vert.	s' Roger Hussey.	[23, 20]	22, 7
467. Arg., two bars and in chief three roundles Gu.	s' Jon Meules.	[24, 1]	22, 8
468. Vert, a saltire engrailed Or.	s' William ffræok [the surname re-inked].	[24, 2]	22, 9
469. Paly of six Or and Gu., a bend Arg.	s' Nicol Langeforde.	[24, 3]	22, 10
470. Barry nebuly of six Or and Gu.	s' Jon louel.	[24, 4]	22, 11
471. Or, three bars Vert.	s' Jon Moyn.	[24, 5]	22, 12
472. Or, on a chief Gu. three round- les Arg.	s' th'm camoys.	[24, 6]	22 ^b 1
473. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Vert, beaked and legged of the second.	s' William tuenge.	2[24, 7]	2 ^b 2

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
474. Az., crusilly Or, a lion ramp. gardant Arg.	s' Rob' Daltone.	[24, 8]	22 ^b 3
475. Or, two bars Az. and a chief Gu.	s' Rob' manerus.	[24, 9]	22 ^b 4
476. Arg., an orle Gu. charged with eight escallops Or.	s' Rob' Darres.	[24, 10]	22 ^b 5
477. Arg., three martlets Gu., and on a chief of the second as many more of the first.	s' Jon ffenewyk.	[24, 11]	22 ^b 6
478. Az., on a fess of five fuils con- joined Or as many escallops.	s' William Plumtone.	[24, 12]	22 ^b 7
479. Arg., on a fess Sa. three garbs Or.	s' William tyndale.	[24, 13]	22 ^b 8
480. Gu., three pales nebuly Or.	s' Jon Maudut, Summer- fford.	[24, 14]	22 ^b 9
481. Az., frettée Or.	s' [rest erased; written above, in a modern hand, is "Maudrell"].	[24, 15]	22 ^b 10
482. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three round buckles Or.	s' Hotus granssun.	[24, 16]	22 ^b 11
483. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., on a chief Az. a lion passant gardant Or.	s' Jon langefford.	[24, 17]	22 ^b 12
484. Arg., on a bend cotised Az. three cinquefoils Or pierced of the second.	s' Jon Dauny.	[24, 18]	23, 1
485. Arg., frettée Gu., each joint charged with a roundle Or.	s' Jon trussel.	[24, 19]	23, 2
486. Or, three birds betw. two bend- lets Sa.	s' William Anne.	[24, 20]	23, 3
487. Az., three battle-axes Arg.	s' th'm Hoscarle.	[25, 1]	23, 4
488. Erm., three concentric annulets Gu.	s' th'm Pecche.	[25, 2]	23, 5
489. Arg., six mascles, 3, 2 and 1, Gu.	s' gerard braybrok.	[25, 3]	23, 6
490. Arg., a fess betw. six annulets Gu.	s' Jon Auenel.	[25, 4]	23, 7
491. Chequy Or and Az. within a bordure Gu.	s' Jon Maudyt, Wer- mynstre.	[25, 5]	23, 8
492. Or, two ravens Sa. within a bordure engrailed.	s' Roger Corbet.	[25, 6]	23, 9
493. Sa., on a chief Arg. three lozenges conjoined in fess Gu.	s' Jon molinys.	[25, 7]	23, 10
494. Arg., a cross patonce Sa.	s' Adam banaster.	[25, 8]	23, 11
495. Arg., A fess betw. two bars gemelles Gu.	s' gylis badlissmer [writ- ten above, in a later hand, is "badelesmer"].	[25, 9]	23, 12
496. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Gu. within a bordure Sa. bezantée.	s' William Scharssylle.	[25, 10]	23 ^b 1
497. Gu., a chevron betw. three talbots passant Arg.	s' Jon Leykenor.	[25, 11]	23 ^b 2
498. Az., a fess Arg. betw. three garbs Or.	s' Jon nocrus.	[25, 12]	23 ^b 3
499. Arg., a chevron engrailed betw. three escallops Sa.	s' Jon trillon.	[25, 13]	23 ^b 4
500. Gu., two bars and in chief two stags' heads caboshed Or.	s' th'm langle.	[25, 14]	23 ^b 5
501. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Gu. within a bordure Sa. charged with an orle of mullets of six points Or.	s' Adam Scharssille.	[25, 15]	23 ^b 6
502. Or. two bends Gu.	s' Jon Sulley.	[25, 16]	23 ^b 7
503. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters frettée of the first, and over all a bend engrailed Sa.	s' gilberd Spenser.	[25, 17]	23 ^b 8

		Powell. fo. sp.	Orig. fo. sp.
504. Or, two chevrons Gu., and on a canton of the second a pierced mullet Arg.	s' Roger Rohaut.	[25, 18]	23 ^b 9
505. Sa., a chevron betw. three round buckles Arg.	s' Rob' Malet.	[25, 19]	23 ^b 10
506. Arg., two lions passant gardant Gu., and a label of three pendants Az.	s' Rob' lyttelbury.	[25, 20]	23 ^b 11
507. Sa., a chevron engrailed betw. three crosses botonée Arg.	s' Water Stalynghorn.	[26, 1]	23 ^b 12
508. Arg., a chevron Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sa bezantée.	s' Jon bauent.	[26, 2]	24, 1
509. Barruly (of 14) Or. and Sa.	s' Will' Selby.	[26, 3]	24, 2
510. Or, an eagle displayed Vert within a bordure Gu. charged with an orle of ten lions passant gardant of the field.	s' Edward monhermer.	[26, 4]	24, 3
511. Arg., two bars and a canton Gu.	s' Rob' Corbet.	[26, 5]	24, 4
512. Erm., a chevron Gu.	[Blank] tuchet.	[26, 6]	24, 5
513. Arg., a saltire Sa.	s' William de Meldone.	[26, 7]	24, 6
514. Gu., a bend nebuly Arg.	s' Rich' Culuet.	[26, 8]	24, 7
515. Erm., an a chief Az., three stags' heads caboshed Or.	s' Oliuer Seryngtone.	[26, 9]	24, 8
516. Or, two bars gemelles and in chief three roundles Sa.	s' Rob' de Hyltusbe [? the last letter altered to "y."]	[26, 10]	24, 9
517. Gu., two bars per fess dancettée Arg. and Az.	s' Hugh Fren.	[26, 11]	24, 10
518. Quarterly per fess indented fusilly Az. and Arg., in the first quarter a lion passant gardant Or.	s' Hugh Croft.	[26, 12]	24, 11
519. Arg., fretée Sa., and on a chief Gu. a lion passant gardant Or.	s' Jon membressale.	[26, 13]	24, 12
520. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Gu., on a bend Sa. three roundles Or.	s' Jh'n de goloffre.	[26, 14]	24 ^b 1
521. Arg., a fess betw. two chevrons Or.	s' th'm gray, de Cauntebryggeschyre.	[26, 15]	24 ^b 2
522. Arg., billetty and a fess dancettée Sa.	s' Jon Deyncourt.	[26, 16]	24 ^b 3
523. Gu. [nearly effaced traces of three (?) roundles . . . , each charged with a chevron Sa.	s' Jh'on de burtone.	[26, 17]	24 ^b 4
524. Az., a chevron betw. three crescents Or.	s' Roger berkerolus.	[26, 18]	24 ^b 5
525. Arg., crusilly Gu., a lion ramp. Az.	s' laurence mounffort.	[26, 19]	24 ^b 6
526. Sa., a cross Or, and in the dexter chief a cinquefoil Arg. pierced of the field.	s' Hugh morysby.	[26, 20]	24 ^b 7
527. Or, six annulets Gu.	s' Rob' Vepount.	[27, 1]	24 ^b 8
528. Or, a raven Sa.	[Blank] corbett [in a later hand].	[27, 2]	24 ^b 9
529. Or, in dexter chief betw. two bendlets Gu. an escallop Sa.	s' Jon tracy.	[27, 3]	24 ^b 10

To be continued.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from page 167.

YORK—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Johnson, Duke, or Dirik		1423	
Johnson, Francis			1590
Jonyn	1400		
Kirby, Roland		1666	1684
Kirby, Roland		1468	
Kirk, James		1483	
Kirk, Thomas	14—		1479
Kitchen, George		1561	d1597
Kitchen, Thomas		1603	
Lacy, George		1612	
Lampspring, Richard		1467	
Langwith, Edward		1740	
Langwith, John		1699	1714
Langwith, Oswald	1736		
Leake, William	1748		1758
Lee, Henry		1675	
Lell, John		1634	
Linley, John de		1336	
Lord, William	1571		
Lund, John		1542	
Luneburgh, John	1458		
Malton, John	1748		1758
Mallon, L.		1504	
Mangy, Arthur		1681	d1696
Mangy, Christopher		1609	1632
Mangy, George		1638	
Mangy, George		1675	
Mangy, Henry		1650	1672
Mangy, Thomas		1664	1689
Marle, John		1543	
Marsh, Philemon		1652	d1672
Marsh, Richard		1692	d1705
Marshall, Roger		1478	
Marshall, Thomas		1489	
Mascall, William		1664	1682
Maud, Edmund		1678	1695
Menseton, Thomas de		1388	
Moody, John		1575	
Moorhouse, William		1556	
Morrett, John		1721	1741
Morton, Richard	1784		
Mower, Robert		1550	
Nassing, John		1444	
Nevergest, John		1431	
Newland, John			d1465
Newton, William		1495	
Nicholson, William	1741		

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Norris, Richard	1774		1784
North, William Graves [Assay Master]		1816	
Oliver, John		1676	1693
Oliver, Thomas		1659	
Omer, William		1473	
Onlayne, John de		1448	
Ordesdale, William de		1344	
Osaldston, Thomas		1468	
Oselby, Richard de		1386	
Paraonce, John		1411	
Parish, John de		1376	
Parker, Edward	1700		
Parker, Thomas		1721	
Parker, Thomas			1851
Pearson, Peter		1603	1623
Pearson, William		1573	
Pearson, George		1600	
Percy, John		1467	
Pickering, Robert de		1386	d1403
Pigott, Robert		1534	
Pinchbeck, John de		1375	
Pindar, Thomas		1587	
Plena, Henry de		1358	
Plompton, Thomas		1504	
Plumer, James		1619	d1663
Plumer, John		1648	1688
Plumer, Michael		1659	1689
Plumer, Richard		1660	
Plumer, Timothy		1688	
Porter, William		1395	
Porter, Peter		1389	
Potts, Joshua	1823		
Pownell, John		1354	
Preston, William		1487	
Prince, George	1636		
Prince, John	1774		
Prince, William		1645	
Prince, William		1684	
Prince and Cattle	1805		1807
Prince, H., and Co.	1795		
Pudsey, Christopher		1472	
Pudsey, John		1437	1458
Pudsey, William		1437	1472
Pulleyn or Polan, John		1488	
Pulleyn or Polan, Rauffe (Lord Mayor, 1537)		1501	1537
Pulleyn or Polan, William		1820	
Rawnson, William	1579		1593
Raylton, John		1574	
Raylton, Joseph		1576	
Reed, Clement		1698	
Reed, Robert		1525	
Reed, Thomas		1693	
Rhoades, Charles (Sheriff, 1694)		1677	1694
Rhoades, Thomas		1429	
Richardson, William		1517	
Richard, Nicholas		1564	

YORK—*Continued.*

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Robert, Thomas		1830	
Robinson, George		1626	
Robinson, John (?)		1626	
Rode, John		1420	
Rotherham, William		1443	
Rownell, John		1374	
Russell, Robert		1394	
Sampson, William		1387	
Scanceby, William		1314	
Scardebuge, John de		1343	
Scarges, John de		1361	
Seagrave, Edward	1784		
Seger, Johannes dictus Henso		1414	
Selander, Henry		1390	
Selar, William			d1402
Selby, John			
Share, or Shaw, John		1590	
Shewe, Richard		1664	
Sharpe, William		1631	
Shingwell, John		1462	
Simson, James		1458	
Simson, B.		1583	
Skelton, John		1560	
Skelton, Thomas	1450		
Skyres, William (Searcher, 1411)		1397	1411
Slingsby, Richard		1407	
Smith, Daniel		1818	
Smith, Henry		1488	
Smith, John		1679	
Smith, John		1489	
Smith, Robert		1564	
Smith, Timothy		1674	d1679
Snaith, John de		1361	
Snawsehill, or Snawsoll, John			1436
Snawsehill, William		1488	
Snawsehill, William		1416	
Snawsehill, William		1436	
Snawsbill, Martin		1550	
Sora, Martin		1530	
South, Roger		1681	
Spendluff, or Spendlove, Walter		1415	
Spicer, Robert	1458		
Sproke, Henry		1584	
Stockton, William			
Stoke, John		1565	
Stroesburgh, Henry de		1390	
Suldeney, Richard		1426	
Symonet, John		1386	
Symson, George		1548	1570
Symson, James		1477	
Symson, Richard			1548
Symson, Thomas (Searcher, 1561)		1548	1586
Taylor, Thomas		1577	
Teesdale, William		1413	
Tempest, Francis		1597	1619
Terry, John	1774		

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Thomason, John	1660	1633	
Thompson, John		1599	
Thompson, John (Lord Mayor, 1684) ..		1633	d1692
Thompson, Leonard			d1698
Thompson, Roger		1552	
Thwaites, Richard		1445	
Thwayte, Thomas de (Goldbeater) ..			d1395
Todd, Isaac		1671	
Todd, James		1671	
Todd, Samuel			1733
Todd, William	1774	1559	1571
Tomlinson, Thomas		1689	
Traves, James		1469	
Tulk, Herman de		1402	
Turner, Daniel		1700	d1704
Turner, Thomas		1580	
Tyss, John		1480	
Upsale, John de		1376	
Vanconehoney, Henry		1445	
Vincent William			
Waddie, Thomas	1815	1571	
Waite, John		1616	
Waite, Richard		1639	
Waite, Thomas		1613	d1663
Waite, Thomas			d1695
Waite, William		1653	d1689
Walton, Richard		1554	
Ward, Edward		1678	
Warter, Richard		1415	
Waters, Richard		1415	
Watson, Christopher	1815		1830
Watson, Edward		1637	
Watson, John		1418	
Watson, John		1415	
Watson, Henry		1809	
Watson, Thomas		1460	
Waynes, Richard		1666	
Wayter, Robert		1538	
Weatley, Christopher		1518	
Welling, John		1411	
Wells, Robert	1815	1500	
Wells, Thomas		1459	1464
Whip, John		1820	
White, Richard		1388	
Whitehill, Christopher		1676	1689
Whitehill, Christopher		1713	
Whitwell, John			d1823
Whixley, Thomas		1439	
Widder, Thomas		1440	
Wigglesworth, Henry		1629	
Wilberforce, Thomas de	1815	1361	
Williamson, John		1674	
Williamson, Robert		1597	
Williamson, Robert		1623	d1667
Williamson, Robert		1653	1682
Williamson, William		1551	

YORK—Continued.

	Earliest Date Found.	Free.	Latest Date or Death.
Williamson, William	1400	1694	1543
Wilson, Thomas		1503	
Wilson, William (Lord Mayor, 1513) ..		1490	
Winter, Thomas		1365	
Wormod			
Wray, Mark		1563	d1582
Wyke, William del		1384	d1419
Wyman, Henry		1386	
Wynoll, John			
Wynoll, R.			
Wyttecon, Wakelenn		1377	
NORWICH.			
Alman, Robert	1662	1493	1300
A[H[.. .. .			
Attleburgh, John de		1285	
Aurifaber, John		1285	
Aynslworth, Daniel (Warden, 1625-6) ..		1625	1626
Baspoole, Richard		1603	1300
Basyngham, John		1517	
Basyngham, John		1539	
Belton, Edward		1499	
Belton, John		1437	
Belton, John		1491	
Bere, Richard		1428	
Bere, Thomas		1518	
Birlingham, Walter de		1285	
Bladon, George		1563	
Bond, William		1467	
Boner, Robert	1418		
Borrowe, Simon	1596		
Brabant or Boubon, Henry de	1305	1581	
Brasyer, Richard	1425		
Brown, Elias	1633		
Bumpstead, Robert de	1366		
Burton, Thomas	1433		
Buttall, Thomas	1564		
Byrri, Robert de	1285		
Caron, James	1446		
Chapman, Thomas	1449		
Chapman, Thomas and Tottes	1449		
Clerk, John	1446		
Clerk, Reginald	1449		
Cobbolde, Matthew	1593		
Cobbolde, William	1552		
Cok, John	1425		
Cok, John	1443		

To be continued.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

The Dean and Chapter of ROCHESTER have, we are most thankful to learn, rejected Mr. Pearson's scheme for displacing the western choir screen (the *pulpitum* erected more than 600 years ago), and substituting instead of it an open screen of iron-work. That scheme entailed finding a new position for the organ, which is divided, and stands north and south of the summit of the *pulpitum*. Mr. Pearson proposed to make a place for the organ by destroying part of the south screen wall of the choir, a work of the 13th century, painted in the 14th century, and carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott about 15 years ago.



The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its Annual Congress at DARTFORD, on Wednesday, July 31st, and Thursday, August 1st. Colonel Edwin Hughes, M.P., presided over the business meeting, which was held in the hall of the Dartford Conservative Club. After the annual report had been read and adopted, it was agreed that as Canon Scott Robertson's health now renders him unequal to the work of Honorary Secretary and of Honorary Editor (which he has carried on together for 18 years), Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., a member of the Council of the London Society of Antiquaries, should be elected to the office of Honorary Secretary. Canon Scott Robertson, who retains the editorial office, was elected a vice-president of the society. Dartford Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson; Crayford Church by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A.; May Place, in Crayford, by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, who likewise described Erith Church. At May Place, Mr. and Mrs. Horner hospitably entertained the Society at luncheon. At the evening meeting, papers were read by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell upon Roman and Saxon remains found at Dartford, and upon several deeply excavated chambers in the chalk, near the Thames, commonly called Dane holes or Dene holes.

On Thursday, August 1st, BEXLEY CHURCH was described by Canon Scott Robertson, who has discovered the will of the person commemorated by a singular brass in the church, which simply shows a shield of arms with a bugle horn suspended therefrom. Hall Place, in Bexley, was next visited. It is a fine specimen of chequered masonry, formed of flint and Caen-stone in alternate squares; with a second courtyard of red brick. Canon Scott Robertson described this house, and pointed out the dowry chest of Izaak Walton's wife, which has been purchased by Mr. Radford, the present occupant of Hall Place. FOOTS CRAY CHURCH was described by the Rector, Rev. C. Birch; and PAULINUS CRAY CHURCH, by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., who thence led the members to his residence, Leesons, where Mrs. Heales hospitably entertained them at tea, and Major Heales displayed for them his interesting collection of ecclesiastical antiquities, obtained mainly from continental towns. ST. MARY CRAY CHURCH, the last place visited, was described by Canon Scott Robertson.



The Governors of the GUILDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL have received tenders for their proposed alterations in this interesting old building. The lowest tender is considerably more in amount than the funds that have been raised, and it is, therefore, anticipated that some of the most painful structural changes will be omitted for lack of funds. We had rather that this had been the case owing to greater care and judgment on the part of the Governors, but we are grateful for even any reason, and it is an ill wind that blows no one any good. Archæologists will have cause, in all probability, to bless the limited exchequer possessed by the Governors.

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION held its twenty-eighth meeting at TAVISTOCK in July. It met in this town for the second time. The president, Mr. W. Huddleston, at the opening meeting, delivered an address upon the geology of Devonshire. The committee on Devonshire Records brought up its first report, but it was only a preliminary one, and fuller information as to the work taken in hand will be forthcoming another year it is hoped. As connected with the history of the town visited, there were papers by Messrs. Worth, Alford, and Windeath on the Antiquity of Tavistock, its Worthies, and its early Nonconformists. A good paper on Lydford Church was read by a lady, Mrs. Radford, and two other ladies sent papers, Mrs. Grace Johnstone, on the "Documents in the Tavistock Parish Chest," and Mrs. Troup on "The Family of Sainthill of Bradninch." As might have been expected, there were several papers on Dartmoor, and upon the whole the contributions were of value and interest, and the whole will be printed in the volume of transactions, which, by the rules of the society, must be issued within three months from the close of the meeting.



Several COINS have been found during the past year in Devonshire. In Teignmouth, a gold quarter noble of Henry VI. ; a broken silver penny of one of the early Edwards ; a half groat of Charles I. ; a thick brass coin clipped to a circle, which seems to belong to the numerous family of siege pieces, and apparently intended for a ten shilling token—a small coin of Mary. In Plymouth, a second brass Constantius ; a first brass of Nero ; a third brass of Victorinus ; and three others in poor condition and not capable of identification. Four new Devonshire tokens have also been found :—John Bodly of Crediton, Mary Mountey of Hartland, George Humphrey of Honiton, and John Mennack of Ottery St. Mary.



THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has just issued Part II. of Volume IX., a part which has been in abeyance too long, but with the revived secretarial management, no further delays will occur. The contents are varied, and there are papers on Tundridge Priory, by Major Heales, F.S.A. ; the Records of Guildford, by D. M. Stevens ; the Howards of Effingham, by G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., a vice-president ; and on Whitgifts' Hospital, Croydon, by S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. The annual excursion was to have been held at Titsey Place, near Limbfield, the seat of Mr. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., but owing to the sudden death of his son, the meeting was put off at once. There is a Roman villa in the neighbourhood, and many antiquities collected by Mr. Gower.



In connection with the county of Surrey, it is announced that ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH is to be renewed, under the supervision of Sir Arthur Blomfield, R.A. True antiquaries will have to guard this restoration most jealously or irrevocable damage may be done. The Church is now open daily till 5 p.m., so that all lovers of this interesting structure will be able to view it without hindrance. The monument to Gower, the poet, and several others claim especial notice. Another of the old Borough Inns, viz., the "White Hart," will soon be destroyed, and thus take from this district another of its former well-known bits of domestic antiquity.



THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at COLCHESTER on the 28th ult., and though outside the limits of the City and County of Middlesex, they found, as is not surprising in such an antiquarian town, many objects of interest.

We are glad to know the CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, with its artistically designed group of small turrets, is safe from the hands of the violent reformers, who, disregarding the connection of architecture with the history and growth of a City, would sweep away all such fabrics to widen a street, or to erect a commonplace Town Hall. It is pleasing to know that a better knowledge of old buildings and their history is on the increase.

THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first two days' meeting for this year in the vicinity of Penrith, the *motif* of the meeting being to visit, under the guidance of Mr. M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A. the little known manorial halls of Blencow, once the seat of the Blencows, of Chatterlen; once the seat of the Vauxs and Richmonds; of Green-thwaite, once the seat of the Haltons; and of Johnby, once the seat of the Musgraves and Williams's. This interesting group of manorial halls is now the property of Mr. Howard, of Greystoke Castle. Dr. Taylor was, as ever, most lucid in his explanation of the history of the buildings, and the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., drew upon his copious stores of information for many quaint bits of the family histories of their quondam owners. That gentleman also gave a most able and interesting account of the fine collegiate church of Greystoke, of which he was long the curate. The Roman camp at Old Penrith was also visited, where Chancellor Ferguson explained its position in the system of roads and camps by which the Romans maintained their grasp on the north of England. At Dacre church, an interesting discussion arose about the four queer stone beasts in the churchyard, but no definite conclusion was come to. A hurried visit was also paid to the remains of Dacre Castle.



The second meeting of the Society for this year was held at AMBLESIDE, on Sept. 4th and 5th. The *rendezvous* was fixed for Bowness Pier, at 2 p.m., on the first day, whence the members were conveyed in Colonel Ridehalgh's fine steam yacht, the *Britannia*, to Waterhead, where carriages were taken for Hawkshead Hall, where a paper by Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A., was read, giving so much of the history of the buildings as could be recovered. Hawkshead Church was also visited, where Mr. Ford read a short account of two fine Raulinson monuments which were brought to Hawkshead on the demolition of one of the city churches. The Society dined at Ambleside, after which several exhibits were displayed, and Dr. Barnes read a paper on the plague in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the President, Chancellor Ferguson, talked about the camp at Ambleside, and the probability that the Romans used Windermere as a waterway, particularly for stone.

An early start was made next morning, and the terrible passes of Wrynose and Hardknott were laboriously ascended, but much delay was occasioned by the want of discipline among the ladies, who would waste time in visiting Skelwith Force. At Fell Foot, Mr. Swainson-Cowper gave an account of a mound there, which he suggested was a Law Ting. The camp at Hardknott was reached an hour late; the party, already numbering some seventy, was here re-inforced by Lord and Lady Muncaster and party, and to them the President read a fancy sketch of a tour through these wild districts in the year 300 A.D., and afterwards pointed out the existing remains. The curious so-called "Bowling Green" was carefully examined—it is a parade ground, a little way from the camp, formed with great care, both by levelling up and levelling down; on its north side a great mound commands the view up and down the valley. An adjournment was soon made to the Woolpack for lunch, where the President read a short paper on the Stanleys of Dalegarth, after which the party broke up, some to visit Dalegarth Hall, some Eskdale Church, where the Vicar and the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., discoursed on the registers.

The excursion was a bold one in its conception; its execution was by no means free from danger in the taking of five large breaks over Wrynose and Hardknott, and had not been attempted before on so large a scale.



APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The quaint, old-fashioned, and somewhat sleepy town of Appleby has recently lost some of its most interesting features. The old bridge over the Eden, after many vicissitudes and much patching declined to serve any longer, and has been replaced by a new one. The once famous Grammar School has undergone the inevitable reconstruction and has migrated to renew the glories of the past in new buildings on new sites. The quaint old buildings, once so interesting a feature in Appleby, have been sold, and if not now pulled down,

will shortly be so, a most distinct loss to the picturesque appearance of the town. However, the curious Latin inscriptions inscribed and put up by the waggish Roger Bainbridge, schoolmaster *tempore* Queen Bess, have been saved from the wreckage and carried to the new school buildings, where they may yet, as of yore, puzzle antiquaries who know not of the doings of that Elizabethan joker.



HORSE INTERMENT AT LANERCOST ABBEY, CUMBERLAND. While some workmen were recently engaged at Lanercost Abbey farm in deepening the dairy, which stands a few yards from the vicarage, which again is a few yards from the west end of the nave of the abbey church, they found three human skeletons and one of a horse at the same level, and in such close connection as to raise the idea that the interments were simultaneous. One skeleton was in a rude stone cist, west to east, with the horse at his feet extending in the same direction: while two other skeletons, without cists, lay longside of the horse, immediately to its north. The intelligent being in charge of the labourers declined to allow any "fuss" to be made over the find, but had the bones wheeled away with the other rubbish, and the stones of the cist piled up in the stackyard for Lord Carlisle to see. This is much to be regretted, as in the vicar a competent and keen observer was ready to hand, but he was not informed until too late. Local legends say that the Mosstroopers were in the habit of burying their horses with them: and it is known that the Dacre of Naworth, who fell at Tawton field, was buried in Saxton churchyard with his horse beneath him. On the other hand, some famous horses have drawn their first breath, and probably their last, at Lanercost Abbey farm, but that is within the modern days of Derby winners, while the site of the find, on the dairy floor, was covered by *old* buildings, as shown by a plan, so long ago as 1743. Cist, skeletons of men and horse lay so close together, that the horse could hardly have been an after insertion without disturbance of the human remains; of this there was no sign.



THE WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB has held two of its summer meetings since the issue of the last number of the *Reliquary*. The members met at Tamworth on July 24th, and proceeded by omnibus to *Shutlington*, where there is a small Norman church, *restored* (?) with brick and cement in 1844. The site is interesting from the evidences of earthworks on the north side of the churchyard. *Seckington* was the next place visited; a battle was fought here in 757, between Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelwald, king of the Mercians, in which the latter was slain. There are extensive earthworks of very early origin in a field north of the church, a very lofty and partly artificial mound forming a leading feature, with deep ditches. The church itself is a small but interesting Decorated structure, and has endured, with advantage, a rare result, two restorations 1869 and 1883; the steeple having been rebuilt from the foundation, with the same stones placed in their original positions. *Newton Regis* has a fine church with a lofty embattled tower, in need of judicious restoration, the fabric showing signs of dilapidation and even insecurity. *Austrey*, the next church visited, chiefly of the Decorated style, has been partly restored in very good taste. At *Polesworth*, the Abbey Church and adjacent remains were examined with interest; part of the fabric has been rebuilt, but much of the original structure still remains, and is used as the Parish Church. Arriving at Tamworth, ample justice was done to a good dinner, and the party dispersed, Tamworth having been previously visited.

The Session was brought to an end for the year by a meeting at *Atherstone*; the geologists directing their attention to a series of quarries between this town and Nuneaton, the archæologists proceeding in a brake to *Radcliffe Culey*. The church here is unrestored, Decorated, and comprises chancel, nave, and west tower, with a short spire; there is a triple sedilia with two orders of cusplings, very peculiar. A moat east of the churchyard indicates the position of the ancient residence of the Culeys. At *Shenton*, the visitors found the church had been rebuilt, and the old hall of the Wolferstans had been considerably altered and enlarged; here the scene of the last battle of the Roses was entered upon—Bosworth Field—the chief points thereon being visited; the spot where Richard is

supposed to have fallen ; at Stapleford, the well at which he is said to have drank in the heat of the battle ; and Crown Hill, where the battered diadem which had graced the helm of the slain king was placed on Richmond's head by Stanley. *Dadlington Church* is about to undergo a second process of restoration, and seems in need of it, the former one having only embraced the chancel. There is a wooden bell turret at the west end, and some interesting fixtures inside, the most peculiar being the short shafts of the pier and responds of the nave arcade of two bays, only 2ft. 4in. in height from cap to top of base. At *Stoke Golding* is a very fine church, Decorative in character ; it comprises chancel, nave, with north and south aisles to both, tower and spire at west end. There are numerous points of interest observable in the building, which has been fairly restored. The tower of *Higham-on-the-Hill* completed the list of architectural objects examined ; it is Norman, of good proportions ; the church has been rebuilt.



The attention of the Board of Guardians at COVENTRY has been drawn by Mr. Fretton, F.S.A., to the condition of the ancient gatehouse at the south-east angle of the cloister square of the Whitefriars Monastery, with the remains of which the workhouse is incorporated, and that body has given directions that this interesting fragment shall be cleared of the rubbish and accumulation of earth which has hidden the lower portion of both exterior and interior, the joints of the masonry carefully filled in with Portland cement, and all repairs necessary to the preservation of the structure executed. The members of the Institute who visited this spot last year will remember this gateway, and will be glad to learn that these steps have been taken for its preservation.

[Pressure of space has caused the omission of other "Notes."]

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ON THE ENGLISH LITURGICAL COLOURS: By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. *Alabaster, Passmore & Sons.* 4to., pp. 40. Price 2s. 6d.—It is now about seven years since Dr. Wickham Legg communicated to the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society a paper entitled "Notes on the History of Liturgical Colours," which was beyond doubt the most important and scholarly treatise on that subject which had up to then been written, and his conclusions, though clashing with much strongly held but slipshod opinion, have never been in any way controverted. Dr. Legg divided his paper into three parts—(1) the Sources of Liturgical Colours; (2) a Comparison of the Colours used in various Western Rites; and (3) English Liturgical Colours. On the third of these divisions Mr. St. John Hope, the well-known assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has now brought to bear his almost proverbial powers of close accuracy and patient research. He has collected together a great amount of information from old inventories as to the Church colours that actually were used in medieval England, with the result that he routs out of the field many foolish theories blindly followed by would-be national upholders of old Sarum uses. Mr. Hope establishes that the colours chiefly in actual use in England were white, red, blue, and green, with yellow and black. Of less frequent mention were tawny, purple, violet, brown, and dun. There were also various combinations of two, or even of three colours. There are also one or two colours of doubtful hue occasionally met with in English inventories, such as popinjay-colour, crane-colour, or, still more curious, "horse-fleshe colour."

With regard to the proper colour for Lent, the inventories give much information. They are almost unanimous, strange and unexpected as the news will be to

many ritualists, in showing that the English colour for the vestments and altar-hangings during Lent was *white*, not ash-colour, as one "authority" has fondly imagined, but white, that is *albus*. Mr. Hope has found proof of the use of white as the Lenten colour, in every single English diocese, except Chichester and Carlisle, for which he has seen no inventories. He has found these white Lenten vestments and hangings in the cathedral churches of York, Ely, Durham, and Salisbury; among the Benedictines at Westminster, Durham, Peterborough, and St. Albans; among the Cistercians, as at Fountains; among the Black Canons at Oxford and Dunmow; among the White and Black Friars; in the royal chapels of Windsor and Westminster; in collegiate churches and chapels such as Waiwick, Cobham and Thame; at the colleges of King's, Christ's, and Clare, Cambridge, and Magdalen and All Souls', Oxford; and at numerous parish churches throughout the length and breadth of England from 1220, down to 1560 in the reign of Elizabeth. Eight closely-printed quarto pages of small type extracts are given by Mr. Hope to thoroughly establish this position.

It has often been said, of late years, that the only Sunday colours in England were white and red. No statement can well be wider of the mark. The known sequences are by no means uniform; thus at Wells, Westminster, and Salisbury, red was prescribed, but at Exeter and St. Paul's, green was ordered, and at Lichfield the colour was *pro voluntate sacriste*. The variety of Sunday colours, adduced from the inventories by Mr. Hope, is interesting; he shows them to have been white, black, blue, red, green, and yellow. Green is mentioned as the Sunday use at Cobham College, at Jarrow Priory, and at the parish churches of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

On the vexed question at issue among English ritualists, the following are Mr. Hope's conclusions, conclusions so abundantly backed up by a wealth of cited and irrefutable evidence, that for all reasonable men, at all events for all with a shred of true antiquarian or historical spirit in their consciences, the matter is settled once and for all.

"With regard to the use of Salisbury, there can, I think, be no question that whatever may be said in favour of the Sarum offices having been adopted before the Reformation throughout the province of Canterbury, the Sarum ceremonies and of course the Sarum rule of colours, were confined to the diocese of Salisbury, the other dioceses using their own ceremonial rubrics and colour sequences.

"We have this on the very excellent authority of Clement Maydeston, who lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and it is quite certain that he was more likely to know the truth than we who live in the nineteenth century, three hundred years after the cessation of Sarum and all other old English uses. Dr. Legg has already most clearly stated the case in his paper, but as it is systematically ignored by those who think that the rule of Salisbury was the only one in use throughout England, I have thought it well to recapitulate this evidence to the contrary."

Mr. Hope gives additional value to this important treatise by adding a comparative table of English colour sequences, divided into Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Westminster, Wells, Exeter, London, Canterbury, suggested Use, and Modern or "Correct" Use.



THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY. Vol. II., section III., by John Pym Yeatman. *Printed for the Author, 9, Holly Terrace, Highgate.* Royal 8vo., pp. xx., 256. Price 10s. 6d. What a pity it is that an ardent worker, who has done and still is doing much good in the way of historical local research, cannot exercise a little wholesome self-restraint. The public who know anything of Mr. Yeatman's writings are already thoroughly tired of his unmeasured attacks on the Public Record Office, and on the Bar, especially of his own circuit. Supposing all that he alleges is strictly true, and that nought is set down in malice nor exaggeration, we wonder that it has not occurred to Mr. Yeatman that it is time to stop slaying the slain, at least we must in politeness suppose they are slain, for those attacked never utter a sound. Yet here in the preface to this section of Derbyshire history all the old grievances are trotted out again, and the author, firmly astride the hobby horse of his own woes, lashes

out wildly at his prostrate foes. It reminds us not a little of the Punch and Judy pantomime of the streets, though lacking its perennial charm. Mr. Yeatman deals vicious bludgeon blows at the heads of his brother barristers, and at all the officials in charge of our national documents, but as soon as the noise and bother are over they quietly raise their heads again, and we discover that the great offices in Fetter Lane, of which all literary Englishmen are so justly proud, have still got open doors, that the Midland Circuit continues its peripatetic course, and that ex Lord-Chancellors still breathe, though the author of the disturbance has not yet got his "silk." We can but suppose that Mr. Yeatman is one of those men who can only work when they are in a turmoil with someone, and now that he has found new enemies to assail, as shown in this preface, in officials of the British Museum, and in his late publishers, possibly the older foes may in good time fall into the background. But to put it quite gravely, prefaces of this kind do serious damage to the pages that follow. They certainly act as an irritant on the mind of the average reader, who knows nothing as to these alleged private wrongs, and predispose him to distrust the powers and accuracy of the writer. As there is every reason to desire that Mr. Yeatman will live to complete his praiseworthy undertaking for the county of Derby, we venture sincerely to hope that we have now heard the last of these unworthy personalities.

This section of the history does not cover such original ground as that traversed by its predecessors, but it is full of interest. The opening pages deal with the Charter Rolls from John to Richard II. The Derbyshire extracts are Englished from *Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum* published by the Rolls Commission in 1803. Had, however, due use been made of the originals, some errors would have been detected, and some omissions made good. Certain grants, too, would well have repaid the trouble of being given in full, instead of being in each case condensed into tantalising brevity. The same remarks apply to the *Rotulorum Originalium*, the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, the *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*, and the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, which occupy chapters two to five of this section, and which in each case are but Englished extracts from the earlier printed calendars of the Rolls Commission. The two next chapters deal with the Hundred of Scarsdale and the Wapentake of the same district. The origin of these two terms and their use is dealt with at much length and vigour by Mr. Yeatman, and it is scarcely necessary to add that he disagrees in contemptuous tones with nearly everyone else who has written upon the subject; but many of the documents he cites are produced for the first time and throw much new light on the history of this part of the shire. An interesting record is copied from Pegge's MSS. at the College of Arms of the trained soldiers of Scarsdale in 1624, but far fuller and earlier documents of the Elizabethan musters could have been obtained at the Public Record Office. The remaining chapters of the volume deal with the Wake family, the Subsidy Rolls, the Courts of Quarter Session, and the church and grammar school of Chesterfield.

There are a variety of mistakes in the reading of both place and personal names made throughout this volume in copying from old documents, but they are mostly of a character that well-informed Derbyshire folk can readily correct. Though this section of the "Feudal History of Derbyshire" is not equal to its predecessors, and somewhat belies its title, nevertheless it is a distinct gain to our knowledge of the county, and no one, really interested in the history of this Midland shire, can afford to have it absent from his shelves.



ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΟΝΗΣ ΔΑΦΝΙΟΥ:

With numerous plans and illustrations by George Lambachis, Ph.D., Athens. Published by Alexander Papageorgios, 1889. One vol., octavo, pp. 144. Price 5 frs.—This monograph, on the most celebrated monastery of Greece has been sent us for review from Athens, where we are glad to see, by various quotations, that the *Reliquary* is known and read. The author, who has already been mentioned in our pages as one of the founders of the Greek Society of Christian Archaeology, is well qualified by a long course of study for the work he has undertaken. After completing his education and taking his degree in a German University, he studied Byzantine art under Professors C. Hayder and I. Mueller,

and was then sent by the Marquess of Bute to study the monuments of the ancient Greek Church still existing in Sicily. Since then, whilst continuing his studies of Byzantine art under the patronage of the present Queen of Greece, he has been employed by her on numerous archæological journeys for the purpose of showing her interest in the preservation of the few Christian remains of antiquity that have escaped the ravages of time, and have survived to welcome the return of Christian rule in modern Hellas. With the exception of a prelude to the present work on the Monastery Daphne, published by the author in 1884, we think this is the first step the author has taken towards bringing out a comprehensive treatise on Byzantine art, the materials for which, ready for the press, were shown the present writer so far back as 1885. The author, after a brief survey of the value for Archæological purposes of the remains of Christian antiquities in Greece, and of the part he has taken in rescuing them from oblivion, treats his subject under the following heads:—Bibliography, Topography, Nomenclature, History, Architecture, Frankish Additions, Mosaics. Some fifty woodcuts, which are clear and effective, give a very good idea of the style of architecture of the Church of Daphne, and of the celebrated mosaics, and the numerous monograms and symbolic figures to be found upon its walls. A folding plan at the end gives a very good idea of the peculiar arrangements of the church, the richest and most beautiful in Greece. At what exact date it was built, in Byzantine times, cannot be ascertained, but it must have soon come into the hands of the Western Church, as Martene quotes, under date 1263, from the Annals of the Order of Cîteaux, irrefragable proof that the monastery of Daphne, in Greece, was inhabited by Cistercian Monks. In concluding, the author expresses his gratitude for the munificence of the Marquess of Bute, which has enabled him to bring out the work.



ÉTUDES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES. Époque des Invasions Barbares, Industrie Anglo-Saxonne : Par le Baron J. de Baye. *Paris, Librairie Nilsson.* Quarto, pp. 134. It is interesting to find the art of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors treated in so comprehensive a manner by a French antiquary of considerable repute and standing. The treatise opens with a brief and fairly accurate sketch of the invasion of England, in the fifth century, by successive and separate tribes. The arms and armour of the Anglo-Saxons are then described and most excellently illustrated, among which the finely ornamented hilts of two swords found respectively at Coombe and at Reading are carefully drawn. The fibulæ or brooches, in all their different varieties, have never before been so thoroughly and carefully described, and no English treatise of value seems to have escaped the attention of the Baron. With regard to the examples of pottery, we are inclined to think that some of the specimens described and pictured do not belong to the Anglo-Saxon age, but are of earlier origin, but if there are mistakes in this, the Baron errs by following English antiquaries. The writer of this notice has given special attention to the subject of Anglo-Saxon art, and has no hesitation in saying that Baron de Baye has succeeded in producing by far the most thorough and complete account of the varied industry of this comparatively rude people that has as yet been published. The illustrations, though here and there poorly executed, are numerous and invaluable. There are no less than seventeen full-sized plates, each portraying many examples, as well as thirty-one cuts interspersed with the letter-press.



SMITHSONIAN REPORT, 1886. Part I. *Government Printing Office, Washington,* (published 1889). Pp. xviii., 878. The indefatigable industry of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute has produced another of those remarkable volumes in which the operations, expenditures, and condition of this great literary institution is again set forth. The General Appendix, which comprises some six hundred and fifty of the pages of this volume, contains a variety of remarkable papers, several of them well illustrated, relative to anthropology and antiquities. The customs and habits of the Indians of the Hupa Reservation, of the Dakotahs, of the natives of the Copper River, Alaska, and of the Indians of the Quinaielt Agency are fully described. There are also interesting articles on the Stone Age

of Oregon, and on the Charm Stones or Phummetts of California, which should be carefully studied by all interested in the stone implements of the older continent. There is also a remarkable illustrated paper on spurious Mexican antiquities. In this article Mr. William H. Holmes shows that spurious objects are habitually executed in wood, stone, and metal, by experts of no mean proficiency, throughout the valley of Mexico, and he apparently well establishes his startling proposition that "three-fourths of the objects of copper, and perhaps one-third of those of stone, now found in American collections are frauds."



TEUTONIC MYTHOLOGY. By Viktor Rydberg. *Swan Sonnenschein & Co.* 8vo., pp. xii., 706. Dr. Anderson, the United States Minister to Denmark, is to be congratulated on giving us the authorised translation from the Swedish of the important work of Dr. Rydberg. The Hon. Erasmus B. Anderson is already known as the author of *Viking Tales of the North*, and other works of a kindred character, but this is his most solid and valuable contribution to this class of literature. These researches into Teutonic Mythology, proving the common antiquity of the Norse and Anglo-Saxon, are full of interest, and are a monument of scholarly and methodical inquiry. In a necessarily brief notice it is positively embarrassing to decide as to which of its riches just a flavour shall be presented. The cynic has said that the reviewer has but to cut the leaves of the volume entrusted to him and smell the paper knife, when a competent knowledge of the work is at once conveyed to his brain. But on this occasion a different use shall be made of the leaf-cutter. Using it by way of lot, it is inserted in the closed volume, and then withdrawn and re-inserted. The result is that pages 60 and 214 are thus marked out for notice.

At the first of these places, the legend is told, the origin of which may be traced to Italy, that when the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon, she had in one place to cross a brook. A tree was thrown across to make a bridge, but the wise Queen refused to use it, and waded across the stream, for in a prophetic vision she had seen that of this beam would the Cross of Calvary eventually be made. The legend came also to Germany, but here it has the addition that the Queen was rewarded for this piety by being freed from a deformity whilst wading through the brook, one of her feet having previously been shaped like a swan or some water-bird. Medieval church sculpture sometimes represents the Queen of Sheba thus deformed. Now comes in the interesting explanation of how in the north this curious addition has become grafted on to the Italian legend. During the Middle Ages the Queen of Sheba was called Queen Seba, on account of the Vulgate rendering *Regina Seba*, and Seba was thought to be her name. This name in the north suggested her identity with Sibba or Sif, the swan-guise wife of Thor.

At page 214, we find ourselves in the midst of a long section dealing with myths of visits to the lower world. Here is a powerful bit of translation, proving that Dr. Anderson, whilst not concealing his American origin, possesses a vigorous hold on the English tongue.

"The land which they now entered was the home of terrors. They had not gone very far before they discovered before them a city, which seemed to be built of dark mists. Human heads were raised on stakes which surrounded the bulwarks of the city. Wild dogs, whose rage Thorkillus, however, knew how to calm, kept watch outside of the gates. The gates were located high up in the bulwarks, and it was necessary to climb up on ladders in order to get to them. Within the city was a crowd of beings horrible to look at and hear, and filth and rottenness and a terrible stench were everywhere. Further in was a sort of mountain fastness. When they had reached its entrance the travellers were overpowered by its awful aspect, but Thorkillus inspired them with courage. All that sight and soul can conceive as terrible and loathsome was gathered within this rocky citadel. The door frames were covered with the soot of centuries, the walls were draped with filth, the roofs were composed of sharp stings, the floors were made of serpents incased in foulness. At the threshold crowds of monsters acted as door keepers, and were very noisy. On iron benches, surrounded by a hurdle-work of lead, there lay giant monsters which looked like lifeless images. Higher

up in a rocky niche sat the aged Geruthus, with his body pierced and nailed to the rock, and there lay also three women with their backs broken. Thorkillus explained that it was this Geruthus whom the god Thor had pierced with a red hot iron; the women had also received their punishment from the same god."

Nothing so interesting of the kind has been given to English readers since Mr. Joseph Anderson published the *Orkneyinga Saga* in 1873.



DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY. By Charles Norton Elvin, M.A. *Kent & Co.* Small folio, pp. lvi., 134. Price three guineas. Mr. Elvin has accomplished an excellent work in producing this handsome volume. Its aim is not to supply any account of the antiquity or progress of heraldry, questions which have already received ample attention at the hands of Mr. Elvin and others, but to provide, in alphabetical order, a succinct list of the terms met with in this science. The actual dictionary occupies only 134 pages, but every item has its own proper illustration, etc., on the plates at the beginning of the volume, to which clear reference is in each case made. There are no less than forty-seven of these steel plates, each containing a profusion of details, but at the same time singularly clear and distinct, the whole being drawn by Mr. Elvin. A work like this will be absolutely essential to every heraldic library and to all general libraries of reference, and does not in any way clash with existing "Armories," or "Dictionaries of Arms." It will also be of the greatest service both to the heraldic painter and to the engraver. We have fully tested the statement made in the preface that there are, in this volume, a great number of terms and engravings not found in any other heraldic glossary, and find that it is amply borne out.



INDEX OF GAINFORD REGISTERS. Part I., Vol. I. *Elliot Stock.* 8vo., pp. iv., 184. Price 6s. The Parish of Gainford, in the county of Durham, consists of eight extensive townships. The earliest register book begins in 1560. Down to about 1600 it appears to be a copy of the original, as is usually the case. This volume is not a transcript, but an index to the baptisms from 1560 to 1784. Other volumes, that treat of the marriages and burials in like manner, are shortly to follow. The printing is clear and excellent. But surely it would have been far better to have given a faithful transcript rather than this laboriously compiled index.



ON FOOT THROUGH THE PEAK. 9th Edition. By James Croston, F.S.A. *John Heywood.* pp. 347. Guides to the Peak district, and picturesque descriptions of portions of it, have been much multiplied of late years. Several of the more recent handbooks (we have three in our mind as we write) have been characterised by no little accuracy. We much doubt if there is room for another edition of the journal of that gossiping stroll which Mr. Croston took many years ago, the best part of which was the title. But if a new edition is required the author owes it to his publisher and the public to really carry out the promise made in the preface to this ninth edition, dated June, 1889, "to revise his work and bring down the information to the present time, and to make such additions as appeared to improve the accuracy and completeness of the narrative." On the contrary, this ninth edition is inaccurate and incomplete right through; Mr. Croston shuffles along in a most slipshod fashion, in this his latest version of *On Foot Through the Peak*. What, for instance, can be more meagre and erroneous than the paragraph given to Chapel-en-le-Frith, on page 7, where the pilgrimage begins. If the Whinats double murder was worth referring to, the victims and the date might have been given, instead of an untrue assertion that they are unknown. Had Mr. Croston consulted the Journals of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, he would have been saved several mistakes in describing the castle of the Peak. His references to the Hundred Rolls and other old documents relative to this fortress show that the originals have not been consulted, with the consequence that he blunders in names and facts. The church of Castleton was not given to the abbey of Vale Royal in 1269, for that abbey did not then exist. The Eyres, of Hope, can be

traced back nearly a century earlier than the date given. If Mr. Croston had visited Hope Church within the last few years he would have had a very different tale to tell. When Brough is reached, surely the Roman remains, that can still be seen by any antiquary on foot, should be named, and not only mention made of articles dug up in the last century, and that have been chronicled in print upwards of a hundred times. Mary Queen of Scots was never at Hardwick, as has been shown time after time, but the silly blunder here again appears. Has Mr. Croston visited the lovely churchyard of Edensor, since the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish? If he had, is it possible to conceive that it would not be mentioned? Has he visited Bakewell Church since 1881? If so, how is it that he is silent as to the beautiful, costly, and unique pavement of the whole of the choir? Any well-instructed Derbyshire man, or Peak pilgrim, will find mistakes or irritating omissions every two or three pages. If a tenth edition should be "called for," the best preliminary would be to put the ninth edition in the fire.



ANTIQUARIAN JOTTINGS: By George Clinch. *Turnbull & Spears, Edinburgh*. Small 4to., pp. 187. Price 5s. This pleasant volume consists of antiquarian jottings relative to Bromley, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, all in one corner of Kent. It is brightened by twelve illustrations. In the list that Mr. Clinch gives of the Bishops of Rochester, who lived at the episcopal palace at Bromley, occurs the well-known story of Bishop Sprat's arrest, in 1692, on a forged charge of traitorous correspondence. He also quotes at length from Hasted's *History of Kent*, and from a paper of Dr. Beeby's, dealing with the manor and church of Bromley, printed in vol. xiii. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and also draws upon the references to this district made by Hone in his *Table Book*, as well as upon certain rare books and pamphlets that cover the same ground. There is, however, considerable evidence of original and shrewd observation on the part of the author, as well as of powers of assimilation of the past work of others. Extracts from the registers, and copies of the brasses and other monuments of the four churches are given in these pages, as well as accounts of far earlier antiquities, such as the Pit Dwellings at Hayes Common, the ancient earthworks at Toots Wood, and the varied stone implements found at West Wickham. The book is sure to be valued by residents in this district.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED. In addition to the various current numbers of archæological magazines that usually reach us, we have received since our last issue *Howden Church*, by Rev. W. Hutchinson; this is a paper read by the vicar at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, held at Howden, in June, 1889, and affords a most excellent summary of the architectural features and history of that magnificent and noble structure. Mr. Hutchinson should be persuaded to undertake a monograph worthy of this grand building; he has proved himself well capable of such a task. *The Old New World* is an account (pp. 40) of the explorations of the Hemenway south-western archæological expedition of 1887-8, under the direction of F. H. Cushing. It is written by Sylvester Baxter, and printed at Salem, Mass. *Carmarthenshire Notes*, edited by Arthur Mee, are a reprint of antiquarian and curious jottings from the "South Wales Press." *A List of Parish Churches retaining special Medieval Features, Glass, Vestments, Plate*, etc., compiled by Henry Littlehales, and published by Rivingtons, at 1s., pp. 43, is so meagre and incorrect as to be comparatively worthless. Mr. Littlehales has got hold of a good idea, but it requires far more exhaustive and careful treatment before it will be of any value. *Guide to Ryedale*, 4th edition (pp. 106, price 1s.), by Mr. George Frank, and published by John Sampson, York, is brought up to date, and pleasantly and accurately written.

Mr. Elliot Stock sends us two new books, *New Studies in Old Subjects*, and the *Parish Church of St. Mary Whapload*, too late for notice in this issue.

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